BOĞAZİÇİMUN ADVANCED 2025

the Legacy

HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

STUDY GUIDE

Under Secretaries General: Şebnem Yaren, Doğa İnce
Academic Assistant: Bakr Amro

#BridgingTheGap

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Letter from the Secretary-General

Meritorious participants of BoğaziçiMUN Advanced 2025,

It is with warm hugs, sincerity and utmost privilege to welcome you all to this edition of BoğaziçiMUN Advanced. I'm Selin Ayaz, a senior Double Major of Political Science & International Relations and Sociology at Boğaziçi University. Having four years of university Model UN experience (alongside 5 years prior) under my belt, I will be serving as your Secretary-General.

For this version of BoğaziçiMUN, both of our teams have worked from day to night to give you the best experience ever. I would first like to thank my amazing Deputy-Secretaries-General, Maya Gençdiş and Emir Elhatip, for their continuous effort and clever wit. Another person that I'm thankful for is our esteemed Director-General, Irem Ayber. She and our Deputy-Director-General Azra Çökük are some of the most hardworking people I've known, they are tireless in their work and you will get to experience the fruits of their labour when we meet in September.

We've prepared 9 different committees covering a wide range of topics. UN HLPF is a one them, a one of a kind committee, with the important agenda item of "Advancing Sustainable, Inclusive, Science- and Evidence-Based Solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for Leaving No One Behind". As by the theme of our conference, this committee honors the legacy of Şebnem Yaren, our previous club coordinator as well as the former Secretary-General of BoğaziçiMUN 2023. I would like to thank the hardworking Under-Secretaries-General Şebnem Yaren herself and Doğa İnce as well as their Academic Assistant Bakr Amro for their efforts in making this committee come to life.

We've always used the phrase "Bridging the Gap" as our motto. This year, we are combining this with the legacy. Each edition of BoğaziçiMUN has been about providing our participants with the best experience they've ever had so far. Each time, we try to outdo ourselves and become the best version so far. This edition has been no different as all of us have vigorously and tirelessly worked so far. Now the ball is in your court. I invite you all to take a step forward and feel the legacy.

Warmest regards,

Selin Ayaz

Secretary-General of BoğaziçiMUN Advanced 2025

Letter from the Under Secretaries-General

Dear Distinguished Delegates,

We are truly honored to welcome you to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum at BoğaziçiMUN ADVANCED'2025. As the Under Secretaries-General, we extend our warmest greetings to all delegates who are preparing to contribute to this forum, which holds a vital place in the global dialogue on sustainable development.

This year's agenda item of this committee, *"Advancing Sustainable, Inclusive, Science- and Evidence-Based Solutions for the 2030 Agenda… Leaving No One Behind"* serves as a powerful reminder of the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. We believe this committee will give you the space to critically engage with these issues, to challenge assumptions, and to create solutions that reflect the collaborative spirit of the United Nations.

We would also like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our Secretary-General, Selin Ayaz, and our Director-General, İrem Ayber. Their leadership, vision, efforts and most of all friendship have made this conference and committee possible. It is through their guidance that we, alongside our team, have been able to create an environment where you can learn, debate, and inspire one another. Last but certainly not least, we would like to extend our sincere thanks and kindest regards to Bakr Amro, who is our hard-working Academic Assistant, for his never-ending support and consideration throughout the preparation of this committee.

As you engage in discussions, draft resolutions, and build alliances, we encourage you to ground your work in inclusivity, empathy, and evidence-driven reasoning. The HLPF is not only a simulation of international cooperation—it is also a reflection of how our generation can envision and build a better future. Each of you has the ability to influence the discourse with creativity, integrity, and determination.

We are confident that your contributions will enrich this committee and leave a lasting mark on BoğaziçiMUN ADVANCED'2025. With respect, admiration, and high expectations, we look forward to the inspiring work you will accomplish together.

Please don't hesitate to contact us for any questions and/or comments through our emails: nilayyaren@gmail.com & dogaince.74@gmail.com

With our best wishes for a meaningful and successful conference,

Şebnem Yaren & Doğa İnce
Under-Secretaries-General
United Nations High-Level Political Forum
BoğaziçiMUN ADVANCED 2025

I. Introduction to the Committee: UN High-Level Political Forum

Born out of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development -often called Rio+20- the High-Level Political Form on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was created from the outcome document *The Future We Want* and was given a formal mandate by the General Assembly in 2013. Operating under both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the HLPF serves as the UN's central stage for taking stock of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In practice, the Forum convenes all UN Member States alongside a wide range of contributors -governments, major groups, civil society organizations, the private sector, and the scientific community -to exchange lessons, compare evidence, and test policies. The aim is not polite consensus for its own sake; it is an intentionally inclusive process that allows diverse perspectives to shape global and sustainable-development policy. This design reflects the UN's commitment to leave no one behind and to keep economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection in view simultaneously -a balance that is anything but easy, yet essential.

Under its founding resolutions, the HLPF's task is to provide political leadership—real direction, not just meeting-room rhetoric—along with guidance and concrete recommendations on sustainable development. It monitors progress on the SDGs, flags emerging challenges as they surface, and tackles the hard part: weaving together the economic, social, and environmental dimensions so they reinforce rather than undermine each other. A key instrument here is Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)[1]. Through VNRs, member states present their national and regional experiences -highlighting both improvements and also ongoing challenges. These reviews encourage candid peer learning,

[1] See https://hlpf.un.org/vnrs

surface practical lessons, and crucially, highlight best practices that can be replicated across contexts instead of remaining isolated pilots. More than just tracking statistics and providing reports, the Forum works to turn evidence into lasting habits.

Since the HLPF does not have an independent institutional framework, it operates within the mandate of ECOSOC and the General Assembly. UN Charter X's Article 62 authorizes ECOSOC to make recommendations on social, economic, educational, and health matters, which the HLPF implements through its annual meetings and thematic reviews . Article 63 empowers ECOSOC to coordinate with specialized agencies -a role that the HLPF expands by strengthening collaboration of the General Assembly, a duty the HLPF fulfills through regular follow-up on the outcomes of international conferences and summits.

By carrying out these responsibilities, the High-Level Political Forum stands as the keystone of global sustainable-development governance. It provides a dynamic platform for dialogue, strengthens the science–policy interface, promotes transparency and inclusivity in decision-making, and supports evidence-based policymaking. Ultimately, the HLPF plays a critical role in advancing implementation of the 2030 Agenda by reviewing progress, mobilizing partnerships, and ensuring accountability at the international level.

A. Primary Objectives

As discussed in Chapter 3, the HLPF was established as the UN's central platform to steer and oversee implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). True to that mandate, the Forum is not merely a review mechanism; it is a deliberately dynamic arena that convenes a broad spectrum of actors to help shape the global sustainable-development agenda.

The HLPF's primary purpose is to provide political leadership and strategic guidance at the global level. It offers a venue where governments, civil society organizations, private-sector representatives, and the scientific community meet to exchange experiences, test ideas, and—where possible—build workable consensus on difficult issues. This inclusive design strengthens collective decision-making while fostering greater transparency, accountability, and trust among stakeholders.

A core task is to monitor and review progress toward the SDGs. The Forum does this through its annual sessions, thematic reviews, and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) presented by Member States. The VNRs encourage peer learning and highlight practical examples that

countries can adapt to their own contexts. For instance, a 2024 United Nations Secretariat note reports that South Sudan and Yemen participated in the VNR process for the first time, while Azerbaijan, Colombia, Mexico, and Sierra Leone submitted their fourth reports—evidence of continuity and a widening culture of peer exchange. In this way, the Forum advances knowledge sharing and reinforces the commitment to leave no one behind.

Equally important is the HLPF's role in strengthening the science–policy interface. By grounding deliberations in reliable data and research, the Forum helps ensure that policy discussions remain evidence-based and forward-looking. This approach enhances governments' ability to respond to emerging challenges while pursuing long-term solutions that balance social, economic, and environmental dimensions. A recent illustration is the 2025 HLPF signature side event, *"Science Policy Interface for Integrated Decision Making for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Beyond,"* co-sponsored by UN DESA and the International Science Council, which convened diverse stakeholders to align research, capacity building, and policy more effectively.

The Forum also contributes to system-wide coherence by operating within the institutional framework of ECOSOC and the General Assembly. Consistent with the UN Charter, it draws on ECOSOC's mandate to issue recommendations, coordinate with specialized agencies, and support implementation of General Assembly decisions. In doing so, the HLPF strengthens multilateral cooperation and reinforces the UN's capacity to deliver on collectively agreed commitments.

Taken together, these functions make the HLPF a keystone of global sustainable-development governance. From guiding political action and reviewing progress to mobilizing partnerships and broadening participation, the Forum ensures that the international effort to achieve the SDGs remains coordinated, transparent, and—crucially—impactful.

B. Key Features of the HLPF Programme

The HLPF programme has been introduced by the president of ECOSOC under the consultation of the Bureau of the council. During this conference, the committee will focus on:

Activating Science, Technology, and Innovation (STIs) and Financing for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): This committee's discussions will be framed by this agenda

item. Highlighting the key takeaways and conclusions of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), which took place in Seville, Spain, from June 30 to July 3, 2025, it will examine how nations and stakeholders can create a robust framework to finance the SDGs. Using best practices and creative examples from the 2025 Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology, and Innovation for the SDGs (STI Forum), this committee will also look at how collaboration in STIs might hasten the advancement of the SDGs.

Reviewing the SDGs in special focus in 2025: Dedicated thematic sessions will focus on:

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.

Each debate will delve into a detailed assessment of the obstacles progress towards achieving the SDG under review. The discussions will also look at how to use strategies, connections, and synergies with other SDGs to speed up implementation.

C. Voluntary National Reviews

The country-led and country-driven 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls on member states to regularly and inclusively assess their progress at the national and sub-national levels. These Voluntary National Reviews, or VNRs, are presented at the HLPF convention. Both industrialized and developing nations participate in VNRs, which are state-led, voluntary, and involve a variety of stakeholders. VNRs speed up the 2030 Agenda's implementation by facilitating the exchange of experiences, including triumphs, setbacks, and lessons learned. Additionally, they aim to develop partnerships and multi-stakeholder support for the SDGs' implementation, as well as to fortify government institutions and policies.[2]

[2] See https://hlpf.un.org/vnrs

II. Agenda Item: Advancing Sustainable, Inclusive, Science- and Evidence-Based Solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for Leaving No One Behind

A. Introduction

Geopolitical tensions, trade conflicts, growing socioeconomic disparities, accelerating climate change, biodiversity loss, and other issues weakening the possibilities for sustainable development are causing the globe to undergo an unparalleled succession of swift and unpredictable changes. The will to look for multilateral solutions founded on the rule of law is also being weakened by these tendencies.

Simultaneously, technological innovation and scientific discoveries are growing at an exponential rate, creating chances for innovations that can remove obstacles to advancement and promote evidence-based and scientifically supported solutions for inclusive sustainable development. By empowering policymakers to make evidence-based decisions with strategic foresight, an efficient science-policy interface is essential to bringing about revolutionary change.

In addition to highlighting doable steps for coordinated policy implementation and focused actions that can advance science- and evidence-based solutions, the current report analyzes the obstacles to advancing progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals under review at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2025. It also offers suggestions on how nations can more effectively advance these solutions, including through multi-stakeholder cooperation.

The economic and social effects of the coronavirus illness (COVID-19) epidemic are still being felt in many nations. Approximately 4.5 billion individuals worldwide do not currently have health insurance[3]. Progress in achieving the rights of women and girls has been impeded by the continuation of gender-based violence, discriminatory laws, damaging behaviors, prejudiced social norms, and a lack of equality in public life. Climate change and biodiversity loss have reached irreversible tipping points.

Long-term impacts are projected to result in compounding and cascading risks across sectors in every region.[4] The Earth's global average surface temperature rose to 1.55°C above

[3] World Health Organization and World Bank, *Tracking Universal Health Coverage: 2023 Global Monitoring Report* (Geneva, 2023).

[4] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report – Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Geneva, 2023), pp. 35–115.

pre-industrial levels in 2024 – the hottest year on record, and the first year on record with a global mean temperature of more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.[5] In the same year, the global sea surface temperature and ocean heat content reached unprecedented highs as a result of increased greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.[6]

Economic uncertainties, poverty, inequality and digital divides are eroding public trust in government institutions, increasing political polarization, partisanship and nationalism.[7] Rapid technological advancements such as artificial intelligence are transforming labour markets, commerce, trade and finance and creating uncertainty around the ethical use and regulation of information and data. Large corporations and private entities increasingly control data and technology, which threatens to undermine inclusivity and the public interest.[8]

Accelerating progress through sustainable and inclusive structural transformation demands the effective translation of scientific evidence and insights into actionable policies. To be meaningful, science should be transparent, inclusive and transdisciplinary, allow for comparisons and be produced in diverse contexts by heterogeneous and multidisciplinary groups engaging all possible actors, including young people.[9] This involves creating frameworks that integrate scientific findings into policymaking processes, ensuring that evidence-based strategies are implemented and monitored for their effectiveness and adaptability.

This guide[10] offers suggestions for workable steps and emphasizes how science-and evidence-based approaches to accomplishing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can hasten the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals being reviewed at the 2025 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development[11]. The Secretary-General's reports on the long-term effects of current trends on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2025/68) and on progress towards the goals (A/80/81-E/2025/62) supplement it.

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5 World Meteorological Organization, "WMO confirms 2024 as warmest year on record at about 1.55°C above pre-industrial level", press release, 10 January 2025. Available at https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/wmo-confirms-2024-warmest-year-record-about-155degc-above-pre-industrial-level

6 Lijing Cheng and others, "Record high temperatures in the ocean in 2024", *Advances in Atmospheric Sciences*, vol. 42 (2025).

7 Patricia Justino and Melissa Samarin, *Trust in a Changing World: Social Cohesion and the Social Contract in Uncertain Times*, World Social Report 2025, Thematic Paper 2 (United Nations and United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2024).

8 *Digital Economy Report 2024: Shaping an Environmentally Sustainable and Inclusive Digital Future* (United Nations publication, 2024).

9 *Global Sustainable Development Report 2023: Times of Crisis, Times of Change – Science for Accelerating Transformation to Sustainable Development* (United Nations publication, 2023).

10 This guide has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 61/16, 67/290, 70/299, 72/305, 74/298 and 75/290 A and B.

11 See https://hlpf.un.org/2025.

B. Science-Policy Interface: From Concept to Practice

By making it easier to convert scientific information into workable policies, the science-policy interaction is essential to the advancement of sustainable development. Good science-policy interfaces integrate information from several disciplines and knowledge systems to guarantee that policy decisions are supported by the best available evidence. A strong science-policy interaction is crucial, and the 2030 Agenda emphasizes the necessity of inclusive, participatory, and evidence-based decision-making.

1. Emerging Ecosystems of Science-Policy-Society Interfaces and New Knowledge Infrastructures

Addressing complex sustainability concerns requires a change from conventional, linear methods of knowledge generation to more dynamic, inclusive, and transdisciplinary approaches. In addition to synthesizing scientific information and incorporating viewpoints from policymakers, civil society, and Indigenous people, science-policy interfaces are developing and promoting multidirectional knowledge exchanges. International forums like the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services examine the connections between nature and civilization and offer ways to preserve and restore ecosystem health and biodiversity while simultaneously enhancing human well-being.

Addressing global issues and promoting sustainable development are made easier by international collaboration in science and technology policy. The One Health High-Level Expert Panel, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer are three examples of how organized cooperation results in successful policy interventions. In order to handle future uncertainties, anticipatory science-policy frameworks are increasingly utilizing foresight techniques like scenario modeling and big data analytics. The Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report from the Intergovernmental Panel, for instance, emphasizes how scenario modeling may improve climate resilience by offering coherent narratives that examine possible scenarios. By evaluating the implications of climate change on ecosystems, infrastructure, and human systems, these scenarios assist policymakers in planning for a range of outcomes. They also inform mitigation and adaptation strategies, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and developing resilient infrastructure.

To ensure that science-policy-society interfaces are based on science that is multidisciplinary, fairly and inclusively produced, publicly shared, widely trusted, and pertinent to society, it is still important to strengthen national and regional science-policy ecosystems through institutional frameworks and capacity-building that link networks of researchers, policy practitioners, and local communities.[12]

However, a robust science-policy-society interface alone is not sufficient to influence decision makers and ensure that science- and evidence-based solutions are implemented effectively. Consideration must be given to addressing limitations imposed by the political economy, such as policy preferences, institutional barriers to integrating scientific knowledge into policymaking, and limited funding for scientific research. Implementation can be undermined by influential actors, vested interests and concerns about potential trade-offs for jobs and livelihoods.[13]

2. Global Cooperation for Capacity-Building

Research and development funding is still concentrated in high-income nations, with sub-Saharan Africa receiving less than 1% of global expenditures, despite the fact that science, technology, and innovation are essential components of sustainable development. Many nations' capacity to create locally relevant discoveries and participate in international scientific debate is hampered by this mismatch.

Expanding access to technical training and higher education, especially for underrepresented groups, developing international partnerships for knowledge transfer and collaborative research projects, raising financial resources through public and private sector engagement, and establishing favorable political conditions that allow such decision-making to become the norm are all important components of efforts to strengthen science, technology, and innovation capacity. Regional science, technology, and innovation centers and the Global Research Council are two examples of initiatives that show how collaborative frameworks may be used to solve capacity shortages.

Evidence-based policymaking relies heavily on accurate data, yet data management and collection are severely lacking in many developing nations. Disaggregated, real-time data is still hard to come by, which makes it difficult to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals'

[12] *Global Sustainable Development Report 2023*.
[13] Ibid.

advancement. Investing in digital infrastructure, open data projects, and training courses for policymakers and data analysts are all necessary to increase statistical capability.

Cutting-edge technologies with revolutionary potential for sustainable development include digital networking, artificial intelligence, and space-based monitoring.

However, inequality is made worse by these technologies' exorbitant cost and unequal distribution. Compared to nearly 90% of people in high-income nations, just 30% of people in the least developed countries have access to the Internet.[14]

To ensure fair and affordable access, close the digital divide, and guarantee the inclusive application of emerging science, technology, and innovation systems, policy measures such as technology transfer agreements, digital public goods, and regulatory frameworks for the ethical deployment of artificial intelligence, as well as support for digital infrastructure and data literacy, are crucial. Talent retention and the development of robust systems may be achieved by bolstering domestic research ecosystems through focused university funding, incentives for regional innovation, and cooperative research networks.

The science-policy interface has been included into national platforms and mirrored in development plans during the previous ten years, as demonstrated by the voluntary national reports that 190 nations shared at the high-level political conference detailing their progress toward the 2030 Agenda.[15] A more systematic use of precise and comparable data and anticipatory models for evidence-based reviews backed by participatory processes involving all pertinent stakeholders is one way that Member States agreed to improve the caliber of their voluntary national reviews in 2024 (see E/HLS/2024/1). To achieve high-impact projects, nations have also collaborated with the UN development system, stakeholder organizations, and the scientific community.[16]

C. Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals as of 2025

Figure I illustrates that for 35% of the 137 objectives for which trend data and supplementary inputs are available from custodian agencies, progress is either modest (15%) or on track (20%). In comparison, 47% of goals have seen either no improvement (18%) or barely minor progress (29%). Remarkably, 18% of objectives have regressed from baseline levels in 2015.

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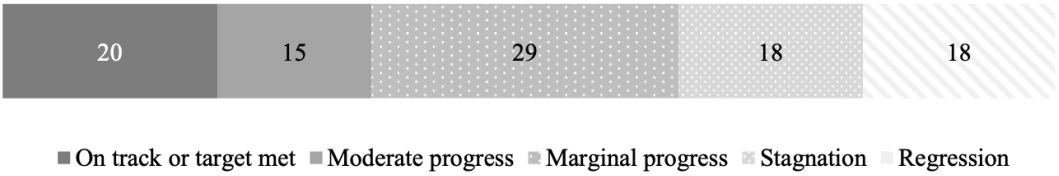
[14] See https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/2024/11/10/ff24-internet-use/.

[15] United Nations, Voluntary National Reviews database, available at https://hlpf.un.org/lessons-learned-and-best-practices.

[16] See https://sdgs.un.org/SDGSummitActions/HII.

Figure I
Overall progress assessment across targets with trend data (2025 or the latest data)
(Percentage)



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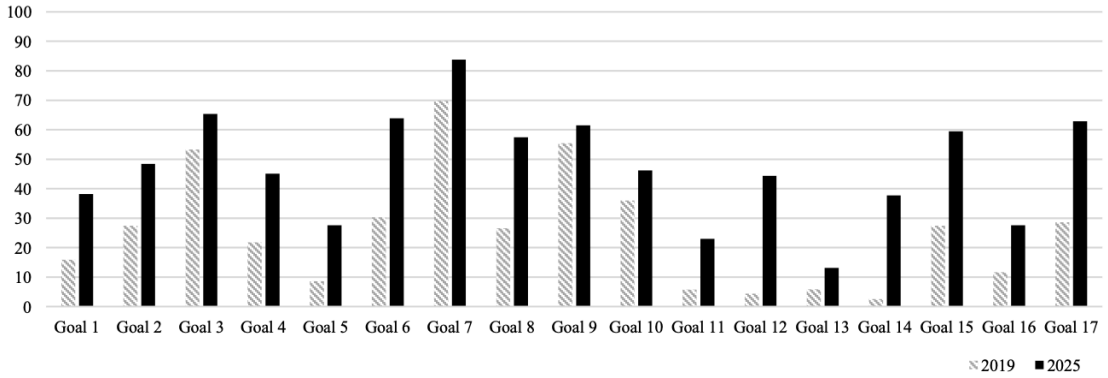
Below, Figure II shows the advancements made in the last ten years in fortifying data systems to facilitate Goal monitoring. The Statistical Commission approved a thorough assessment of the global indicator system in 2025, which brought about significant modifications to better represent contemporary issues including inequality, climate change, and digital transformation. These changes have improved nations' ability to monitor development and provide guidance for the creation of evidence-based investments and policies.

Figure II
Proportion of countries or areas with available data (at least two data points since 2015), with a comparison of the databases from 2019 and 2025, by Sustainable Development Goal
(Percentage)



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D. Policies and Measures to Overcome Barriers to Advancing Science- and Evidence-Based Solutions for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

In order to overcome obstacles to the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals under review in 2025, the current section provides examples of how governments, working

17 See https://docs.un.org/en/a/80/81&i=A/80/81_1748035261784

18 See https://docs.un.org/en/a/80/81&i=A/80/81_1748035261784

with local, regional, and international partners, may advance science- and evidence-based solutions at the national level.

1. Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages

Prioritizing universal health coverage, bolstering health systems, funding disease prevention and treatment, and resolving inequalities in access to care and services—particularly for vulnerable populations—are all necessary to get closer to achieving Goal 3. Through policy reforms that fortify healthcare systems, take advantage of technological advancements and employ data-driven strategies to guarantee that marginalized groups are included, and support international partnerships to address the spread of communicable and noncommunicable diseases, inadequate healthcare infrastructure and workforce shortages are being addressed.

Strengthening Healthcare Systems

Providing high-quality healthcare services requires a robust healthcare system. Promoting mixed financing models with contributions from payroll and income-based plans can help address the disparity in access to basic health services between and within nations. It also ensures public, domestically financed assistance for those who are unable to contribute, particularly in low- and middle-income nations. By encouraging low-income households to seek preventative healthcare treatments, conditional cash transfers have contributed to better overall health outcomes in various nations. A multisectoral strategy must include essential elements such as access to high-quality maternal health services, which include comprehensive care for women and children at the health system and social levels.

Reorienting national health systems and fostering agreement among all pertinent parties for evidence-based decision-making on health goals that may be represented in national health plans are facilitated by policy dialogue. Stronger national initiatives to lower the burden of illnesses depend on efficient governance and policy frameworks, necessitating all-encompassing approaches that prioritize treatment, early identification, and prevention.

Enhancing immunization programs, enhancing diagnosis and service delivery, launching public health campaigns to promote healthy lifestyles and increase awareness of disease prevention, and offering incentives for the spread of easy and affordable solutions are all examples of evidence-based solutions for the successful execution of national health initiatives. With advice from the World Health Organization Universal Health Coverage

Partnership,[19] which promotes a whole-of-society approach in tackling national health goals, more than 125 nations are involved in such policy initiatives. By encouraging full and productive employment, decent work for all women and men, and fair compensation for work of equal value in the health sectors, the connections between Goals 3, 5, and 8 strengthen a rights-based strategy for building a more sustainable and equitable health workforce.

Aligning Holistic Health Approaches to Leave No One Behind

Health policies must be aligned to guarantee that health concerns are ingrained in all sectors in order to create synergies that advance everyone's health and well-being. In order to comprehend the intricate relationships between human, animal, and environmental health, the One Health approach depends on interdisciplinary research and data-driven tactics. Epidemiological studies, genetic sequencing, disease surveillance, and ecological modeling are some of the methods that provide evidence for decision-making.[20] This strategy offers a solid basis in scientific data and international health policy and has proven crucial in tackling zoonotic infections (such as COVID-19 and Ebola), antibiotic resistance, and food safety concerns. It links Goal 3 with Goal 6 by preventing waterborne diseases, Goal 13 by addressing climate-related health threats and Goal 15 by promoting biodiversity conservation to prevent zoonotic diseases. It also supports Goal 2 by ensuring food safety and sustainable agriculture.

In many nations, maternity and child health are being prioritized, healthcare facilities damaged by violence are being rebuilt, and laws, policies, and programs focused at protecting vulnerable populations are reaching those most in need. Additionally, nations have passed legislation and put policies and programs into place to protect and provide healthcare coverage to disadvantaged groups, with a special emphasis on maternal and child health. Additionally, several governments offer comprehensive sexuality education and assistance with the goal of reducing adolescent pregnancy and child marriage.[21] These kinds of solutions can provide youth with the information and tools they need to make wise choices regarding their health and welfare.

Leveraging Technology and Digital Health Solutions

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[19] See https://extranet.who.int/uhcpartnership/.

[20] The One Health High-Level Expert Panel is the scientific and strategic advisory group to the Quadripartite organizations – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and the World Organisation for Animal Health – in their collaboration on One Health.

[21] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "2024 voluntary national reviews synthesis report", 2024.

From diagnosis to service delivery, technological advancements have the revolutionary ability to remove obstacles in healthcare. The importance of telemedicine and e-health platforms in preserving healthcare services in the face of interruptions was highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Digital health technology can help accomplish universal health coverage and other health-related goals, improve illness prevention, and further promote health. For well-informed resource allocation and health policy, data analytics are essential. Evidence-based health treatments that successfully address the most urgent health issues may be ensured by using data to drive meaningful actions. This method makes it possible to spot health patterns, allocate resources effectively, and track the results of interventions to guide future plans.

2. Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

A cross-cutting need for achieving all of the other goals is Goal 5. Despite advancements, discriminatory legislation, lax enforcement, and deeply ingrained social conventions continue to keep women underrepresented in positions of decision-making. Due to insufficient legal safeguards and detrimental customs like child marriage and female genital mutilation, gender-based violence remains a significant obstacle to advancement. There are additional hazards of harassment in digital environments. A diversified strategy that incorporates cultural change, economic empowerment, and legislative and governmental reforms is needed to remove these obstacles.

Strengthening Legal Frameworks and Addressing Harmful Cultural and Social Norms

Despite the fact that most nations have laws against gender-based violence, progress is hampered by lax enforcement and cultural opposition. The implementation of current legal and human rights frameworks, including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, must be given top priority by governments at the regional and national levels. To ensure coordinated efforts, stronger collaborations across grassroots, national, and international groups are necessary.

Effective policies, resource allocation, training, and the gathering of sex-disaggregated data are necessary for legal changes that keep an eye on laws and their enforcement.[22] Courts specifically designed to handle cases involving sexual assault and domestic abuse can

[22] United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2024* (New York, 2024).

enhance survivor outcomes, boost conviction rates, and decrease case backlogs. Repeat offenses can be decreased by properly executed protection orders, particularly when paired with law enforcement training. There has been a decrease in harmful customs like child marriage and female genital mutilation in nations that ban marital rape.

The elimination of poverty and sustainable development depend heavily on women's access to sexual and reproductive health rights, with an emphasis on integrating such rights into healthcare systems and utilizing synergies with Goal 3. Impactful programs that promote women's access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, such women-controlled HIV prevention, have been given priority in several nations.

Strong political leadership and focused investment in women and girls are necessary to dismantle discriminatory laws and practices. Leaders who support women's rights are confronting the damaging social and cultural practices that are ingrained in countries and support gender discrimination. In order to dispel antiquated prejudices, grassroots awareness campaigns encourage the advancement of gender equality and the execution of women's rights by showcasing women in leadership, entrepreneurship, and the disciplines of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Awareness of the significance of gender equality may be increased via advocacy on social media and other online channels.

Promoting Equal Access to Education and Leveraging Technology for Women's Economic Empowerment

Millions of girls do not attend school because of poverty, gender-based violence, or a lack of sanitary facilities, despite the fact that education is a key factor in promoting gender equality. In the domains of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, girls are underrepresented. Basic steps to promote safe transportation, gender-sensitive infrastructure, and harassment awareness campaigns can help break down obstacles and expand girls' access to education. Adolescent girls' cash transfer programs have greatly decreased early pregnancy and dropout rates; free menstrual hygiene products and gender-sensitive sanitary facilities have also raised school attendance.

Sustained investment in education is necessary to close the digital gender gap, combat digital abuse, and increase the leadership of women and girls in science, technology, and innovation. This includes making sure that girls can attend and remain in school. Progress is accelerated throughout the science-policy interface by policies and incentives that encourage women to

pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Therefore, closing the gender gap in education and employment and enhancing gender representation in sustainable development require increasing women's and girls' access to STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education as well as enhancing digital literacy. Through mentorship programs, career counseling, and scholarships, schools and colleges should encourage females' studies in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Increased financing and policy priority may help countries promote gender-focused digital technology agendas. Examples of these include online work platforms that link women to flexible career possibilities and e-learning platforms that offer educational chances for females in distant places.

Women's economic empowerment and access to decent employment, poverty and gender inequality reduction, gender-based violence prevention, and the ability for women to flee dangerous situations may all be achieved by utilizing Goals 5 and 8. By working together with Goal 3, targeted interventions and gender-responsive social safety institutions may eliminate the intergenerational cycle of poverty that is feminized. Women become more economically independent when they receive financial education and have access to loans. Women's employability and entrepreneurship are improved by increasing microfinance programs, lowering collateral requirements, encouraging women-led cooperatives, and offering digital skills and vocational training. Economic disparities are further decreased by providing incentives for businesses to adopt gender-inclusive working practices, such as those pertaining to maternity leave and childcare assistance. In several nations, equal pay policies have resulted in quantifiable decreases in the gender pay gap.

Women from rural and Indigenous communities are frequently the keepers of indigenous knowledge and creativity pertaining to climate resilience, biodiversity preservation, and agricultural systems. For climate-resilient technology and adaptive agricultural methods to be successful, women must be able to access and organize resources for training and apprenticeships, among other forms of entrepreneurial assistance. In order to make women feel more comfortable asking for guidance and implementing sustainable practices, programs that increase the number of female extension agents as well as participatory extension techniques like farmer field schools have shown success. It is important to support gender-transformative strategies that oppose discriminatory practices that restrict women's economic agency.

Inclusive Governance

To guarantee fair policies and resource distribution, an inclusive approach to governance is required. Many nations have seen improvements in healthcare, education, and social services as a result of incorporating gender considerations into national budgets. These improvements include higher spending in maternity healthcare, educational scholarships for girls, and women-led business projects. Participatory data collecting and policymaking are essential components of effective government. It is essential to address obstacles to gender data, such as disaggregation at all levels and survey age bracket enlargement. To create successful interventions and offer proof for policy action, governments and research organizations need to increase their investments in gender-focused data collecting and analysis as well as incorporate citizen and community-led data into national systems.

Women's participation in governance has significantly increased in nations that have imposed gender quotas. Mentorship networks and leadership development programs encourage young women to pursue careers in politics and provide women the tools they need to participate in politics. According to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women's general proposal No. 40 (2024), which promotes gender parity in decision-making, putting women's leadership in the public sector first promotes inclusive and effective governance. Equal involvement by women in decision-making promotes diversity in policymaking, increases institutional credibility, and produces more equitable results. Women's rights and the Sustainable Development Goals may be advanced by improving gender-responsive governance by addressing obstacles including discriminatory promotion policies and a lack of leadership chances.

3. Goal 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

A key component of Goal 8 is the protection of labor rights, with an emphasis on ending child labor and modern slavery. With targets set for resource efficiency and the promotion of sustainable tourism, the goal also emphasizes the significance of having access to banking and financial services, which opens up more opportunities for entrepreneurship and innovation. It also emphasizes that economic growth must not come at the expense of the environment.

It is difficult to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Economic growth has been muted by recent global crises, and forecasts indicate relative stability in 2025.[23] Given the persistent worldwide gender pay disparity and the declining labor income share of GDP, income inequality is still a major problem. There have been setbacks for workers' rights, such as declining adherence to basic rights and values at work. The number of children involved in child labor has increased to 160 million worldwide.[24] 58%of workers worldwide are employed in informal jobs,[25] which jeopardize social protection and acceptable working conditions. In order to overcome obstacles to Goal 8, comprehensive and integrated strategies that may minimize trade-offs, maximize synergies, and expedite improvements in complementary ways are needed.

Ensuring Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

Putting money into developing industries like the green, digital, and care economies may hasten economic change, provide millions of new jobs, and promote a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy. Both the quantity and quality of jobs may be increased by fortifying regulations and coordinating them with employment initiatives. Workers impacted by these changes must be protected by effective regulations and social discourse; new social protections for a mobile workforce are required to guarantee inclusion. Despite obstacles including productivity disparities and restricted access to financing, micro, small, and medium-sized businesses are essential engines of inclusive economic growth, productivity, and job creation. Governments, corporations, and employees can engage in social discourse as part of an integrated "productivity ecosystem" strategy that can improve performance and assist in integrating these organizations into global value chains and the digital economy.

Strong institutions, such as labor unions, are essential to healthy labor markets because they guarantee that increases in productivity translate into increases in wages, particularly for low-wage workers. In addition to being essential for workers' well-being, wages and labor earnings stimulate investment, consumption, and long-term economic growth. Beyond just compensation, labor protection must cover protections against illness, incapacity, occupational dangers, informality, and exploitation. While enforcing labor standards through better rules and campaigning promotes safe workplaces for everyone, including women, domestic workers, and migrant workers, ratifying and putting into practice important

[23] *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2025* (United Nations publication, 2025).

[24] International Labour Organization, “2025 HLPF thematic review: summary of the Expert Group Meeting on SDG 8”, background paper prepared for the Expert Group Meeting, New York, February 2025.

[25] *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024* (United Nations publication, 2024).

International Labour Organization agreements and recommendations strengthens labor market frameworks.

In order to facilitate equitable transitions amid economic upheavals and encourage inclusive and sustainable growth, social protection must be a component of an integrated strategy. While family-friendly policies, such as those pertaining to childcare and parental leave, improve family economic security and women's employment involvement, social protection systems assist jobless workers through income security measures and reskilling programs. Many nations implemented emergency social protection measures in response to previous crises, which led to a sharp increase in spending to $3 trillion in 2020–2021. By the end of 2021, these policies were diminished, nevertheless, putting recipients at danger of falling into a poverty trap. Long-term, consistent efforts are necessary because strong social protection boosts demand, increases resilience, and pools risks, all of which enhance the economy.[26]

To ensure that no one is left behind in this revolutionary process, new kinds of social protection for a highly mobile workforce should also be taken into account when creating forward-looking initiatives. Artificial intelligence and digital transformation are predicted to increase productivity, but they may also exacerbate inequality if proper regulatory measures are not taken. Successful structural changes to speed up the achievement of Goal 8 will depend on governments, companies, and workers' capacity to manage obstacles and seize possibilities brought about by these recent developments in digitalization and artificial intelligence.

Due to limitations in skill development, rising industries' potential is not fully realized. For structural change and job development to be effective, ongoing investments in skilling, reskilling, and upskilling are crucial. Particularly in low-income nations, education systems must adapt to the demands of the future by emphasizing high-quality, required education that develops social and core competences. Obstacles including gender disparities in information and communications technology proficiency and domestic duties must be addressed in order to attract and retain women and youth. Transformative, inclusive policies based on international labor norms are necessary for comprehensive initiatives to upskill women and open doors into the professions of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Adequate financial resources are necessary to promote inclusive and coordinated national planning. Governments should create policies that support decent work and full employment.

[26] *World Social Report 2024: Social Development in Times of Converging Crises – A Call for Global Action* (United Nations publication, 2024).

Pro-employment macroeconomic policies should increase domestic demand through equitable taxes and budgetary measures. Long-term public investments ought to encourage private sector innovation, particularly in the fields of care and green economies as well as rural development. Closing the finance gap requires integrated financing methods that include official development aid, private investment, and domestic resource mobilization.

Eliminating Child Labour

Eliminating child labor requires a well-thought-out legislative framework that addresses its underlying causes, including bolstering social safety programs, expanding educational chances, and providing parents and caregivers with respectable employment prospects. Because they increase school attendance, improve living standards, and provide financial stability, conditional and unconditional cash transfers have been shown to be successful in lowering child labor. Although they are less flexible than cash transfers, in-kind transfers—like school food programs—also provide assistance. Integrated social protection programs, often known as "cash plus" efforts, lessen the need for child labor, particularly in times of crisis, by combining cash transfers with supplementary services including health insurance, education, and awareness campaigns.

Since many nations underinvest in social protection systems, it is equally critical to solve the funding gap in these systems. Low- and middle-income nations need to invest an extra $1.4 trillion, or 3.3% of their total GDP (2024), to guarantee a social safety floor.[27] Cutting-edge funding techniques, such as foreign assistance and progressive domestic financing, can aid in closing this gap. The international community must work together to guarantee that nations have the resources necessary to successfully respond to crises and that debt servicing obligations do not jeopardize social development goals. In addition to supporting nations that seek to raise social protection coverage by at least two percentage points annually, nations are urged to incorporate the financing of social protection floors in accordance with the International Labor Organization's recommendations into their national plans and strategies.[28]

Furthermore, sufficient national policy space within multilateral agreements must be reaffirmed, particularly to allow developing nations to pursue policies that prioritize full employment, equitable wages, and strengthened social protection. These policies should also ensure adequate and continuous funding, on suitable terms, of social protection and other

[27] International Labour Organization, “Closing the financing gap for universal social protection”, Financing Policy Brief Series, 2025.

[28] See the first draft outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, available at https://financing.desa.un.org/ffd4/outcome.

crucial social spending during shocks and crises, for instance by giving social protection and social spending more weight in macroeconomic adjustment programs supported by the International Monetary Fund. Using global frameworks, like the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, may help nations establish strong social safety nets.

4. Goal 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

Out of all the goals, Goal 14 has the least amount of funding. While percentages range from about 0.01% to 9.5%, ocean science typically receives just 1.1% of national research budgets.[29] Given that oceans make up more than 70% of the Earth's surface, support the livelihoods of about 500 million small-scale fishermen and local communities, contribute an estimated $3 trillion to $6 trillion to the global economy,[30] and maintain the social and cultural ties of coastal and ocean communities,[31] the percentage of gross domestic expenditure on research and development dedicated to ocean science is negligible.

As the world's greatest heat sink, the oceans absorb around 30% of anthropogenic carbon emissions and 90% of the extra heat brought on by climate change.[32] Sea level rise, ocean acidification, and biodiversity loss are just a few of the major impacts that have resulted from this in marine ecosystems. The effects of climate change on ocean health have a direct impact on the oceans' ability to absorb carbon, resulting in a vicious cycle. Small island developing states and the least developed nations are disproportionately affected by marine pollution, overfishing, and habitat degradation. To overcome these obstacles, a multipronged strategy combining scientific, policy, and community-based solutions must be used in tandem with climate action (Goal 13) to lessen ocean acidification and with decent work (Goal 8) to fortify policies for sustainable tourism and fisheries. The One Health strategy, which addresses ocean health and lessens pollution from terrestrial sources, is also relevant.

Monitoring and Protecting the Ocean-Climate-Biodiversity Nexus

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29 *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024: Financing for Development at a Crossroads* (United Nations publication, 2024).

30 *Trade and Environment Review 2023: Building a Sustainable and Resilient Ocean Economy Beyond 2030* (United Nations publication, 2023).

31 A/78/880, para. 29.

32 Ibid., para. 16.

Marine ecosystem health is essentially a worldwide concern that necessitates collaborations between nations, organizations, and communities in order to exchange resources, technology, and information. National monitoring networks, on the other hand, are essential for supplying real-time data on acidification levels, which aids policymakers in putting specific protections in place for marine habitats that are at risk. National and local data collecting and adaptation efforts are strengthened and supported by regional cooperation combining scientific research and capacity-building programs.

Large-scale restoration initiatives for mangroves, coral reefs, and wetlands have been carried out in a number of nations, protecting marine ecosystems, biodiversity, and coastal resilience while improving local lives. Increases in marine protected areas in many nations have sparked calls for the development of accountability systems centered on geographical integrity, quality, and fairness. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's "30 by 30" target builds on progress towards Goal 14 by supporting the creation and administration of marine protected areas. The ratification of legal documents like the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction should be connected to the efficacy of such areas as solutions to further Goal 14.[33]

Transitioning to a Blue Economy

The shift to a sustainable blue economy, which may provide poor nations with trillions of dollars in net benefits each year, is supported by national initiatives to preserve and rebuild coastal and ocean habitats.[34] This calls for creative funding strategies, collaborations with the private sector, and the incorporation of social, governance, and environmental factors into investment choices. Along with ground-breaking developments in ocean technology, such as marine renewable energy and aquaculture methods, blue bonds and debt-for-nature swaps are growing and thriving in many areas, providing both economic possibilities and bolstering the resilience of marine ecosystems.

To fully realize the potential for developing sustainable ocean economies, a supportive environment that promotes research, funding, innovation, implementation, and cooperation amongst many stakeholders is essential. In order to mobilize new streams of private funding for biodiversity action at the global level while acknowledging the role of Indigenous Peoples

[33] Jane Lubchenco and others, "Priorities for progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 14 'Life below water'", *Nature Ecology and Evolution*, vol. 7 (2023).

[34] See https://unctadstat.unctad.org/insights/theme/250#indicator-127.

and local communities as custodians of biodiversity, the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed to establish and operationalize the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and launch the Cali Fund as part of the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

Promoting Scientific Collaboration

The information and understanding required to comprehend the intricacies of ocean ecosystems and the effects of human activities are provided by scientific study. Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' knowledge and customs provide priceless insights into sustainable resource management. Encouraging cooperation among practitioners of these many knowledge systems ensures that actions and policies are based on a thorough understanding of oceans and promotes evidence-based, inclusive solutions.

In order to develop and enforce sustainable fishing methods, which protect marine biodiversity and contribute to long-term food security, partnerships are essential. International research partnerships, like the Global Ocean Observing System, offer important information and perspectives that help guide national policy choices and promote conservation initiatives. A positive step forward was the 2022 approval of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, the first international legally enforceable framework that restricts subsidies for overfished stock fishing and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

By offering a common framework to guarantee that ocean science can fully support nations' actions to utilize the science-policy interface in order to sustainably manage the oceans and their resources, the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030)[35] supports such agreements. Furthermore, the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, which was adopted in May 2024, the results of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development, which is scheduled for June 2025, and the ongoing work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission all encourage and support nations' cooperation for partnerships and best practices that support sustainable ocean-based economies.

[35] See https://oceandecade.org.

5. Goal 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Multilateral collaboration is more crucial than ever in a geopolitical environment that is changing quickly, with trade barriers rising and pledges to global solidarity and development support being retracted. The disparity between development goals and the funding allocated to achieve them has grown to an all-time high of $4 trillion every year.[36]

In developing economies, government revenues have not yet returned to their pre-pandemic levels. Grants for sustainable development have declined while concessional funding has expanded. For nations with low and moderate incomes, remittances continue to be essential. Debt is still high, and the cost of servicing it is going up due to rising interest rates. By increasing investment promotion, lowering remittance costs, and guaranteeing accessible concessional finance, efforts must be directed at improving financial predictability, affordability, and sustainability for developing nations in order to overcome obstacles to Goal 17. Closing the financial gap for the Sustainable Development Goals requires an ambitious international finance architecture overhaul and a massive, impact-focused investment drive. To close the investment gap, creative financing strategies utilizing both public and private resources are also required.

Leveraging Science, Technology and Innovation

The significance of science, technology, and innovation in promoting revolutionary change was emphasized in section II of the current study. Global investment in research and development is still concentrated in high-income countries, despite improvements in data, monitoring, and accountability efforts, as well as increased international support for data development, digitalization, and artificial intelligence. Meanwhile, developing nations are unable to fully utilize new technologies because of a lack of funding, capacity constraints, and conflicts of interest. Many nations run the danger of slipping farther behind in the global digital revolution if they don't invest in people and physical resources.

Addressing issues in science, technology, and innovation requires bolstering collaborations and assistance for poor nations. With inclusive and creative approaches combined with consistent investments in human and physical capital, localized, demand-driven solutions that capitalize on local expertise and develop community, national, and regional capacities can

[36] *2024 World Investment Report: Investment Facilitation and Digital Government* (United Nations publication, 2024).

promote technological advancements that benefit everyone, especially the most vulnerable populations. Small island developing states, for instance, are embracing a whole-of-society transformative strategy, offering their expertise and "show-how" to improve the use of innovation, science, and technology in other areas. To ensure that they maintain their competitiveness in a rapidly changing technology environment, systematic efforts are required to transform this group into "small island digital States."

Engaging Stakeholders and Building Capacity

Utilizing science, technology, and innovation while implementing low-cost solutions to address local needs—particularly in rural communities—requires multi-stakeholder methods. Gaps can be filled with investments in integrated agricultural research, digital infrastructure, and vocational training. Public-private sector cooperation incorporates Indigenous knowledge, encourages locally driven innovation, and can increase the contribution of women to these developments. From 2025 to 2029, governments should pledge to increase research funding by 3.7% annually. Science, technology, and innovation-driven solutions will advance if new investors are drawn in, for example, by obtaining private sector co-funding and utilizing cutting-edge financial instruments. Funders of public research should coordinate their efforts and fortify their relationships with the UN system in order to optimize effect.

To close technological gaps and provide fair access to innovation, scientists, governments, academic institutions, civil society, and the commercial sector must collaborate. Through technology transfers, triangular and South-South cooperation, and inclusive partnerships that incorporate indigenous and local knowledge, governments may foster cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and innovation. In order to guarantee that research findings are broadly accessible and to support the international exchange of information and innovation, it is equally critical to support open science and accessibility programs. Efforts to increase capacity have advanced significantly in recent decades; in 2023, authors from low- and middle-income nations accounted for 57% of all research papers globally,[37] indicating a more diverse and inclusive research environment.

Involving national practitioners in multi-stakeholder networks for effective technology transfer and capacity-building, such as the Technology Facilitation Mechanism,[38] has produced numerous complementary multi-stakeholder partnerships and actions and brings

[37] See https://ncses.nsf.gov/pubs/nsb202333/figure/PBS-1.

[38] See https://sdgs.un.org/tfm.

stakeholders and knowledge together to advance the science-policy interface. Enhancing communication and information exchange between United Nations agencies, research funders, and other interested parties will optimize the effect of investments and match international research initiatives with the Goals. If you have read the study guide until this point, please email your under secretaries-general letting us know. We also encourage you to send in your country's voluntary national reviews to the under secretaries-general's emails. The emails are written at the end of the under secretaries-general letter.

III. Conclusion and Recommendations

The following suggestions are outlined in this paper to further inclusive, sustainable, and scientifically and empirically supported 2030 Agenda solutions:

(a) Nations must determine concrete steps to remove obstacles to the execution of coordinated policies;

(b) The use of technologies that provide fair access to information and gender-focused data can help the interaction between research, policy, and society on several levels;

(c) Increasing multiplier effects across several Goals and developing scalable models for activities at various levels may be achieved by utilizing mechanisms such inclusive, gender-responsive governance, capacity-building, technology, funding, law, and collective action for changing attitudes;

(d) Countries should create or bolster national, interdisciplinary scientific advisory bodies that may act as knowledge brokers and interact with government ministries and stakeholders in an efficient manner by increasing capacity at the national level;

(e) Building consensus and accelerating progress by bolstering national scientific and statistical institutions, especially human capital, and leveraging regional knowledge-sharing;

(f) Through cooperative research and capacity-building, nations should build strategic foresight capacities in governance at the institutional, organizational, and individual levels. They should also use foresight tools and processes that prioritize inclusivity and advance the Goals by identifying change drivers and incorporating foresight into decision-making to improve long-term planning procedures and adapt to future scenarios;

(g) Models and scenarios should successfully translate and convey findings so that policymakers can create gender-responsive, successful interventions that are implemented through demand-driven, coordinated development, including by integrating stakeholder input and Indigenous knowledge;

(h) To improve accountability mechanisms that support monitoring and evaluation, nations should collaborate with parliaments, scientific institutions, civil society, supreme audit institutions, and peer review mechanisms; this is particularly important in cases where assessments and follow-up procedures are available but not being used;

(i) Bringing science- and evidence-based solutions to the communities and individuals left behind and asking them to share their experiences in order to mentor others is necessary to advance implementation through localization;

(j) By collaborating with the private sector and private foundations to develop science-based solutions in crucial fields like artificial intelligence, nations can take use of networked multilateralism and digital solutions, such as those provided by the Global Digital Compact;

(k) According to the Declaration on Future Generations, nations must build a variety of skills, such as anticipatory planning, foresight and future literacy, and a systematic promotion of long-term and intergenerational thinking at all levels, in order to support science- and evidence-based decision-making;

(l) Through its scientific and technical advisory bodies, the UN system plays a crucial role in assisting and guiding nations in implementing solutions based on science and evidence. Nations are also urged to benefit from coordination with pertinent UN entities that hold data and knowledge.