

UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development

UNITED NATIONS SUMMER ACADEMY 2019

The 2030 Agenda:
Taking Stock and Looking Ahead

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REPORT

Acknowledgments

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And in particular, **the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW)**, which has played an extraordinary supportive role this year, notably by sponsoring three full-day site visits carried out by the **NRW Energy Agency**, as well as by providing 10 scholarships for selected participants.



Introduction

During the heat of the last week of August, the [United Nations Summer Academy](#) returned for the fourth time to the Bonn campus of the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC). Set in a historic castle on the side of the river Rhine, Haus Carstanjen, the five-day learning event welcomed **more than 100 participants, speakers and volunteers from over 40 countries around the world**. Drawing on renowned experts and practitioners in the field of sustainable development, the 8th edition of the Academy provided five intense days **of learning and knowledge building around the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, focusing on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. In line with the transformational ambition of the Agenda, the open setting of the event in a large tent in the spacious, green parks of the castle stimulated intense knowledge exchanges and an open, cross-sectoral dialogue between participants.

While [previous editions](#) were held at the UNSSC Headquarter in Turin and the UN Headquarters in New York, the UN Summer Academy has been taking place **in Bonn since 2016**. The event thereby has benefitted from the city's role as a **sustainability hub**; with more than 20 UN entities and over 150 international organisations working in the area of sustainable development, it drew on a rich local knowledge base. Moreover, the location of Bonn in the heart of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) offered further advantages; as Germany's largest energy producer and consumer, as well

as the traditional centre of German heavy industry, the state not only has a long history in the field of energy, but also offers numerous examples of successful sustainable transformations and innovative practices.

With this year's theme "**The 2030 Agenda: Taking Stock and Looking Ahead**," the Academy focused on **reviewing progress** made to-date in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, discussing **opportunities to accelerate it**, as well as proposing ways to tackle persisting challenges. Taking place just one month before the first high-level SDG Summit in New York, where Heads of State of Member States of the UN met for a first comprehensive review of the 2030 Agenda since its adoption in 2015, the Academy set the stage for many discussions to come, and contributed to the aim of creating a **dynamic cross-border and multi-stakeholder dialogue around the SDGs**.

Creating a platform for a broad-based dialogue, the UN Summer Academy brought together **a wide variety of participants from diverse backgrounds and countries**, who could all make their voices heard in a safe space. The 86 participants came from a broad range of institutions, including diverse agencies, funds



and programs of the UN System, along with other international organisations such as the European Parliament and Development Banks, various national and subnational government agencies and ministries, local governments, universities and research institutes, as well foundations, civil society organisations (CSOs), and the private sector. Emphasizing diversity, 59% of participants were female, while 41% were male. Further, 23 people came from African countries, 29 from European countries, 19 from Arab countries, 11 from Asia, and four from the Americas. Through the support of 12 volunteers from multiple countries, the Academy also offered an entry point to students engaged in the topic of sustainable development.

In keeping with the transformational vision of the 2030 Agenda, the UN Summer Academy employed **experiential learning approaches**. Through engaging, interactive formats to learning, the Academy facilitated **knowledge-building, knowledge-sharing, and peer-to-peer learning** based on academic rigour and innovative thinking. While high-level speakers and expert panels provided in-depth insights, App Labs (Application Labs) stimulated small groups to apply concepts directly and work on creative solutions, and interactive sessions, such as the World Café or the Share Fair, encouraged participants to think outside the box and engage with topics in novel ways. Three full-day site visits further enabled participants to explore cases of successful sustainable transformations directly at the local level.

The Summer Academy thereby focused on several learning objectives, reflected in the various programme offerings throughout the week. First, it aimed to bring about a sound understanding of the **key notions underpinning**

the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Secondly, it focused on exploring some crucial topics around the SDGs, namely **SDG progress** and ways to **accelerate means of implementation** to achieve the agenda, as well as approaches towards **renewable energy provision, policy coherence for sustainable development** and a holistic approach towards the 2030 Agenda, including **SDG advocacy**. Thirdly, it sought to provide **networking opportunities**, for participants to connect, build **partnerships** and become aware of the roles of different development partners and stakeholders. Furthermore, it aimed to offer first-hand exposure to **good practices** in the area of sustainable development and renewable energy at the **local level**.



“I am a huge believer that we have to attain the SDGs within the given time period – not because it is necessary, but it is a must. And every opportunity that I can have, I will most definitely play my part. [...] And what would be the best way to be part of it other than volunteering – giving your time and your resources and saying, ‘I am part of the contributing team.’”

- Tracy Kariuki, volunteer

High-level speakers and expert talks

Throughout the week, several high-level speakers and renowned experts delivered talks and presentations, offering thorough insights around the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including inspiring calls to action.

Opening the UN Summer Academy, Patrick van Weerelt, Head of Office of the UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development, and Ludger Siemes, Director General of European and International Affairs at the State Chancellery of NRW, welcomed participants to the 8th UN Summer Academy and provided some context around the event. In particular, Ludger Siemes drew attention to the role of Bonn and the state of NRW in the context of the 2030 Agenda. With the unique cluster of UN agencies, international non-government organisations (NGOs) and research institutes present, Bonn is increasingly becoming **one of the world's most innovative sustainability hubs**, a “powerhouse,” not to mention “a great place to be, [...], and wonderful place to network,” Mr. Siemes noted. Moreover, while traditionally manufacturing and energy-intensive industries have played a predominant role in the state of NRW, it is coming to be seen more and more as a leading innovation and research hub for sustainable development. With Climate change highly prioritized on the agenda of the state government, many companies are hidden champions for sustainable development and have strongly invested in the growth of a sustainable global economy. Mr. Siemes thus encouraged participants to take full benefit of the week and get acquainted with “some of the

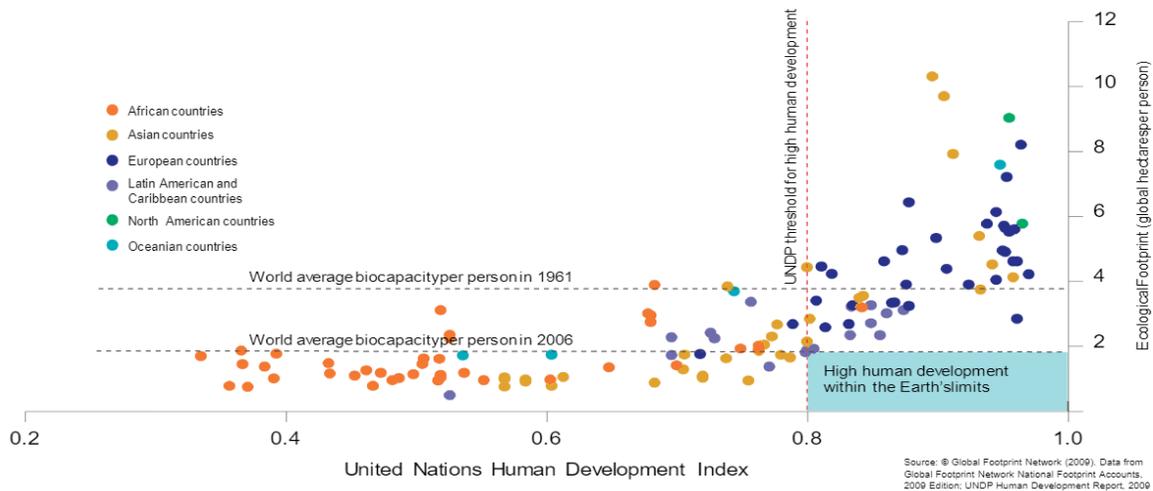
most **advanced, leading energy projects** taking place in the state.”

With a subsequent keynote address, Ibrahim Thiaw, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), delved directly into one of the key issues of the 2030 Agenda—that is, **sustainable land management (SDG 15) and its interlinkages with other SDGs**. Taking a look at the current state, he noted that land transformation—the conversion of land from its natural state—is accelerating at a significant rate, building an ever-increasing land imbalance, while threatening to extinct “up to one million species [...], including our own.” While integral to many other SDGs, such as health (SDG 4), clean water (SDG 6), and adaption to climate change (SDG 13), it is jeopardizing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda that most developmental decisions are still taken without full considerations of the demands of the land.



In addition, trade-offs between the goals are often disregarded, such as between land as farmland (SDG 2 and SDG 15), impelling him to spell out the warning that “the SDGs are a train-wreck waiting to happen [...] if we cannot recognize that all of these goals compete with each other.” Despite the dire picture, he did, however, offer hope for the future: “There is still time to turn land into part of the solution. [...] We can use land to integrate and accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.” The key is creating a holistic approach to keep land in balance by combining a process of protection and sustainable land management with a reversal of

the **world is off-track**. The 2030 Agenda reframes the concept of development as “human prosperity that is universal and within the Earth’s limits.” It thus requires finding a balance of fulfilling the basic socio-economic needs of people, without overextending the planetary boundaries. Plotting the level of human development against the consumption of natural resources, however, makes clear that no country on earth is in that sweet spot. Whereas the high-consumption countries are overshooting their bio-capacity, low-consumption countries are not able to satisfy basic human needs.



Source: Global Footprint Network (2009)

past land damage through restoration and rehabilitation. Focusing on one crucial SDG, life on land, Mr. Thiaw drew attention to the wider importance of **synergies and potential trade-offs between the SDGs**, while promoting an **integrated and holistic approach towards the 2030 Agenda**.

Yet, to achieve the 2030 Agenda, we need to move beyond business as usual to get in line with the **transformative ambition of the Agenda**. The notion of transformation is embedded within the 2030 Agenda, with the SDGs constituting a ‘network of targets’ and dense linkages between most goals. Global sustainable development, consequently, requires finding **transformative pathways** that (1) respect and protect nature, (2) consider long-term impacts, (3) consider impacts on other societies, and (4) reduce inequalities. This implies changing the paradigm, **integrating**

Offering a comprehensive, analytical view on the 2030 Agenda, Imme Scholz, Acting Director of the German Development Institute, continued with an expert talk on how to transform our world. When taking stock four years into the implementation of the SDGs, she underlined that

social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and conceptualising environmental and ecological rights alongside human rights. While there is no general blueprint on how to design effective transformative pathways and achieve the 2030 Agenda, scientific knowledge, as well as international cooperation, can play an important role. With her talk, Ms. Scholz shared some profound scientific insights and contributed to a deeper understanding of the agenda and its requirements, focusing on the transformative vision of the agenda and its implications for our societies.



To further deepen these concepts, Simona Costanzo Sow, Learning Portfolio Manager at the UNSSC and leading organiser of the Summer Academy, discussed the **core notions of the 2030 Agenda, reviewing SDG progress** made so far, as well as offering ideas on **how to accelerate progress**. Defining sustainable development as “development, which meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brundtland Commission Report, 1987), she highlighted that achieving the 2030 Agenda is about “maximising opportunities and minimising disruption, while leaving no one behind.” The 2030 Agenda envisions the integration of five critical components of sustainable development, which

are known as the Five Ps—namely, People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership, which help to put crucial emphasis on synergies and trade-offs between the SDGs. To achieve this goal, the 2030 Agenda outlines visions and principles, a results-based framework with the 17 SDGs, implementation, as well as follow-up and review. Focusing on the latter component, Ms. Costanzo Sow noted that various **SDG reports** published ahead of the SDG Summit, and in particular the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), found the **world to be off-track**. Whereas some advances have been made, such as with combatting extreme poverty, other trends are disquieting; greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are rising, the world is far from eradicating extreme poverty, and inequality is burgeoning. In this context, major global trends that can be discerned are (1) demographic change, (2) urbanization, (3) climate change, (4) conflict and protracted crisis, and (5) frontier technologies.



To accelerate progress on the SDGs, the SDG reports identify six **transformative pathways** that can constitute entry points for action on the SDGs. According to the GSDR, these are (1) human well-being and capabilities, (2) sustainable and just economies, (3) sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition, (4) energy decarbonisation with universal access, (5) urban and peri-urban development, and (6) global

environmental commons. Beyond these pathways, some further notions are key to promote advances on the SDGs. First, climate change and sustainable development action cannot be viewed in isolation, but have to be tackled hand in hand. Secondly, employing **frontier technologies** could be transformative in realising the SDGs. Thirdly, **partnerships** are a crucial component of successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In correspondence with the UN definition, partnerships are defined as “voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and, as mutually agreed, to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits” (A/ RES/ 7/ 224, para. 2). In her session, Ms. Costanzo Sow thus discussed some core components of the 2030 Agenda and explored ways to accelerate implementation, notably emphasizing the role of **partnerships, reporting on the SDGs, interlinkages between the SDGs**, as well as new technologies.

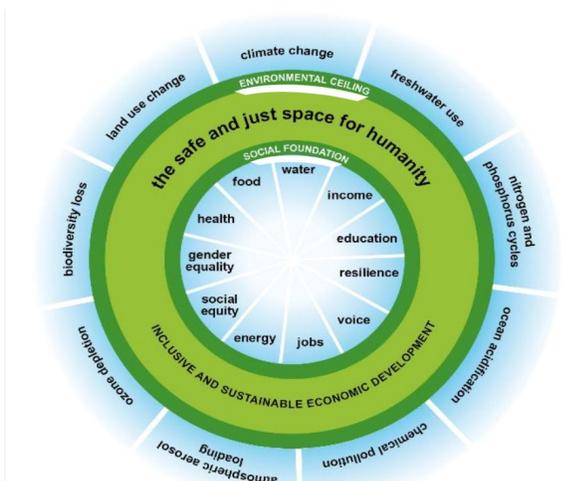
Further expanding on the role of **innovation and technology**, Markus Heinen, Managing Partner of the D-A-C-H Region at Ernst & Young GmbH, conducted a session on digital innovation as a driver for sustainable development. He described the economic challenges ahead as a “digital hurricane,” with old asset-intensive industries struggling and digital platforms rising exponentially. To address these unavoidable challenges, the different actors, such as academia, government and start-ups, which are not yet in sync, have to start coming together through innovation. Innovation thereby is much more than the mere application of technology; it also refers to our ability to think creatively and analytically. In the face of major job losses, many

people are still resisting the current; however, we will have to thoroughly reinvent and re-educate ourselves, as well as think beyond current opportunities. Digital innovation can hereby help to bring about transformations and advance the SDGs. In particular, digital innovation promises to have significant impacts directly on the ground. Mr. Heinen thus brought a **private sector perspective to the multi-stakeholder dialogue** on sustainable development, underlining the crucial role that **innovation and partnership** could play in the transformation that is called for by the 2030 Agenda.

While the importance of partnership had been emphasised by numerous speakers throughout the week, on the fourth day, Moira Faul, Deputy Director and Head of Research at the Public-Private Partnership Centre at the Geneva School of Economics and Management, set out to thoroughly interrogate the notion of **partnership and policy coherence in the context of the 2030 Agenda**. Addressing the complex, at times tense relationship between policy coherence and policy space, she stressed that it is critical to preserve countries’ policy space while ensuring coherence across boundaries and generations.



To attain this balance and achieve coherence, partnerships are crucial. Yet, she cautioned that “we need to be careful with the word ‘partnership.’” Instead of blindly embracing any partnerships, she proposed to unpack and critically assess each partnership, clarify mutual expectations and assess the power relations between partners. In fact, different types of relationships have different implications. While traditional aid relations have been characterised by donor or transactional relationships, where partners are not equal and one party delivers what the other requires, the **transformative vision of the 2030 Agenda** calls for something different. In a **transformational relationship**, both partners go beyond mere cooperation to change their own behaviour and enable the implementation of transformative development solutions. Hence, we have to assess the process inside of partnerships, as well as evaluate the **impact of partnerships**, both on the inside and the outside. On that note, Ms. Faul drew a reference to a graph presented earlier by Imme Scholz and discussed the idea of ‘Doughnut Economics’. As noted by Ms. Scholz, no country is in the safe space for humanity, not surpassing any biophysical boundaries and achieving all minimum social thresholds. Consequently, Ms.



Source: Raworth, K. (2012)

Faul’s session underlined the idea that **transformational partnerships are required to accelerate SDG implementation and bring about sustainable transformations** of our economies and societies.

On the last day, Ambassador Jutta Schmitz, Head of the Federal Foreign Office’s Liaison Office to the UN and International Organisations in Bonn, concluded the UN Summer Academy. Drawing a link back to the opening speech, Ambassador Schmitt reiterated the role of **Bonn as a “sustainability hub,”** which has attracted a broad community of policy-shaping actors with 20 UN organisations and entities, including around 150 international and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs),



associations, as well as foundations. In this context, she emphasized the important role of the UNSSC. As **training and education** are crucial for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, the UNNSC KCSD is an important addition to UN Bonn. In particular, the UN Summer Academy could constitute a significant contribution towards renewing progress in the run-up to the SDG Summit in September. Correspondingly, she noted that “only through this sort of **networking and interaction** will sustainable development be advanced and ultimately achieved globally.” She thereby reinforced the significance of multi-stakeholder partnerships, and described the Summer Academy “as a forum to create **new**

connections across different sectors and strengthening existing ones.”

“I believe that coming here, I built on what I have learnt in the past, and what I am learning now, [to] help me see my future in terms of approaching what is useful from different perspectives. [...] I have gained a lot of ideas on how I am going to support the work of [my organisation].”

- Richmond Yeboah, Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly

Butterfly Effect (#IamSDG), for instance, seeks to promote the idea that every single action can lead to societal transformation. Detailing the role of the SDG Action Campaign, Ms. Ponti thus highlighted the importance of **SDG advocacy** and the need for **individual action** for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Patrick van Weerelt, Head of Office of the UNSSC KCSD, proceeded to explain the role of the UNSSC in the context of the wider UN system. Set up in Bonn, with the sustainable ecosystem that Bonn provides, as well as the wide array of UN entities working towards sustainable development, the UNSSC seeks to support other UN entities in their work towards implementing the 2030 Agenda. In the context of the reform of the UN Development System, he noted that different UN Organisations continue to talk in different languages, employing different narratives, not cognizant of the actions of other UN agencies, even in the same country. To support changing this, the UNSSC aims to connect UN entities in a joint training space and create a **common narrative around sustainable development**, furthering mutual understanding and energizing UN country teams to assist Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda. “Sustainable development is not a technical fix,” he concluded, “It is a deeply **political process**, which requires the entire UN to

Expert Panels

Beyond high-level keynote addresses and expert presentations, a number of expert panels led insightful discussions about significant aspects of implementing the SDGs and the role of various developmental partners, allowing participants to directly engage with speakers.

On the second day, a panel session served as an introduction to three important UN entities present in Bonn and their role in advancing sustainable development. Marina Ponti, Head of the Global Campaign Centre of the UN **SDG Action Campaign** in Bonn, presented the role of her organisation, mandated to scale up, sustain and grow a global movement of action for the SDGs. Highlighting the importance of individual action, she noted that “the SDGs will only be achieved if everyone takes action on all levels.” The approach of the SDG Action Campaign towards achieving that is based on three pillars, namely to (1) mobilize, (2) inspire, and (3) connect. To mobilize, an upcoming initiative is a global week to #ACT4SDGs. To inspire, the SDG



start utilizing its diplomatic and political acumen.”

Lastly, Ovais Sarmad, Deputy Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), described the important role of the Climate Secretariat in supporting Member States’ efforts in tackling climate change. He noted that climate change is a cross-cutting issue, impacting societal, economic, political, security, and development aspects, as well as interacting with all other SDGs. Rather than addressing climate change and sustainable development separately, a comprehensive, coordinated effort is needed. In light of the increasingly extreme threats that climate change poses, **all stakeholders have to be engaged**. The UNFCCC has a significant role to play here in connecting different actors and helping governments to implement their plans. Mr. Sarmad thus underlined that **climate change and sustainable development are intrinsically interlinked**, calling for an **integrated approach**.

Looking at a different level of action for the SDGs, another panel focused on the role of municipalities in implementing the 2030 Agenda. Yunus Arikan, Head of Global Policy and Advocacy at ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability, discussed the role of municipal governments in advancing sustainable development. Ever since the 2030 Agenda with its focus on multi-level governance was adopted, the role of municipalities has received increasing attention. ICLEI has established **active networks at the local level** that engage local authorities in promoting sustainable development. Notably, ICLEI proposes five pathways towards the SDGs, offering a framework for municipalities to design integrated solutions that achieve systemic transformations. Livia Pichorner, Project Coordinator of Municipalities for Global

Sustainable Service Agencies—Communities in One World at Engagement Global, further debated the significance of **municipal partnerships for sustainable development**, notably offering mutual learning, knowledge exchange and resources to partners. Further panellists included three participants, and representatives of municipal governments, all of whom are active in these networks. Richmond Yeboah, Head of Investments and Public Relations at Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly; Nour Hanbali, International Relations Officer at Municipality Nablus; and Ruba Ghanem, Engineer at the City of Nuremberg, brought their perspectives on SDG action at the local level to the table, highlighting the benefits that in particular partnerships between more advanced and less advanced municipalities can entail. Bringing actors from local governments and municipal associations together, this panel served to strengthen the focus on **local action** as well as **partnerships at all levels** for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

On the last day, different strands were drawn together in a panel discussion on how to catalyse resources for sustainable development. Speakers argued that while sufficient resources should be present to finance the SDGs, a large financing gap remains. Elmer Lenzen, Founder and CEO of Macondo publishing GmbH, shared his view on how the **private sector could contribute to advancing the SDGs**, noting that companies have to change the way they are doing business. In this context, he explained the notion of **blended finance** which can help bridge the investment gap for the SDGs. To fully realise its potential and leverage the innovative capacity of the private sector, his organisation developed a **reporting** approach to manage risks and opportunities, as well as create accountability.

Uniform and widely accepted reporting instruments are further useful in bringing in Small and Medium-sized Companies (SMEs).



Massamba Thioye, Manager of the Sustainable Development Mechanism Program at UNFCCC, comprehensively discussed the role of proper incentive mechanisms and regulations in the sphere of **green finance**, as well as the importance of **disruptive leadership** and **disruptive technology** to realise sustainable development. Financing for sustainable development is critical to achieving the SDGs; however, it faces strong barriers. Mr. Thioye identified four levers that we need to act on to promote the **development of sustainable energy**. First, vertical and horizontal transfers of sustainable energy technologies have to be financed, requiring a boost of public climate finance. Secondly, enhanced access to low-cost financing of sustainable energy solutions has to be provided, in particular through incentivizing financial benefits for future investors and spurring the development of efficient green bonds. Thirdly, individual citizens have to be empowered and incentivized to use sustainable energy solutions. Furthermore, positive and negative externalities should be internalised in the enterprising of all forms of energy. The latter point refers to technical solutions such as

allowances or carbon taxes. In this context, Mr. Thioye emphasized that technical solutions exist; yet, the political will and leadership are lacking. Detailing the problem of leadership, he **called for visionary leaders** “that are able to transform the sustainability challenges into opportunities, [...], address risks and leverage opportunities, [...] and understand the interaction across issues and across regions.”

“We need leaders who are proactive and responsible, who are committed to the creation of global public goods, and who can act for the longer-term benefit for future generations. We need leaders who are innovative and can enable the development of emerging technologies, highlighting their use for the benefit of the planet and the benefit of its people.”

- Massamba Thioye, UNFCCC

Mr. Thioye further explored ways in which **disruptive technologies** could be made to work for sustainable development. He stressed that they should be implemented in such a way as to benefit the most vulnerable parts of the population. As an example, he presented innovative ways to use distributed ledger technology, such as blockchain to distribute direct benefits for the use of clean energy through energy-efficient cookstoves to vulnerable groups, thereby reaching even remote rural areas. Hence, the power of individual citizens, disruptive technologies, as well as visionary leadership are all crucial components in mobilising green finance.

Bringing the perspective of a multinational technology company to the table, Katrin Redmann, Innovation Lead and Country

Manager DACH at SAP NextGen, focused on **teaching and innovation** to promote sustainable development. She highlighted that bridging the gap between education and industry is crucial to encourage young people to be more innovative. To further sustainable actions of private companies, “it is critical that we showcase how private sector companies can build their sustainability footprint, while also joining forces within their ecosystem to measure impact.” She further emphasised the point that today we are not looking for technical solutions, but rather seek to create the right enabling environment and incentives to direct financial flows to support sustainable development. From the comprehensive discussion between the three speakers, two crucial points emerged. First, financing is no longer the purview of a few, but **all of our job**. Secondly, **innovation and new technologies** can play a crucial role in catalysing resources for sustainable development.

Interactive Sessions

While the keynote addresses, expert presentations and panel sessions introduced participants to important concepts around the 2030 Agenda and its implementation, a series of interactive, peer-to-peer sessions enabled them to engage in dynamic discussions and learn from each other. The unique format of these workshops thereby allowed participants to heavily draw on their own experiences in working towards sustainable transformations, share inspiration, ideas and best practices, as well as network and connect among each other.

The World Café served as an opportunity for participants to enter into **dialogue** around the role of **multi-stakeholder partnerships** for

sustainable development, all while tapping into their creativity and imagination. Changing the setting into a café house with jazz music playing in the background, the two main facilitators of the Summer Academy, Simona Costanzo Sow and Xenia Koutentaki, acted as waiters. Participants rotated around the room, exploring issues around **partnership from the angle of various stakeholders**, while using their creative ideas as currency to buy snacks and drinks. Focusing on crucial stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, the private sector, local authorities, and the UN, participants discussed the perception of stakeholders of qualitative



partnerships, the strength and weaknesses of each partner, as well as recommendations for better partnerships.

The discussions led to fruitful insights about **multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development**, crystalizing the crucial elements that form building blocks for effective partnerships. Emphasizing the need for **transformational partnerships** as opposed to transactional ones, Simona Costanzo Sow reminded participants that we are seeking to establish partnerships in which partners “have a common objective and different means to bring to the table,” which, when aggregated, lead to “**complementarity** to move towards that common goal.” While each partner offers particular benefits, they also have notable

limitations; hence, only by complementing each other can partners work towards realising the SDGs. To ensure that partners trust each other, partners have to establish and regularly evaluate their mutual interests and expectations. In this creative session, participants collaboratively deepened their understanding of how to build effective multi-stakeholder partnerships, coming up with innovative ideas in the process.

On the fourth day, the Share Fair was another session that allowed for **creative learning and knowledge exchange** between participants. With a changed set-up of the tent, it provided a platform for participants to share their experiences and the work of their organisations towards fulfilling the 2030 Agenda, as well as network and build partnerships across sectors and countries.

“We could do a lot through partnership and cooperation. If I can connect with some people and learn from their work—because there are all sorts of fields here at the UN Summer Academy—then it really is a power-sharing knowledge experience. [...] Whatever small contribution I can make in helping others be inspired and also be inspired by them—I think is a fantastic opportunity.”

- Jorge Agraz, Embassy of Mexico

On the last day of the Summer Academy, during a session facilitated by Simona Costanzo Sow, participants could jointly recap the key messages of the five days of learning. These included **partnerships and multi-stakeholder engagement**, the relevance of **local action**, the role of **technology and innovation**, of education and awareness-raising, as well as the **linkages between SDGs** and the importance of an



integrated approach towards the SDGs that takes account of complexities at the individual country level. Going beyond that, participants were also encouraged to write down their individual and organisational commitments to take SDG action back to their life and work after the end of the Summer Academy.

App Labs

Another key component of the experiential, **peer-to-peer learning** approach of the UN Summer Academy were App Labs (Application Labs), which took place during the second and fourth day. Participants could choose between over 20 App Labs and attend four. The App Labs were conducted by selected participants themselves, as well as by guest speakers. In each of the 90-minute sessions, participants were able to deeply engage with a specific topic and work together in small groups on **solutions to promote sustainable development**.

The App Labs covered a broad range of topics. Some introduced participants to specific tools and methods that might be used to further the 2030 Agenda. For example, Ann-Mari Sundsten, a Monitoring and Evaluation specialist at UN Women, offered an introduction into **results reporting**, providing recommendations on how to draft reports focused on outcomes, the use of

indicators and disaggregated data, as well as gender mainstreaming. In an App Lab on designing SDG campaigns and mobilization, facilitated by Laura Hildebrandt, Head of Global Outreach and Engagement at SDG Action Campaign, participants could familiarise themselves with **SDG advocacy** tools. Another App Lab, led by David Patrician, a journalist at RTL Nord, explored strategies to use mass media for SDG advocacy.

Focusing on partnerships, an App Lab facilitated by Thomas Kinneary-Sanchez from the University of Vienna employed negotiation simulations, enabling participants to develop specific positions and negotiation strategies, intended to **build partnerships** in unprecedented and predictable scenarios. To form partnerships that can address complex challenges, Jasdeep Randhawa, Founder of Locorum Jor and Policy Coordinator at Oxfam, used the tool of **power mapping of stakeholders** with his App Labs, emphasizing the importance of transformational partnerships and systems thinking to understand the interlinkages between SDGs.

Recognising the importance of **innovation** in implementing the SDGs, Agnes Cserhati, CEO of AC PowerCoaching, discussed how design thinking tools can be used to come up with new and **innovative solutions**. In an App Lab on Exponential Technologies, conducted by Jorge Agraz Godinez, Diplomat at the Embassy of Mexico in Germany, participants examined the potential of **accelerating SDG implementation through disruptive innovation**. Another App Lab, conducted by Nelya Rakhimova, Founder and CEO of the Open School of Sustainable Development, focused on the role that volunteering might play in promoting the SDGs.

Others looked at specific SDGs, as well as particular sectors or countries which are important for sustainable development. Civil societies are crucial to support country efforts towards implementing the SDGs. Consequently, Öyküm Bağcı Sütlü, Project Coordinator at STGM—Civil Society Development Centre Association, discussed in her App Lab the increasing challenges that civil society faces in Turkey, and how strengthening self-regulation of civil society might alleviate those. Ana Rocio Sandres Mendoza, a co-founder of inNuup – Community of Social Innovators, further discussed the **role of local civil society organisations**, and how they can appropriate and take ownership of the SDGs. Zooming in on another stakeholder, Harsh Sharma, Professor at the Administrative Staff College of India, explored the role of civil servants in implementing the 2030 Agenda.



Moreover, questions of how to **preserve resources and manage waste** are essential for sustainable development. Consequently, in one App Lab led by Gideon Kofi Agbley, Lecturer at the University for Development Studies Ghana, participants explored ways to tackle the problem of mounting waste in Ghana, discussing an approach of integrated household waste management in which through circular economy flows, waste is increasingly seen as a valuable resource. Further expanding on the topic of the

circular economy, Rosemary, an intern at the UNSSC, analysed in her App Labs the role of circular applications in furthering sustainable development. In an App Lab on deforestation in Brazil, Adriana M. Silva, Researcher at the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, developed possible adaptation and **transformative scenarios** with her participants.

Focusing on the health sector, Dagmar Radin, a Professor at the University of Zagreb, offered a session on the challenges of women’s health in conflict zones, with a case study of women in Afghanistan that led participants to devise solutions to improve female health care. Diana Doris Akiidii-M’Bingham, Legal Officer at the Uganda Law Reform Commission, addressed the issue of equitable access to health care services, focusing on the case of Uganda. In Rasha Shawaosh’s App Lab, participants deliberated on the role of education, its interconnections with other SDGs, and education reforms in Saudi Arabia. Focusing on food security, Olga Statnaia, PhD researcher at Humboldt University of Berlin, investigated with her participants ways to create a new “Zero Hunger” policy approach.



Still others employed particular perspectives towards analysing current challenges and opportunities. While Jitka Sklenárová, Manager at the City Council of Stuttgart, looked at the Economy of the Common Goods, Natalia Garat, Learning Portfolio Manager at the UNSSC, used

political economy lenses to analyse the protracted implementation of SDGs. “We need to think and work politically”, she noted, as development outcomes cannot be achieved by technical solutions alone.

In an App Lab on **policy coherence**, Paramita Dutta, Research Associate at the UNSSC, analysed **synergies among SDGs** and underlined the importance of integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Using an unusual perspective, Henry McGhie, Ecologist at Curating Tomorrow, encouraged participants during his App Labs to develop story boards of classical superhero stories to find **creative solutions** to major challenges in implementing the SDGs.

“Do not be limited by reality—SDG laser guns, shields against policy and negativity, magnets that can bring people together, unicorns that merged policies together are all welcome.”

- Henry McGhie

Site Visits

With the key support of the state of NRW and the [Energy Agency NRW](#), the UN Summer Academy also offered three site visits in the region. These exposed participants to prominent examples of sustainable development practices and successful sustainable transformations. In particular, initiatives in the **area of renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate protection** were presented. Through this hands-on knowledge-building approach, participants were able to directly learn about the **role of local action** for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda,

as well as the relevance of the energy goal for other SDGs.

As **Germany’s leading energy location** and most important energy region in Europe, the state of NRW offers broad expertise and numerous examples in the area of energy. Around 30% of German electricity is generated and consumed here, as well as 53% of German lignite extracted here. The state is further home to a dense network of research institutes and companies offering **innovative energy solutions**. The Energy Agency NRW works on behalf of the state of NRW with a wide range of companies in the energy domain. Offering diverse services, it supports research and technical development, consultancy services, vocational training, as well as manages networks and energy forums.

On the first site visit, participants visited a modern waste management centre in Lindlar, as well as a tenants’ electricity project. The Leppe Waste Management Centre is **one of Europe’s most advanced waste management facilities** and considered a reference project by global experts. Located in Lindlar, the site has served as a central landfill for the Oberberg and Rhine-Berg districts in NRW since the early 1980s. Over the years, the 45-hectare area was backfilled until Bergischer Abfallwirtschaftsverband, a public waste management association, set out to restructure the site entirely. Establishing [project:metabolon](#), the association reoriented



the waste management centre from a landfill into a **space for competence, learning and innovation**, focusing on conversion of materials, environmental technologies and energy efficiency. Metabolon integrates a student lab, a research community and the Bergische Energy Competence Centre, all while promoting education and knowledge transfer, economic development, as well as value creation.



Source: :metabolon

In the Kännebäckersiedlung, a neighbourhood of Cologne built in 1967, the [GAG Immobilien AG](#) presented their sustainable housing project to participants. Through extensive modernization works, the company developed the Tenants’ Electricity Project, an innovative design concept that enables **electricity generation in residential buildings**. A visit of the Cologne Cathedral complemented the programme.

A second site visit took participants to the German Aerospace Centre (DLR), as well as to the Jülich [Research Institute for Energy and Climate Research \(IEK\)](#). At DLR, participants had the opportunity to see ‘[Synlight](#)’, the world’s largest artificial sun. With the project, researchers aim to develop processes to generate fuel such as hydrogen out of solar energy. Thus, participants experienced **innovative ways to advance renewable energies**.



Source: Deutsches Zentrum für Luft-und Raumfahrt

At the IEK, scientists introduced participants to their research on **air quality and its interactions with the climate**. Using the Jülich Supercomputing Centre, researchers are studying physical and chemical processes in the atmosphere to understand how human-made influences, especially in the energy system, affect air quality, as well as the regional and global climate. To round off the day with a cultural component, participants visited the Jülich Citadel.

During a third site visit, participants learned how different companies are dealing with the **energy transition** in the Bonn area. Riding their bikes along the Rhine, participants visited Königswinter, the Drachenfels hill, as well as two companies that put into effect notable initiatives in the area of **renewable energy**. First, at the [Kameha Hotel](#), participants learned about the heat turnaround process and the geothermal heat system to manage the **heat energy transition**. With an extensive energy centre in the basement, the **energy-efficient technology** of the hotel not only supplies itself with energy, but also the surrounding area. Next up, at the DHL Post Tower, the [DHL Group](#) presented its **electro-mobility concept**. Aiming at 70% emission-free delivery by 2025, the multinational company is progressively restructuring its business. In particular, it is increasingly using alternative engines and

combustibles to reduce GHG emissions. This entails notably electro-mobility and gas engines, as well as sustainably produced biofuel.

The site visits brought to the fore **concrete examples in the area of energy** that actively contribute towards achieving the 2030 Agenda at the **local level**. They also shed light on **major restructuring efforts** of companies, supporting the notion that a range of **stakeholders** have a role to play in bringing about sustainable transformations. With a hands-on learning approach, the site visits thus equipped participants with **practical knowledge of successful and potentially transferable sustainable practices**.

Social Activities

The extensive learning and knowledge-building sessions of the UN Summer Academy were complemented by a series of social activities that provided **ample opportunities to network and connect** with other participants from different countries and sectors.



According to most evaluations, a notable highlight was the boat ride on the river Rhine on the evening of the fourth day. With dinner, drinks, and a DJ, participants and selected guests could network and dance all evening long.

A Reception in the historic ‘Gobelinsaal’ of the Old Town Hall of Bonn entailed a speech by the Lord Mayor of Bonn, another address by Patrick van Weerelt, as well as opportunities for participants to **network and connect with stakeholders from the city** over drinks and appetizers.

Throughout the week and in-between sessions, Xenia Koutentaki facilitated numerous icebreaker and teambuilding exercises. One teambuilding activity made particular use of the extended parks around the castle. A week-long treasure hunt encouraged participants to explore the surroundings, get to know some local specificities, and approach ideas related to sustainable development in a creative way. To

further instigate outdoor activities, participants could rent bikes to explore the environment. Thus, the extensive networking opportunities enabled participants of diverse backgrounds to engage with each other in a creative, open way, enabling a **dynamic, cross-sectoral dialogue around sustainable development**.

“It is really nice to be here to explore new ideas, different backgrounds, different people—every experience has its own individual aspects. So, I would like to thank the UN for the good opportunity and the wonderful experiences that I will take back when I go home.”

- Noor Hanbali, Municipality of Nablus



A word of thanks

When the UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development was opened in 2016, the UN Summer Academy came with it as ‘a gift to Germany.’ We wanted to mark our presence and express our gratitude for the support received from our host city Bonn, the host region North Rhine Westphalia, as well as from the Federal Government of Germany, which made it possible to establish the Office in the first place.

Having been privileged to lead all 4 editions to date, I am proud to see that the UN Summer Academy has become part of the UN Bonn Sustainability Summer, bringing together practitioners and policy makers from all walks of life in a combination of a learning event, a marketplace and a networking opportunity.

Organizing such a multi-layered event, which caters to different learning needs and allows for different formats to co-exist is a complex endeavor from an organizational perspective and in terms of the methods used. In fact, the UN Summer Academy, or UNSA, as we like to call it, prides itself with using different methods stemming from non-formal education, such as World Café, Open Space technology and practical workshops, or AppLabs, which are guided by us to ensure that they are application oriented and discuss transferability and feasibility in other contexts.

From an organizational perspective, the UNSA is one of the most complex activities the Knowledge Centre puts forward. It requires thorough planning and constant monitoring of numerous aspects running in parallel, coupled with a high degree of flexibility and can-do attitude to respond to the numerous adaptations, that constitute the charm of the endeavor and give it its truly tailored taste.

In this regard, I would like to particularly highlight the role of Paramita Dutta, who has brilliantly overseen all organizational aspects in 2017, 18 and 19, supported in 2019 by Claudia Pinto and Branca Barulli who have ensured that all vendors are contracted and services provided so that participants felt in good hands at all times. Catering to 100+ people can’t be done with a team of 4; in fact, Mareike Fuerst, who joined us as Hertie Fellow just two months before the academy, had her fire baptism with the Academy, overseeing volunteers and producing a wonderful report in the end. She was also supported by Rosemary Tellez Areas, who joined us just in time for UNSA as well, to support presentations and App Labs. Both Paramita and Rosemary took it on themselves to run their own substantive AppLab, while supporting UNSA overall. Speaking of AppLabs, I would also like to acknowledge Sandhya Balasubrahmanyam, who worked with all AppLab organisers before, during and after their AppLabs to ensure that they were sound from a substantive perspective, the learning objectives clear and the methodology participatory. Many thanks also to Samant Kakkar who for the third year in a row, was Mr. Bikeman – renting out bicycles to participants at every break and patiently explaining how a bike works for those who wanted to use the chance to test it.

And then the superstars of UNSA - the volunteers: what a wonderful group of 12 committed, competent and hardworking individuals, ready to literally give it their all to make the Academy a success, working on everything, from managing all audio-visual and social media aspects of the Academy, via cutting out paper decoration for the touch and feel to note taking and document editing and supporting participants in any every-day-support they required with patience, perseverance and a smile.

Institutionally, I would also like to highlight the support of the UN Global Department of Communication, through its UN Regional Information Centre (UNRIC) for Europe, which allowed us to draw on their

personnel for the week. Thank you so much Monja Sauvagerd and Josef Jerke for a professional and effective support on the communication side!

My special thank you also goes to Xenia Koutentaki, the facilitator in 2018 and 19, who has been instrumental to the flow and feel of UNSA through her great energy, never ending ideas and ability to orchestrate 100 people from all walks of life, getting them to move from a cacophony to a symphony with invisible instruments, to name just one of her miracles!

Thank you once again to all involved and thank you also to Patrick van Weerelt, the Head of Office, for his trust and letting me and us develop a new format, adapting it further year after year.

Overall, the 2019 UN Summer Academy was very well received by participants and partners and constituted another milestone in the UNSSC Knowledge Centre's short history in Bonn.

At the UNSSC, we look forward to adding more voices to the global SDG Orchestra in coming years through the UN Summer Academy and all other activities of the Knowledge Centre.

Simona Costanzo Sow



Annex

- 1. Agenda*
- 2. App Lab Schedule*
- 3. Participant List*



United Nations Summer Academy

The 2030 Agenda: Taking Stock and Looking Ahead

26 – 30 August 2019, Bonn, Germany



Monday
August 26

Tuesday
August 27

Wednesday
August 28

Thursday
August 29

Friday
August 30

8.30 Arrival

Welcome and Introductions

Exploring the Network

Transferring Knowledge

Formal Opening

Towards a Sustainable Future
The role of UN Bonn

Building Partnerships for Policy Coherence

Recap and Lessons Learnt

Inaugural key note address
Life on Land: 25 years of progress towards sustainable development

Group Photograph and Tea/Coffee Break

Tea/Coffee break

Tea/Coffee break

Transforming our World
Moving Beyond Business as Usual

App Lab Session 1

App Lab Session 3

Catalysing Resources for Sustainable Development

12:30 – 14:00
Lunch

12:30 – 14:00
Lunch

12:30 – 13:30
Lunch

Taking Stock and Looking Ahead:
SDG Progress and Outlook

App Lab Session 2

App Lab Session 4

Next Steps: “Walk the Talk”

Digital Innovation as a Driver for Sustainable Development

Tea/Coffee Break

Tea/Coffee Break

Closing

World Cafe
Let’s accelerate!

Accompanying Transformations at Municipal Level

Share Fair

Tea/Coffee

Reception at Bonn Town Hall

Boat Ride and Dinner on the Rhine



United Nations Summer Academy

26 – 30 August 2019, Bonn, Germany



App Lab Schedule

Tuesday, 27 August 2019		11:00 am – 12:30 pm		01:45 pm – 03:15	
How to Use Mass Media to Promote the 17 SDGs and to Achieve their Goals.	People room	The Power of Knowledge	People room		
Together against Hunger	Planet room	How to Bake an Ethical Cookie?	Planet room		
Economy for the Common Good's Alternative to the Current Economic System	Prosperity room	Thinking Coherently Along the 5 Ps	Prosperity room		
Meta-Discussion on Capacity Building of Civil Servants for SDGs	Peace room	Political Economy of Sustainable Development: An Elephant in the Room?	Peace room		
Tackling the World's Biggest Challenges with Exponential Technology	Partnership room	The Appropriation of SDGs by Local Civil Society Organizations	Partnership room		
Design Thinking-Innovative Approach to Implement the 2030 Agenda	Innovation room	SDGs Campaigns and Mobilization: Tools and Opportunities	Innovation room		

Thursday, 29 August 2019		11:00 am – 12:30 pm		01:45 pm – 03:15	
Uganda Law Reform Commission	People room	Not Joan of Arc: Women's Health in Conflict Zones	People room		
Results Reporting	Planet room	Integrated Household Waste Management in Ghana	Planet room		
Designing for Circularity	Prosperity room	Partnerships for the Unpredictable	Prosperity room		
Civil Society Self-Regulation Experience in Turkey	Peace room	Volunteers and the 2030 Agenda	Peace room		
SDGs Superpowers	Partnership room	Power Mapping the SDGs	Partnership room		
Design Thinking-Innovative Approach to Implement the 2030 Agenda	Innovation room	SDGs Campaigns and Mobilization: Tools and Opportunities	Innovation room		

Participant List

UN Summer Academy 2019

Bonn (Germany), 26-30 August 2019



Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Organization	City	Country	
1	Mr.	Abed	ALATAWAY	Prince Sultan Institute for Environmental, Water & Desert Research	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
2	Mr.	Abhik	SEN	Commonwealth Secretariat	London	United Kingdom
3	Mr.	Adrian Peter	NJAU	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Dodoma	Tanzania
4	Ms.	Adriana	MARCHIORI SILVA	Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy	Wuppertal	Germany
5	Ms.	Adriana	VALENZUELA	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Bonn	Germany
6	Mr.	Ahmed	BUZAID	Alnoor Specialist Hospital	Mecca	Saudi Arabia
7	Ms.	Ainagul	ABDRAKHMANOVA	United Nations Development Programme	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan
8	Ms.	Alhanouf	ALFARHAN	Saudi commissions for health specialty	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
9	Ms.	Amal	AL-MA'AYTAH	Office of the Vice President of the Senate	Amman	Jordan
10	Ms.	Ana Rocio	SANDRES MENDOZA	InNuup - Community of Social Innovators	Berlin	Germany
11	Ms.	Ann-Mari	SUNDSTEN	UN Women	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan
12	Mr.	Arben	MEHMETI	University of Prishtina	Prishtina	Kosovo
13	Ms.	Ashia	BIO-SAWE	Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) Lomé	Lomé	Togo
14	Ms.	Ashwaq	ALBABTAIN	The Red Sea Development Company	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
15	Ms.	Asmaa	ALSHEHRI	Special Direction	Alnamas	Saudi Arabia
16	Ms.	Bianca	PUNCH	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	St. George's	Grenada
17	Ms.	Blerina	KARAGJOZI	United Nations Development Programme	Tirana	Albania
18	Ms.	Brenda	RWAMAHE	UNFCCC-Regional Collaboration Centre- Kampala	Kampala	Uganda
19	Ms.	Chika Monique	IDOKO	The British Council	Abuja	Nigeria
20	Mr.	Cletus Tanwe	FONGU	Bamenda III COUNCIL	Bamenda	Cameroon
21	Ms.	Dagmar	RADIN	University of Zagreb	Zagreb	Croatia
22	Ms.	Danah	AL ALMANSOURI	AM Institution	Jeddah	Saudi Arabia
23	Mr.	David	HOFMEIJER	UN Migration Agency	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
24	Mr.	David	PATRICIAN	RTL Nord	Hamburg	Germany
25	Ms.	Diana Doris	AKIIDII-M'BINGHAM	Uganda Law Reform Commission	Kampala	Uganda
26	Ms.	Dimitria	CLAYTON	NRW State Chancellery	Düsseldorf	Germany

27	Mr.	Dirk	EIS	City of Trier	Trier	Deutschland
28	Ms.	Elizabeth	RAMBORGER	World Food Programme	Rome	Italy
29	Ms.	Esther	LAABS	EIT RawMaterials	Berlin	Germany
30	Ms.	Fadilah	ALSALEM	Bayer company	Dammam	Saudi Arabia
31	Ms.	Fiona Ella	SANDOVAL	Alternative Learning Resource School-Philippines, Inc.		Philippines
32	Mr.	Gabriel	MALUNGA	EADB/Regional Collaboration Centre Kampala	Kampala	Uganda
33	Mr.	Garba	MALUMFASHI	Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, Federal Government of Nigeria, Abuja	Abuja	Nigeria
34	Ms.	Ghadeer	RAHEEM	The National Commercial Bank	Jeddah	Saudi Arabia
35	Mr.	Gideon	AGBLEY	University for Development Studies, Ghana	Wa Campus	Ghana
36	Mr.	Harsh	SHARMA	Administrative Staff College of India	Hyderabad	India
37	Mr.	Henry	MCGHIE	Curating Tomorrow	Liverpool	Great Britain
38	Ms.	Jala	EL-AKOUM	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	Beirut	Lebanon
39	Ms.	Jasdeep	RANDHAWA	Founder, Locorum Jor & Policy Coordinator, Oxfam	Mumbai	India
40	Ms.	Jitka	SKLENÁŘOVÁ	City Council of Stuttgart	Stuttgart	Germany
41	Mr.	John William	ULEDI	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Dodoma	Tanzania
42	Mr.	Jorge	AGRAZ GODINEZ	Embassy of Mexico in Germany	Berlin	Germany
43	Ms.	Karla	ALCANTAR-SANCHEZ	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Bonn	Germany
44	Mr.	Keywan	SALEHI	City of Eschweiler	Eschweiler	Germany
45	Ms.	Kristin	SKOBERNE	UNOAU	Addis Ababa,	Ethiopia
46	Ms.	Li	ZHANG	UN News	New York	United States
47	Ms.	Louise Xi	LI	United Nations in China	Beijing	China
48	Mr.	Lusekelo	GEORGE MWANDONDWA	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Dodoma	Tanzania
49	Mr.	Majed	MUSTAFA	King Saud University	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
50	Ms.	Manar	ALGHAMDI	Special Direction	Jeddah	Saudi Arabia
51	Ms.	Marjorie	MANDULI	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Bonn	Germany
52	Mr.	Mark	MAREGELI	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Dodoma	Tanzania
53	Ms.	Mélissa	OLYMPIO	BOAD/Regional Collaborations Centre Lomé	Lomé	Togo
54	Mr.	Mikael	ERBS-JORGENSEN	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Copenhagen	Denmark
55	Mr.	Moses	MUBIRU	UNV/United Nations Development Programme	Kampala	Uganda
56	Mr.	Moubarak	MOUKAILA	Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) Lomé	Lomé	Togo

57	Mr.	Nabih	SAYEMALDAHER	University of Bussiness and Technology	Jeddah	Saudi Arabia
58	Ms.	Natalia	GONTSOVA	Migration Hub Network	Berlin	Germany
59	Ms.	Nejla	AYVAZI		Baku	Azerbaijan
60	Ms.	Nelya	RAKHIMOVA	Open School of Sustainable Development (Openshkola)		Russia
61	Mr.	Nikica	DARABOS	University Clinical Hospital Zagreb	Zagreb	Croatia
62	Ms.	Nour	HANBALI	Nablus Municipality	Nablus	Palestine
63	Ms.	Olga	STATNAIA	Humboldt University to Berlin	Berlin	Germany
64	Ms.	Omnyia	MOAFA	Jazan University	Jizan	Saudi Arabia
65	Ms.	Öyküm	BAĞCI	STGM-Civil Society Development Center Association		Turkey
66	Mr.	Papa Cheikh Fall	NDIAYE	Association pour le Développement Social et de la Réinsertion des Jeunes	Dakar	Senegal
67	Ms.	Rahaf	ALHARBI	SAB Holding	Jeddah	Saudi Arabia
68	Mr.	Rainer	WALDHARDT	City of Kirchhain	Giessen	Germany
69	Mr.	Randall	WAECHTER	St. George's University / WINDREF	St. George's	Grenada
70	Ms.	Rasha	SHAWOOSH	The Red Sea Development Company	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
71	Mr.	Richmond	YEBOAH	Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly	Cape Coast	Ghana
72	Ms.	Rinad	OMAR	Abeer Medical Group		Saudi Arabia
73	Ms.	Ritah	RUKUNDO	East African Development Bank	Kampala	Uganda
74	Ms.	Ruba	GHANEM	INNA	Nuernberg	Germany
75	Ms.	Ruogeng	ZHANG	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office	Beijing	China
76	Mr.	Samuel Chukwuyenum	MENE	Road Sector Development Team	Abuja	Nigeria
77	Ms.	Sara	ALEDAILI	Special Direction	Hail	Saudi Arabia
78	Ms.	Saudamini	BAGAI	Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) Bangkok	Bangkok	Thailand
79	Mr.	Simon Elias	MAGEMBE	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Dodoma	Tanzania
80	Mr.	Stephen Tewu	AKEM	University Of Technology Munich Germany	Munich	Germany
81	Ms.	Sylwia Monika	ZALEWSKA LOEWENBERG	ZIF-Berlin	Salzburg	Austria
82	Mr.	Thomas	KINNEARY SANCHEZ	Universität Wien	Cartago	Costa Rica
83	Mr.	Usman Ali	LAWAN	USAIFA International Limited	Keffi - Nasarawa	Nigeria
84	Mr.	Uwe	SCHNEIDER	Unitely	Cologne	Germany
85	Ms.	Valentina	CEFALU	European Parliament	Bruxelles	Belgium
86	Ms.	Yuqing	YU	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies	Bangkok	Thailand

Speakers

	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Organization
1	Ms.	Agnes	CSERHATI	AC PowerCoaching
2	Mr.	Elmer	LENZEN	Macondo Publishing GmbH
3	Mr.	Ibrahim	THIAW	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
4	Ms.	Imme	Scholz	German Development Institute
5	Ms.	Jutta	SCHMITZ	Federal Foreign Office's Liaison Office UN Campus Bonn
6	Ms.	Katrin	REDMANN	SAP NexGen
7	Ms.	Laura	HILDEBRANDT	UN SDG Action Campaign
8	Mr.	Ludger	SIEMES	State Chancellery of North-Rhine Westphalia
9	Ms.	Marina	PONTI	UN SDG Action Campaign
10	Mr.	Markus	HEINEN	Ernst & Young GmbH
11	Mr.	Massamba	THIOYE	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
12	Ms.	Moira	FAUL	Public-Private Partnership Center
13	Ms.	Ovais	SARMAD	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
14	Mr.	Patrick	VAN WEERELT	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
15	Ms.	Simona	COSTANZO SOW	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
16	Ms.	Sandhya	BALASUBRAHMANYAM	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
17	Mr.	Yunus	ARIKAN	ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability

Team

	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Organization
1	Ms.	Branca	BARULLI	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
2	Ms.	Claudia	PINTO	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
3	Ms.	Mareike	FÜRST	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
4	Ms.	Paramita	DUTTA	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
5	Mr.	Rosemary	TELLEZ	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
6	Ms.	Anush	PAPAZYAN	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
7	Mr.	Adedoyin	ADELEKE	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
8	Mr.	Babrik	KUSHWAHA	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
9	Ms.	Faith Princess	DONANI	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development

10	Ms.	Fulya Karin	YARASIR	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
11	Mr.	Jan-Henryk	PLATZ	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
12	Ms.	Jiamin	LI	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
13	Ms.	Kathryn	MCLAMB	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
14	Ms.	Loretta	ASARE	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
15	Ms.	Louise	ALVES	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
16	Ms.	Sirapat	SARAVASEE	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
17	Ms.	Tracy	KARIUKI	UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
18	Ms.	Xenia	KOUTENTAKI	CITIZENS IN ACTION



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The United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) is the primary provider of inter-agency training and learning for staff of the United Nations system. Its overall objective is to promote and support UN inter-agency collaboration, increase the operational effectiveness of the UN system as a whole and provide UN staff with the required skills and competencies to face today's global challenges.

UNSSC conducts a variety of learning and training activities, in Turin and Bonn, UN Headquarters as well as at the regional and country levels. All such activities effectively respond to the cross-agency, far-reaching reform agenda of the United Nations.



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