



Working to end poverty, human trafficking and gender-based violence

Advocating with women & girls, migrants and refugees

Recognizing our interconnectedness with the whole of creation, we seek to realize the rights of all and achieve gender equality



GSIJP – HLPF

SURVEY RESULTS

High Level Political Forum 2018

This is a GSIJP Office report on the countries which are presenting Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2018. Among a total of 47 countries presenting VNRs, Good Shepherd has a presence in 20 countries. From the 20 countries surveyed, 12 (60%) responded - three in Spanish, one in French and eight in English. Two answers (Egypt and Sudan) were submitted in narrative form following a visit to each country.

Albania, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ireland, Hungary, Lebanon, Malta, México, Paraguay, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Uruguay, Vietnam

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High Level Political Forum 2018

This is a GSIJP Office report on the countries, which are presenting Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2018. The High Level Political Forum meets annually to evaluate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This year's theme is "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies" and the set of goals to be reviewed in depth will be SDGs 6 (Water and Sanitation), 7 (Energy), 11 (Cities), 12 (Consumption and Production), 15 (Life on Land), and 17 (Partnerships). In addition to the review of the SDGs, 47 countries will be conducting voluntary national reviews to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges, and lessons learned related to the entire sustainable development agenda.

Among the 47 countries presenting VNRs, Good Shepherd has a presence in 20 countries. From the 20 countries surveyed, 12 responded (60% returns). The survey was sent out in 3 languages – English, Spanish, and French. The 8 countries that did not respond to the survey are Albania, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Ireland, Hungary, Spain, Sudan, Uruguay, and Vietnam. Among the 12 respondents, 8 countries (Australia, Egypt, Lebanon, Malta, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Switzerland) replied in English, 3 countries (Columbia, Mexico, Paraguay) in Spanish, and 1 country (Senegal) in French. In comparison with the survey from 2017, all countries, showed familiarity with Sustainable Development Goals.

Although there were 12 total respondents, two (Egypt and Sudan) were submitted in narrative form following a visit to each country. The other 10 respondents filled out a survey form, and their responses are analyzed below.

Prior to completing the survey questions, background information was sought from the respondents concerning participants, location, types of projects represented and numbers. It is not surprising to find that women, youth and children are a central focus in each country and that 60% of the respondents mention an outreach to people living in poverty. Five respondents identified particular groups such as families, migrants, undocumented persons, girls, indigenous people, and trafficked women.

4 of 10 survey respondents (40%) indicate that projects are in urban areas (Australia, Columbia, Malta and Singapore)

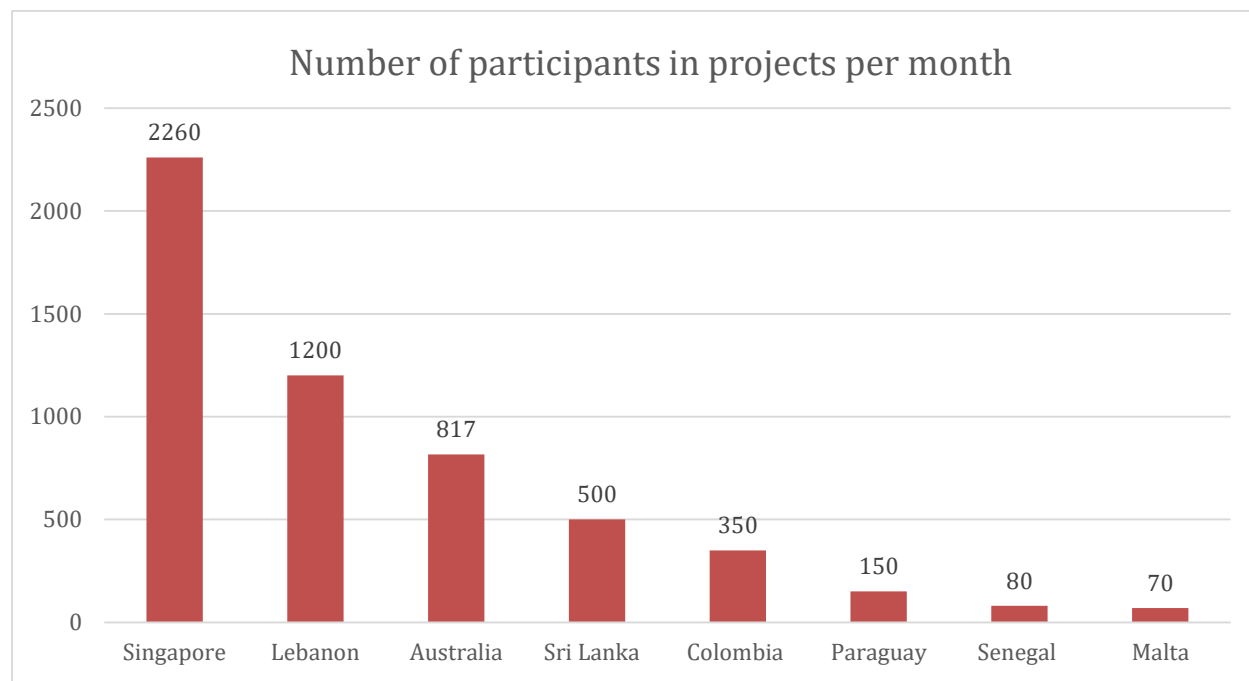
5 (50%) indicated both rural and urban areas (Lebanon, Mexico, Paraguay, Senegal, Sri Lanka).

1 (10%) did not answer the question (Switzerland).

1 respondent (10%) mentioned they include men and boys in their projects (Mexico)

3 respondents (30%) reported serving whole communities; (Lebanon, Mexico, Singapore)

The number of persons participating in projects on a monthly basis varied, with Mexico having the highest numbers (6000) and Switzerland the lowest numbers (8). In order to create a clearer graph, the outliers Switzerland and Mexico are omitted. Eight countries ranged between 2,260 down to 80 participants (Singapore, Lebanon, Australia, Sri Lanka, Colombia, Paraguay, Malta and Senegal.)



The 11 survey questions cross-checked respondents' knowledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15, as this set of goals is the subject of the thematic review during the first week of the HLPF in 2018.

Sustainable Development Goal Awareness

Survey Questions 1 and 3

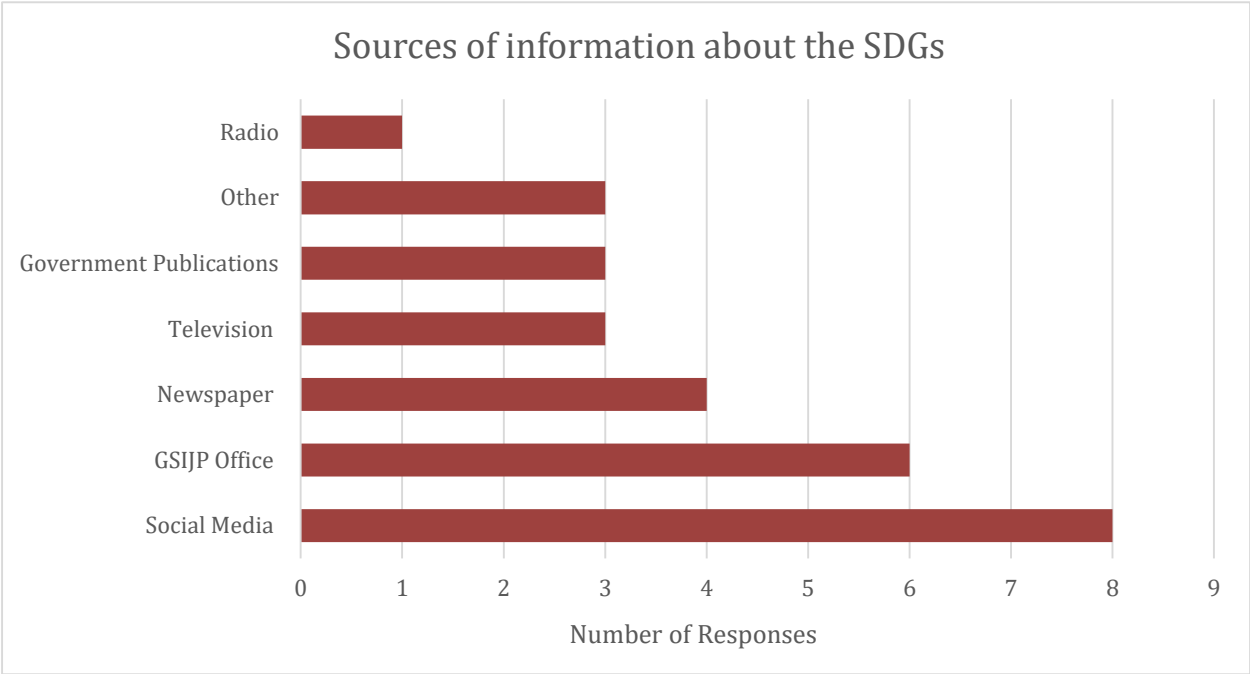
Have you heard of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

a) If yes how did you hear?

Are people in your village/town/city aware of the SDG's? a) If yes, what efforts were made to make them aware? b) How do you think that awareness could be best raised?

All respondents replied that they had heard of the Sustainable Development Goals. Respondents were given 7 media outlets to choose from as to how they heard of the SDGs: social media, newspapers, television, radio, government publications, community meetings, and other. Social media was the most popular source of information for 8 of the 10 respondents. Australia and Senegal were the two countries that did not reference social media. Next came Good Shepherd-related sources – the Good Shepherd International Justice Peace Office, the Regional NGO

Designate in Latin America and the Caribbean, the website and Congregational meetings. Traditional media outlets - newspapers, TV, government publications and radio were also selected. Other sources included a locally-based UN Office (Sri Lanka), knowledge resulting from NGO coalition memberships and donor agencies.



When it came to the awareness of the SDGs among people in the surrounding local communities, 6 respondents (Australia, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Singapore, Sri Lanka) replied that people are aware of the Goals. One respondent (Colombia) replied that people are not aware of the SDGs and 3 respondents (Paraguay, Senegal and Switzerland) did not know if local people knew about the SDGs.

Of the 6 respondents that replied in the affirmative, the most creative method of raising awareness of the SDGs came from Sri Lanka, which established self-help groups and child-focused community development, incorporating SDG awareness. One recommendation pertained to putting into practice what is shared at training sessions.

Among the suggestions to raise awareness of the SDGs were workshops, trainings, education, and increased use of media, as all would have a multiplier effect.

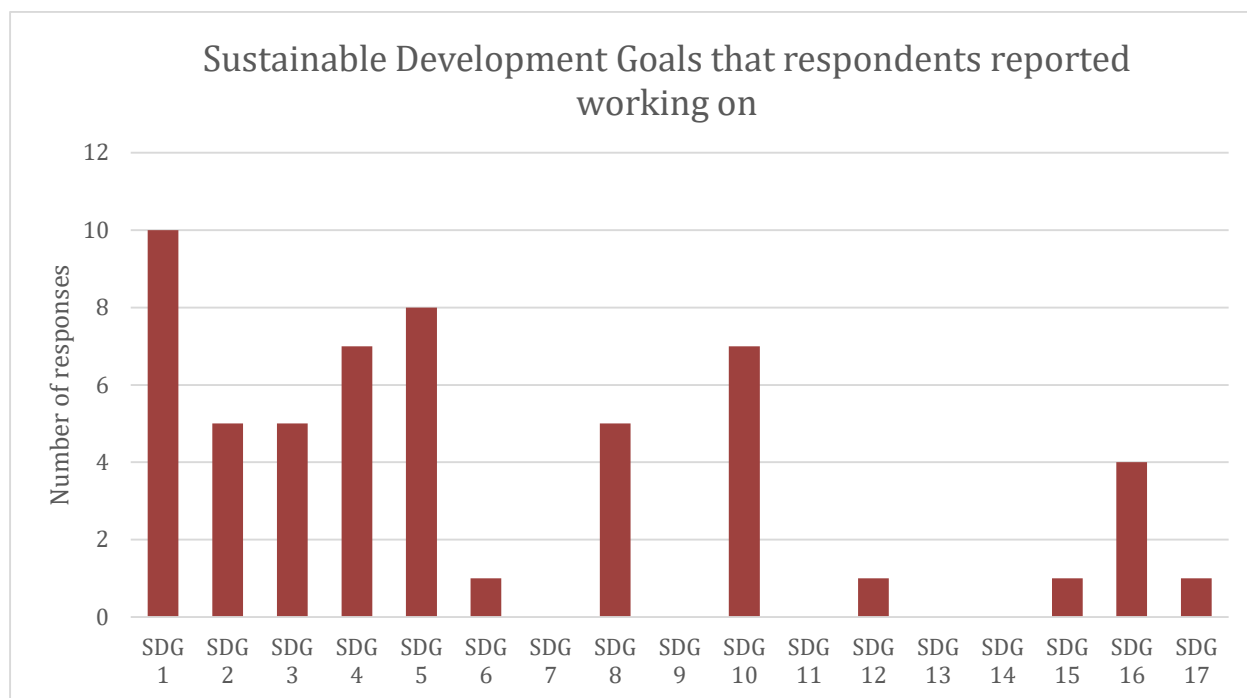


Sustainable Development Goals' Connection to Projects

Survey Question 2

Does your organization think of the work they do as connected to the Sustainable Development Goals? a) If yes, which goal(s) do you work on? b) Has your organization begun or changed its programmes in response to the SDGs?

All respondents said 'yes' when answering the question if they thought that the work they do connects to the Sustainable Development Goals. The Goals worked on are illustrated in the chart below.



The chart which prioritizes respondent's engagement with the SDGs clearly shows a focus on poverty eradication (SDG 1) and gender equality (SDG 5) but the failure to connect and engage with SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14 is striking. How can this be explained?

There is a distinct lack of awareness and connection in the responses with affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12) within projects. While most projects have an urban component, respondents do not make connections with SDG 11, which focuses on the creation of sustainable cities and communities. The survey responses also show the gap with regard to making the interlinkages between gender and poverty and the following group of goals - SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities) and SDG 12 (Consumption and Production). The issues of sustainable energy, consumption and production, and urban living can have adverse effects on women, girls and people living in poverty and yet the respondents did not indicate that these issues

are addressed at all. These results challenge us to reflect in order to consciously integrate environmental issues around SDGs 7, 11 and 12 into project design, management, and evaluation. While SDG 6, on clean water and sanitation, was referenced by one respondent (Singapore), our organization needs to engage in consciousness-raising with regard to the environmental pillar of sustainable development, and the water crisis in particular, the issues of water shortage, management, and contamination need to be elevated. The narrative report from Sudan did show water management in action in a school compound providing both clean water and toilets.

In responding to the question has your organization begun or changed its programmes in response to the Sustainable Development Goals six respondents replied that they had not. (Australia, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay Singapore, and Switzerland). Four respondents, (Lebanon, Malta, Senegal and Sri Lanka) said that had. This may not be an accurate perception. Restructuring of ministries within the Congregation has been taking place over the past 7 years through the Good Shepherd International Foundation (GSIF) with a focus on ministry review, strategic planning, monitoring, evaluation, and funding. Certainly, there has been an effort to read SDG language into current projects, and to create awareness of the SDGs but new developments, implementation and change is not directly in response to the SDGs. The issues – poverty, violence, human trafficking, micro finance, building resilience, women’s rights, advocacy, capacity building, networking, socio-economic issues, campaigns, and CEDAW reporting – were all undertaken in response to internal changes and restructuring moving from a ‘charity model’ to a human rights-empowerment model. The respondent from Lebanon mentioned that in response to incoming migrants and refugees, new programs were created.

Government Engagement with the 2030 Agenda

Survey Questions 4 and 9

Over the past two years, are you aware of any new programmes/projects your local or national government has begun to achieve the SDGs?

Do you know what government agency/department/ministry is responsible for implementing the SDG?

a) If yes, what is the name of that government body?

New Government Programs and Ministry Responsibility

Government ownership of the SDGs is important to their success. There was a lot of overlap in the responses to questions 4 and 9. Question 4 inquired about new programmes to achieve the SDGs and question 9 sought information about the government ministry responsible for the implementation of the SDGs. All of the respondents reported that their countries had created new government programmes to integrate the SDGs, but the programme was sometimes reported as the Government ministry in response to question 9. Programmes focused mainly on education, poverty eradication and gender equality. Some of these programs are highlighted below:

- **Colombia** has created the **Inclusive Economic Development Project (DEI)** – and listed programs meeting the needs of those displaced by armed conflict, a nutrition program, education, offices to report on violence against women, and poverty eradication.
- **Lebanon** said there were several ministries – **Ministry of Social Affairs, Education, Health, and Agriculture** - collaborating together on projects in different parts of the country.
- **Mexico** reported five new programs including the **National Council of the 2030 Agenda**, which was launched by the President of Mexico in dialogue with governmental bodies and civil society.
- **Senegal** has put in place **Le Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE)** which has several components linking closely with the SDGs
- **Singapore** established the **Public Sector Sustainability Plan**, which employs about 145,000 officers and operates 1,000 facilities. Given the scarcity of Singapore’s energy and water supply, the public sector has to play its part in conserving these limited resources.
- **Malta, Paraguay, Sri Lanka and Switzerland** reported positively but were not specific.
- **Australia** – mentioned that Australian Aid is supporting the SDGs through region specific and thematic program areas.

While all 10 respondents were aware of government’s engagement with the SDGs only 8 identified ministries responsible for SDG implementation and, as mentioned above, there is blurring of the distinction between programmes and ministry responsibility. Lebanon and Singapore did not know the name of the responsible ministry.

- **Australia:** Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
- **Columbia:** listed 10 departments including UNDP; The Secretariat of Social Integration of Bogotá, Department of National Planning etc. including the private sector and civil society.
- **Malta:** The National Commission for Sustainable Development
- **Mexico:** National Council for the 2030 Agenda
- **Paraguay:** Ministry for Foreign Affairs coordinates the SDG Commission
- **Senegal:** AFRISTAT (Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa), Le Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE), the Director General for Planning and Economic Policy (DGPE); and Ministry responsible for Emergency Community Development.
- **Sri Lanka:** Sustainable Development Division under the Ministry of Sustainable and Wildlife Conservation
- **Switzerland:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment

Malta and Mexico are the only two countries with a new program name referencing the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development. It is worth noting that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was mentioned by Australia, Switzerland and Paraguay. Australia and Switzerland appear to focus on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals as being for other countries, separate from national ownership and engagement by local people. The rationale for Paraguay is unclear – but

national ownership seems to be missing. Australia reported five agencies, the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), ACROSS, Global Compact Network, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDND) Australia Pacific, and the United Nations Association of Australia (UNAA), hosting two SDG summits, bringing together all levels of government, the private sector, non-government organizations, and civil society. The summits aimed to unlock the opportunities of the SDGs by taking stock of national progress on implementation across all sectors, and mapping priorities, areas for cooperation, and steps for driving achievement forward.¹

Suggestions towards improvement of local and/or national governments' performance on implementing the SDGs and partnerships

Survey questions 5 and 6

What does your local and/or national government need to do to improve in terms of addressing the SDGs?

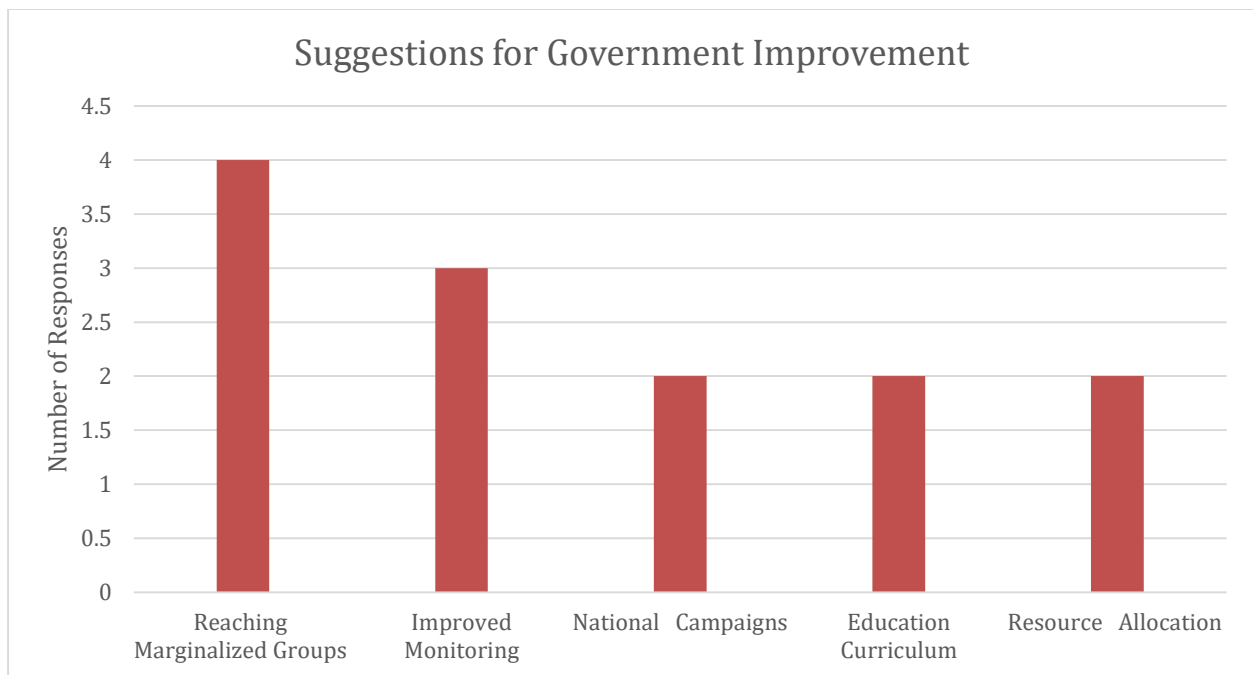
Over the past two years, are you aware of any new partnerships between your local or national government and now-for-profit organizations/NGOs regarding the SDGs?

All of the respondents had suggestions for how governments can better promote knowledge and implementation of the SDGs. The responses can be grouped into 5 broad categories:

- Australia, Columbia, Malta and Mexico spoke about the necessity of reaching **marginalized or vulnerable groups of the population**.
- Columbia, Mexico and Senegal mentioned the **importance of monitoring** the implementation of the SDGs.
- Australia and Mexico advocated for **national campaigns**, to make the SDGs known.
- Australia and Sri Lanka suggested that the Ministry of Education introduce a **curriculum on the Sustainable Development Goals**.
- Australia, Lebanon and Paraguay urged for greater **resource allocation** towards sustainable development.

Australia suggested that the government provide resources to establish and fund a new lead agency separate from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

¹ <http://www.socialpolicyconnections.com.au/?p=12919>



Malta made very specific recommendations around growing inequalities, the tension between booming construction industries and the deterioration of the quality of life for individuals and families cramped into smaller living spaces, and the need to safeguard the surrounding sea and harbors at Marsaxlokk where gas is stored that generates electricity for the whole island. The response from Malta also expressed concern about the effects of fish farms destroying habitats of high biodiversity in the sea and its effects on bird life.

The response from Lebanon notes the impact of unregulated flows of migrants and refugees on the infrastructure – access to drinking water and electricity, access to health care and education. The abundant supply of labour undercuts the recognized salary structure. Local staff are often replaced by refugees and face financial problems.

Overall, countries suggested many practical points including participation and engagement of concerned populations, gender mainstreaming throughout programmes, data collection, strengthening of public policy and mechanisms to implement and deliver services, strengthening multidisciplinary teams, addressing corruption, publishing material on the SDGs in local languages, and better consultation with regard to the Voluntary National Review processes at national level. Australia’s responses highlighted a tension between Departments of Foreign Affairs and national SDG implementation.

New Government-Civil Society Partnerships

While 5 respondents reported positively to the question of new Government-Civil Society partnerships, it is difficult to detect if these are new partnership since January 2016 and the launching of the 2030 Agenda. Columbia may be the exception, citing a call for project applications

from companies, civil society and the academic sector towards accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

- **Lebanon** - Government continually seeks collaboration with NGOs to provide services in the face of migration/refugee crisis.
- **Malta** - Government is funding a number of projects with NGOs providing services to vulnerable groups – Emergency shelters for women and children who experience domestic violence, night shelters for people who are homeless, rehabilitation centers for teens, palliative care, and support programs for ex-prisoners.
- **Paraguay** - Promotes national and international seminars to popularize the SDGs.
- **Senegal** - Creation of partnership with the United Nations and its branches, particularly UNDP Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD)

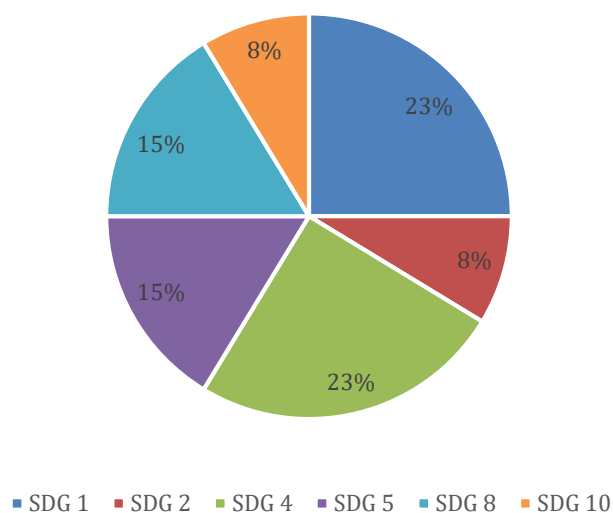
Partnerships and Programme Change

Survey question 7

(i) Are you partnering with any other organizations to collaborate on specific SDGs? (ii) If so, which goals? (iii) If so, whom are you working with? (iv) If so, how have your programmes changed through partnerships?

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- (i) Six respondents (**Columbia, Lebanon, Malta, Paraguay, Senegal and Sri Lanka**) said “yes” to collaborating with other Civil Society partners. Four respondents (**Australia, Mexico, Singapore and Switzerland**) replied ‘no.’
- (ii) Only three respondents listed the goals around which collaboration happens - 3 respondents had SDG 4 in common, and 3 respondents had SDG 1. Two respondents had SDGs 5 and 8 in common. SDGs 2, 10 and 16 were selected only once.

Respondents' reported collaboration with other NGOs on the Sustainable Development Goals



- (iii) Responses to ‘whom you are working with’ were vague – other NGOs both local and international, UN Agencies, Business sector, and a Board of Directors.
- (iv) However, the changes enumerated through partnerships are significant – partnerships lead to great coverage for vulnerable populations and better positioning among other organizations, improved accountability and accuracy, more funding secured, improved quality in services, stronger advocacy around issues, and a movement from charity to rights-based provision of services, and from institutional-type care to community and family-based services.

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and NGO Participation

Survey Question 8

Are you aware of your country being reviewed at the HLPF? If yes, a) Has your organization been invited to contribute? and b) How can NGO participation in your country be improved?

Respondents were asked about their knowledge of and participation in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the 2018 HLPF. From the 10 respondents, 5 replied that yes, they had knowledge, 4 had knowledge but not of the specifics, and 1 did not know. All 10 respondents gave suggestions for improved NGO participation. Collectively, respondents noted the following areas for improvement:

- Broader consultation with NGOs can be achieved through **regular information sharing and increased engagement, continually strengthening mechanisms of dialogue and exchange** on projects and with relevant government ministries.
- Define **joint work plans between the government and NGOs** in areas such as peacebuilding, social development, focusing on issues of poverty, child protection and food security, technical training and entrepreneurship.
- Call for more defined and public NGO engagement in VNR processes and SDG implementation.
- Consider NGOs as stakeholders and not competitors.

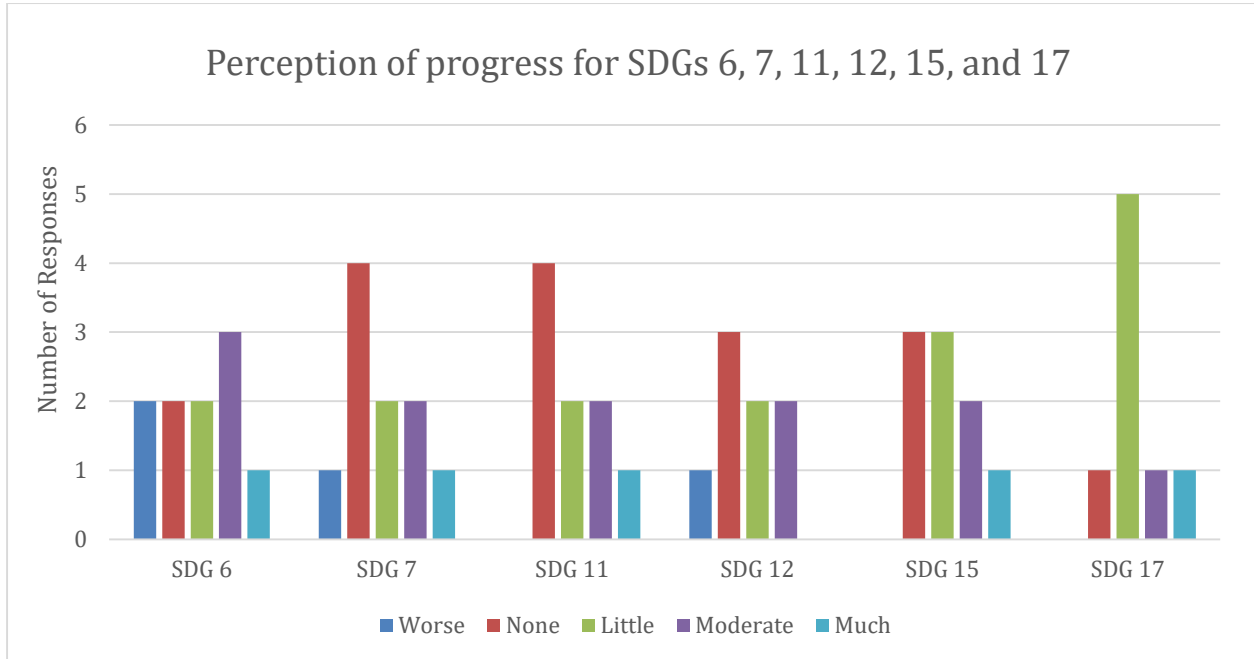
Rate of Progress towards Fulfillment of the SDGs

Survey Question 10

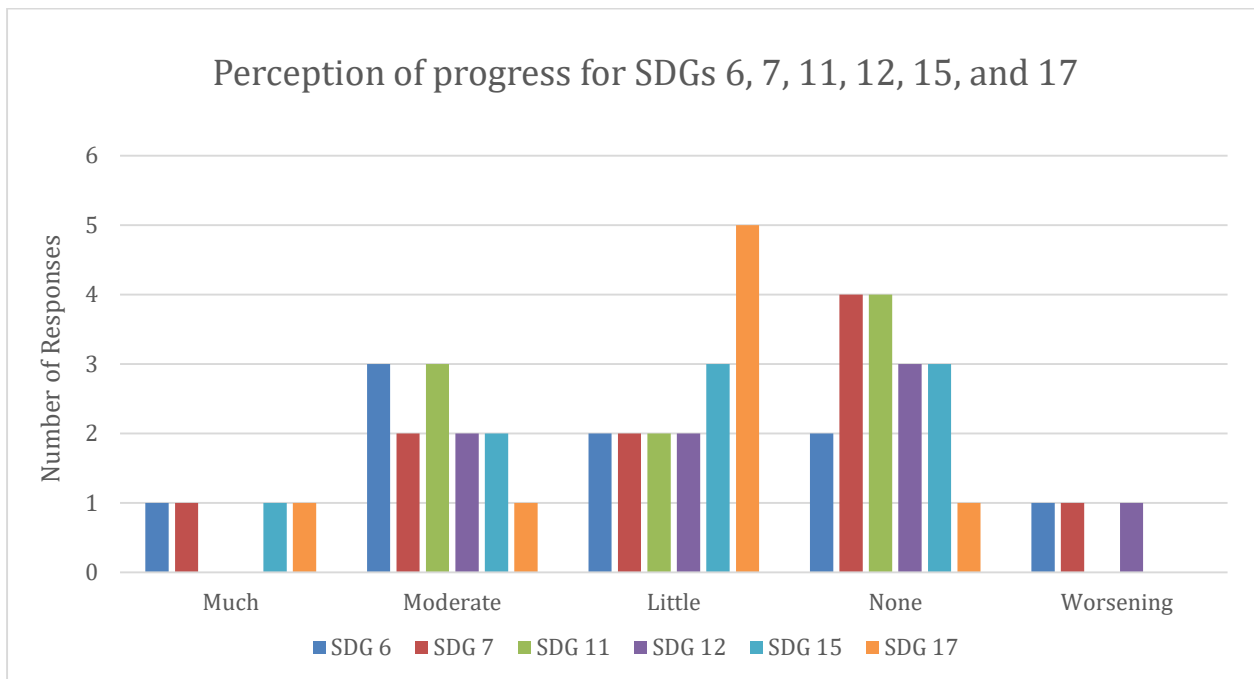
On a scale of 1 – 5, please rate your country’s progress in working towards the SDG’s since 2015 particularly Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17. (1 - conditions worsening, 2 - no progress, 3 - a little progress, 4 - moderate progress, 5 - a lot of progress)

Overall perception of progress towards the SDGs is mixed. Respondents in Malta, Singapore and Switzerland indicated moderate to a lot of progress of the SDGs being evaluated. The perceived goals around which most progress is occurring are SDGs 15 and 17 and the one with least progress is SDG 12.

Assigning a number value to these perceptions (3 points for much progress, 2 points for moderate progress, 1 point for little progress, 0 points for no progress, and -1 points for worsening) the best scenario would be a score of 30 points. However, the results show SDG 15 and 17 have 10 point each; SDG 6 and 7 have 9 points each, SDG 11 has 8 point and SDG 12 has 5 points.



A second chart shows number of responses and perceived progress of SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17 on a scale of 1 to 5. The concentration is towards little or no progress.



Narrative Reports

Egypt and Sudan

Good Shepherd Projects in Egypt



Donatus Lili made a visit to Good Shepherd in Egypt in March 2018 to create awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals, (SDGs) the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) taking place in July 2018. Her visited focused on the ministries of the

sisters in Cairo. Among the projects that Donatus visited were a residential care center for 30 girls in distress, four schools providing education from kindergarten to secondary level, and a health center.

The sisters are mostly in administrative roles with staff doing the day to day work. Services are provided for people and communities who are marginalized or vulnerable to poverty. Further, the sisters collaborate with CARITAS Egypt, which works at the grassroots level. They provide a range of services, from children who are vulnerable and living on the street, to persons with leprosy, and women's empowerment programs.



While Donatus was in Cairo there was a meeting with the President of the National Council for Women. The President was a past student of one of the schools. In her position she networks with the sisters in the provision of care for girls and actively promotes women's development. In a difficult political climate Good Shepherd Ministries are person-centered, politically and religiously neutral, while empowering through care, education or the provision of access to low cost medical care.

Good Shepherd Projects in Sudan

Sr. Simone, Provincial Leader of Egypt Sudan accompanied the NGO Regional Designate Donatus Lili to visit the four sisters working in Sudan. The sisters are in two locations: Khartoum and El Obeid, an eight-hour journey by car from Khartoum.

In Khartoum the sisters engage within a local Christian community where they have established a kindergarten school for about 50 children whose parents would otherwise be unable to afford the education provided by the state. Lunch is provided for the children.



Every opportunity is used to educate for change. Donatus was present for the celebration of International Women's Day – March 8th – celebrated by the Christian community on March 9th in Khartoum, where over 60 people gathered. One of the sisters is a community organizer. Donatus shared the meaning and importance of Gender Equality (SDG 5) in particular. In the discussion, some expressed concern about intermarriages between Christians and Muslims, which they said cause challenges, tensions and conflicts due to faith differences.



In El Obeid, the sisters run two schools that have been upgraded from kindergarten to primary. A feature of these services is that they offer opportunities to children to attend school who otherwise would be excluded because of poverty. The school compound has some vegetation (flowers), is equipped with a reservation tank for water storage, and has toilets and clean water. During school holidays, tutorials are provided for the children. Apart from poverty, child, early and forced marriage is a problem that the sisters continue to encounter through education in both locations.

The sisters manage a center that offers subsidized medical treatment to the people living in the surrounding area. Once again this center provides health care to people who cannot afford medical treatment in the government facilities. The Center collaborates with government hospitals for referrals. The government provides free treatment for malaria and supplies the Centre with drugs. The staff are volunteers who network with the sisters to provide voluntary services to the patients. The center also has maternity facilities where pregnant mothers attend pre- and post-natal clinics.

Consciousness of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development may not be high but the Goals are being implemented – eradicating poverty, providing access to food, water, sanitation, health and

education reaching the furthest behind while empowering individuals for the future and confronting gender-based violence, especially in the form of early marriage, are the fabric of everyday life for the sisters and their partners. The children are the change agents for the future. In real life, countering harmful traditional practices is very difficult. A story is recounted of a young boy protecting his sister from early marriage by helping her escape the family. In another situation, a girl bride, being adorned for marriage, does not want to marry but feels that she has to obey her parents. A workshop, hosted during the visit to El Obeid, brought together a group of 19 diverse community members to learn about the SDGs.

Engagement in Regional Preparatory Meetings - HLPF 2018

While survey respondents were not as actively involved in the VNR process at a national level, Good Shepherd Sisters have a strong presence at the regional level. Regional NGO designates attended the regional preparatory meetings for the HLPF 2018. The first regional conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland on March 1 and 2 with a civil society preparatory meeting on February 28, attended by Hedwig Johl. Marta Iris Lopez and Erika Sanchez attended the regional preparatory conference for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago, Chile from April 18 to 20. On April 24 to 26, Georgette Tannoury attended the conference for the Middle East in Beirut, Lebanon. Donatus Lili and Sisters Brigette and Jeanne from Senegal attended the African regional conference in Dakar, Senegal on May 2 to 4. Representation at these conferences allows for designates to connect with regional major groups, fellow civil society organizations and governments to further the SDG work of Good Shepherd. It is important to advocate at all levels: local, national, regional and international. This reinforces the messaging and mission of Good Shepherd.



Marta Iris Lopez & Erika Sanchez
Santiago, Chile



Georgette Tannoury
Beirut, Lebanon



Donatus, Brigette & Jeanne
Dakar, Senegal

What are some of the learnings? The first of the meetings was in Geneva, Switzerland for the Economic Commission for Europe. Hedwig reports on information on important technology and acronyms, and emphasized a human rights approach to the goals under review. The interconnectedness of the goals was highlighted and good practices and challenges from many European countries were shared. The meeting also featured an interesting special event – a fashion show. Hedwig reflects that the fashion show “made us think how fashion is linked to the SDGs,

(health, child forced labour, chemical working conditions, pesticide mortality, security, waste of water, minimum wage, working hours, 80% women with 40% of men's salary.) How do we promote and raise awareness for sustainable fashion?"

Erika's reflection noted the importance for more mission partners to participate in these events because of the difficulty of adequately communicating the experience second-hand. Secondly, often the depth of participation is dependent on experiences, so national representation is important. Erika highlighted the need to take concrete actions in our places of work, taking advantage of the networks that we have been able to build.

Georgette noted that while ministers, deputies and the Director General all participated enthusiastically and genuinely, it is true that speeches can represent one thing and reality something else. Georgette gave an example – all spoke of gender equality but the reality from the field, including terrible honour crimes, leads one to wonder if people's mentalities are truly prepared or ready to live this change. They also spoke of the importance of collaboration between the public and private sector, political parties and civil society, when in everyday life, religious fanaticism is in full swing. Georgette noted that many of the countries in the region face major challenges to sustainable development related to war and conflict, corruption, brain drain, injustice and negligence that lead to marginalization. A common vision for sustainable development is required for implementation.

Donatus attended the preparatory meeting for the African region in Dakar with two sisters from Senegal. She had already visited our projects in Egypt and Sudan. While at the conference Donatus contributed to statements advocating against the commodification and privatization of water so that all can have equitable access to water, and advocating for clean fuels and the empowerment of all communities through access to information about the SDGs and people's rights.

Conclusion & Acknowledgements

We are grateful to all who contributed to this report and in particular the Justice Peace Contacts from Australia, Colombia, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Paraguay, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Switzerland. Congratulations to the NGO Regional Designates who were very engaged and active in the regions. The report illustrates clearly the successes but also highlights the gaps and challenges that we need to address at grassroots level and in partnership on all levels.

Special thanks to Mirjam Beike who analyzed the survey returns and gave the framework to the report and to Cecilie Kern for layout and editing.