



Sustainable Development for the UNECE Region ¹⁾ Geneva Conference 27 February to 2 March 2018

Conference Conclusions and Inputs for priority SDG Activities

The Sustainable Development Goals constitute the essential part of the **2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development** for transforming our world, ensuring that no one is left behind. This historic agreement by all UN member states followed the UNECE Sustainable Energy Commission, transformed by ISEO in 2002 at the second Rio Summit in Johannesburg, based upon a political motion by former Swiss National Counsellor Roland Wiederkehr in close cooperation with ISEO co-founder Gustav R Grob, signed by over 40 parliamentarians from six political parties, including acting Swiss Federal Counsellor for Law & Order Simonetta Sommaruga, when she was still National Counsellor.

The SDG sustainable development concept can be called the most outstanding historic achievement by the United Nations with its nearly 200 member states representing all cultures and languages on Earth.

Thanks to the majority of peaceful people on Earth, where over half of the population are females and children, democracy will overrule the few dictatorships that still need armies to terrorize their own people and neighbors despite their UN membership. It is now the task of the UN majority to tame dictators, where sanctions is one of the means to subordinate them to the SDG development goals.

SDG 1 for No Poverty is a fundamental human right to live decently, that can be easily fulfilled by deviating all funds wasted on arms to human development instead of murder as explained in SDG12 and SDG16.

SDG 3 for Good Health is another basic human right that can be achieved by natural diets without artificial chemicals, less meat,

without too sweet drinks and abusive alcohol consumption, combined with proper exercise, according to the “Naturally Fit and Healthy” guide (available from the CMDC-ISEO secretariat on info@cmdc.uno)

SDG 5 on Gender Equality gives us hope to overrule by the democratic majority of peaceful women the absurd male arms obsession wasting too much of taxpayer's moneys for unproductive purposes.

SDG 6 on Water and Sanitation are essential means for good health and the production of clean energy, sustainable forestry, agriculture and greening the deserts according to SDG15.

SDG 7 on Sustainable Energy for All emerged as one of the most important interdisciplinary goals with positive impacts on health, environment and development, especially endangered by fatal nuclear power – the most risky and most expensive power option, besides the fossil fuels as the most polluting energy sources.

SDG 11 for Sustainable Cities and Communities is becoming very important since an increasing number of humans live in cities. The good news is that the share of clean, renewable energy in most cities is on the rise with proper energy management and polluting noisy transport is successfully replaced by clean electric vehicles.

SDG 12 on Responsible Production and Consumption by the circular economy must entail the prohibition of the useless production of arms, landmines and poisons according to the CMDC appeal to the UN Secretary General, the UN disarmament and human rights commissions, to live without the fear of being killed.

The food production must be changed from excessive meat consumption to more vegetarian bio food as demanded under SDG 3 on health and by SDG 15 for sustainable agriculture and biodiversity.

SDG 15 for Sustainable Life on Land emphasises the important role of forests for energy, construction materials, human recreation and as useful CO₂ sink. The “Tree Planting Day” created in China already decades ago to oblige every citizen to plant a tree on the first weekend of April, will assure the growth of the forests to compensate the wood pilferage of the past and halt the destruction of virgin forests as it is still happening in tropical countries like Brazil. Tree planting will also green the deserts and protect mountain slopes from avalanches and erosion. Agriculture must be freed from poisonous chemistry and deviated from too much polluting meat production to bio vegetarian food.

SDG 16 for Peace and Justice is the most important issue for the survival on Earth entailing an arms-free society to deviate over 2 trillion \$ wasted public funds on military and huge amounts of unproductive manpower to education, green farming, health care and sustainable development at large. If only 10 % of world military budgets and private arms purchases would be allocated the United Nations, it would

multiply its annual budget 400 times – enough to organize the collection and recycling of all rockets, bombs, firearms landmines and poisons, as well as enabling the closures of their production. With the remaining 90 % or about 1800 billion \$ governments and the private sector should advance education, Clean Tech research and sustainable, clean production to save planet Earth from decay and finance also natural disaster prevention.

To stop the much too expensive and totally unsustainable use of nuclear power and fatal nuclear bombs, ISEO appealed to the UN that the Uranium enrichment must be prohibited world-wide, liberating huge funds for peaceful ends as stipulated also under SDG12. See www.iseo.uno.

- 1) The Economic Council of the United Nations, UNECE, represents the 56 countries of the northern hemisphere.

