GEEF 2022 REPORT
Global Engagement & Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development

REMEMBER OUR COMMON FUTURE REPORT

Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea
GEEF 2022
Global Engagement & Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development
Institute for Global Engagement & Empowerment (IGEE) at Yonsei University

IGEE is based in Seoul, Korea and headed by the 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon. It was launched in April 2017 at Yonsei University to contribute to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by integrating various missionary and volunteer activities within the university, directing intellectual and human resources to address social issues, and educating the next generation of global citizens. IGEE has three organizations under its umbrella: Ban Ki-moon Center for International Cooperation, Center for Global Sustainability and Yonsei Institute for Global Health. With the collaborative effort of the University and the Health System, IGEE continues to achieve SDGs through various platforms.

Website: igee.yonsei.ac.kr

Ban Ki-moon Foundation For a Better Future

The Ban Ki-moon Foundation For a Better Future (the Foundation) was established to serve commitments towards building a world free from conflict and deficiency under the ultimate goal of creating a better future for all. The Foundation aims to do so by following its core values of: Integration, Communication and Coexistence, and Dedication. Therefore, the Foundation intends to play a pivotal role in not only advancing efforts towards building peace and security, accelerating sustainable development, and enhancing gender parity, women’s empowerment and human rights, but also in tackling global conflicts and pursuing action against climate change in line with the aforementioned core values of the Foundation.

Website: eng.bf4bf.or.kr

Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens in Vienna

Inaugurated on January 3, 2018, the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens is co-chaired by Ban Ki-moon, the 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Heinz Fischer, Former President of the Republic of Austria. Based in Vienna, Austria, the Centre is recognized as an independent non-profit, Quasi-International Organization under Austrian law. It focuses on empowering women and youth to thrive as global citizens through leadership, mediation, advocacy and education and works within the framework of the SDGs.

Website: bankimooncentre.org

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that no one is left behind. The SDGs were adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at a historic UN Summit, and officially came into force on January 1, 2016. They build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality and innovation. The 17 goals are interconnected, meaning the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 goals by the year 2030.
Seoung Hwan Suh  
President of Yonsei University

I am honored to welcome you all to the fourth Global Engagement and Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development, GEEF 2022. This forum has examined the progress of the UN SDGs, which will soon celebrate 8 years, and share diverse and novel ideas for promoting Our Common Future. We look forward to hearing your insightful contributions.

I would like to thank Ban Ki-moon, the 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Honorary Chair of the Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment, for leading UN SDGs and starting the GEEF.

Moreover, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the speakers, Dr. Heinz Fischer, the 11th President of Austria and Co-Chair of the Ban Ki-Moon Centre for Global Citizens; Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations; Gro Harlem Brundtland, the First Woman Prime Minister of Norway; Choi Jong-Moon, the 2nd Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea; Kang Kyung-wha, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea; JH Kah, Executive Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer of YG Entertainment and all participants of this event.

Since its establishment in 1885 and during its 137-year history, Yonsei University has continuously contributed to society, motivated by its core values of mutual solidarity, commitment, and engagement. Yonsei University is recognized as one of the best universities in the world by the THE (Times Higher Education) University Impact Rankings, the global index that evaluates the SDG achievement status of higher education institutions. The University is responding quickly to changes in the educational paradigm after the 4th industrial revolution and the COVID-19 pandemic through the opening of the knowledge sharing platform, LearnUs. Yonsei has continuously made innovative efforts to solve challenges in education and the international community. As a leading university and SDG champion in Korea, we will continue to promote awareness and efforts to contribute to a sustainable future.

In 2021, from climate change to COVID-19, our world suffered from challenging times which seemed to put the Sustainable Development Goals further out of reach. Although there are still many signs of alert and urgency to meet the SDGs, only by recovering together, we can get the Sustainable Development Goals back on track. We hope that GEEF allows present and future generations to contemplate the future of our global community, practice inclusive international cooperation, and share wisdom to shape Our Common Future.

Once again, we welcome you all to GEEF 2022. As we transition into the New Normal, we hope that you can share your leadership and wisdom for a more sustainable and better world. Also, thank you to all the officials and staff members who have worked hard to make GEEF one of the world’s most representative SDGs forums throughout the past four years.

Yonsei University will do its best to become a global center to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and create a better world.

Thank you very much.
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This definition constituted a basic concept of the UN General Assembly Resolution, “Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals” in 2015 which was adopted by consensus when I was Secretary-General.

This definition constituted a foundation of appealing call from young generation represented by Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan. Young generation is not an outsider but a strong stake-holder and main actor for the discussion of climate change and sustainable development.

In this regard, it is meaningful for this Forum to remember our common future report and renew our will to achieve sustainable development for the future of young generation.

Just after the welcoming session, I had a conversation with Prime Minister Gro Brundtland through on-line. We covered a full range of issues of our common future report. It was an insightful opportunity for us to listen to the view of the author of the our common future report in 1987.

And I heard a visionary speech of Deputy Secretary-General, Amina Mohamed via on-line about a view and direction of the United Nations for implementing the sustainable development resolution which was adopted in 2015.

GEEF 2022 dealt with many interesting topics including sustainable development goals, women’s health, COVID 19 vaccine accessibility, global citizenship for a sustainable tomorrow. I am certain that this Forum has brought about concrete suggestions and ideas for the better future of humanity.

Lastly, I would like to remind all of you that any global challenge can not be solved by any one country, regardless of its economic size and power. We need a multi-lateral cooperation, common wisdom and collective will of our humanity to overcome global challenges.

I hope that this Forum will lay a foundation for finding collective solutions for the better future of all.

Expressing my gratitude to all the staff who have been involved in making this important Forum possible under pandemic situation, I wish all of you, in particular students who are participating in this Forum through on-line, a great year of tiger.

As Honorary Chair of the Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment, Yonsei University, I warmly welcome all of you to the Global Engagement and Empowerment Forum 2022.

At the outset, I would like to convey my sincere sympathy to those who are suffering from COVID 19 pandemic. I have a firm conviction that we can overcome this challenge sooner or later with collective wisdom of humanity.

I believe that the root cause of the pandemic lies in the climate change. Therefore, we need to tackle the climate crisis to terminate the pandemic.

The climate crisis should be addressed not only in relations with the pandemic but also with sustainable development for the future of humanity.

In this regard, this year’s title of the Forum, “Remember Our Common Future” is timely and relevant.

As you are well aware, “Our Common Future” report was published in 1987. The Honorable Gro Brundtland, former Prime Minister of Norway led the World Commission on Environment and Development mandated by the United Nations General Assembly.

The report defined the concept of ‘sustainable development’ as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

As Honorary Chair of the Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment, Yonsei University, I warmly welcome all of you to the Global Engagement and Empowerment Forum 2022.
The results of the conflict between Russia and the Ukraine are still unpredictable; Great Britain suffers from Brexit and the government of Prime Minister Johnson seems quite unstable; France is in the hot phase of presidential elections; in Germany, the new three-party coalition government will have to prove that they can fill the shoes of Ms. Merkel; Turkey’s economic performance is deteriorating month by month; and the EU as a whole has several unsolved inner conflicts.

I do not want to comment in detail on the situation in the United States where former president Trump is obviously working hard on a political comeback with uncertain consequences.

On the other hand, in my mind, there are indications that the time of only talking about the climate crisis or the SDGs is behind us. We have learned how great and urgent the global challenges are and more and more concrete measures have been accepted and are on the way of realization. It is also obvious that the SDGs find more and more recognition as a global governing program, suggesting that our collective problems cannot be solved in isolation, but only through interaction, cooperation, and solidarity.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen!

Conferences like GEEF, the exchange of opinions that lead to action, the sincere will to improve our society and the commitment to human rights are important elements for a better future.

Let us go together in that direction.

As Co-Chair of the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens in Vienna and co-host of this year’s forum, it is my pleasure to give a warm welcome to all of you in Seoul and to our online audience from around the world. It’s now 2022 and we are still in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. This is a heavy burden for all of us. But our work for the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals must go on despite the circumstances.

I still have very fond memories of my personal participation at GEEF 2018 and 2019 in Seoul. I want to underline how important it is, in times like these, to continue our cooperation, our discussions, and to analyse together the challenges and opportunities of today and tomorrow.

This year’s topic “REMEMBER Our Common Future” is inspired by the Brundtland Report of 1987 of the same title. It will consider the evolving principles of Sustainable Development and how it can be pursued in the present, while not compromising the needs of future generations. The process of uniting development and environment resulted in the Millennium Development Goals and ultimately in the Sustainable Development Goals.

And the topic “REMEMBER our Common Future,” is a sophisticated one, because it reminds us, that it is not only the past we must remember but also our collective future by learning lessons from the past.

Dear Friends, I speak to you from Europe, namely from Austria. What makes our common work in this part of the world quite difficult, is the fact that the political and economic development at the beginning of 2022 is far not smooth and calculable in Europe, but rather complex and difficult.
And secondly, we must take urgent action to address the existential threat of climate change. COP 26, last year has given a renewed sense of optimism that we may be able to contain global warming. Delivering on our premises to other carbon neutrality will be critical to this end. Korea has fully committed to implementing our enhanced NDC or nationally determined contribution while ending public financing for new overseas coal-fired power plants. We will also significantly increase our ODA for green and climate project.

I would like to close my remarks by highlighting the critical importance of approaching multi-stakeholder partnerships to achieve sustainable development to this end. I look forward to the forum’s continued leadership in engaging diverse stakeholders in our common quest towards the 2030 agenda.

Thank you.

Choi Jong-moon
The 2nd Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

Your excellency Ban Ki-moon, the 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations and your excellency Heinz Fischer, a former president of the Republic of Austria, Dr. Seoung Hwan Suh, president of Yonsei University, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great honor to be with you this morning at the Global Engagement and Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development (GEEF) 2022.

I would like to express my appreciation to Yonsei University for the kind invitation and my appreciation also goes to the co-host, the Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment, Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens, and Ban Ki-moon Foundation for a Better Future for convening this meeting during these difficult times.

Today the international community is being challenged like never before the COVID-19 pandemic and the looming climate crisis are threatening to undo much of the progress made so far towards the SDGs. Never has it been more important for all of us to come together to put an end to the pandemic and build a more inclusive and sustainable future to this end. We must prioritize on addressing a vaccine inequity by achieving the target of 70 percent this year.

In addition to our former commitments to COVAX AMC, Korea will deliver additional vaccines to Africa in close coordination with the AU. At the same time, Korea will establish a WHO Global Training Hub, the first in its kind to strengthen the capacity of the biomanufacturing workforce in low- and middle-income countries.
BY THE NUMBERS

17 Sessions
104 Speakers
5 Sponsors
75 Organizations
1,488 Registered Participants from
80 Countries
≈ 10,000 Views over 2 Days

21 countries
78 people

33 countries
1,205 people

21 countries
78 people

10 countries
152 people

AFRICA

NIGERIA 11
ALGERIA 7
EGYPT 4
RWANDA 4
GHANA 3
KENYA 3
UGANDA 3
MOROCCO 2
SOUTH AFRICA 2
ZIMBABWE 2
BURUNDI 1
COTE D’IVOIRE 1
SIERRA LEONE 1
TANZANIA 1

33 countries
1,205 people

80 countries
212 people

AMERICA

UNITED STATES 85
COLOMBIA 16
MEXICO 14
CANADA 12
BRAZIL 11
PERU 8
ECUADOR 2
URUGUAY 2
HONDURAS 1
PARAGUAY 1

10 countries
152 people

EUROPE

14 countries
45 people

NIGERIA 11
ALGERIA 7
EGYPT 4
RWANDA 4
GHANA 3
KENYA 3
UGANDA 3
MOROCCO 2
SOUTH AFRICA 2
ZIMBABWE 2
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GEEF 2022

KEY INVITED SPEAKERS

Amina J. Mohammed
Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

Gro Harlem Brundtland
First Woman Prime Minister of Norway & Former Director-General of WHO

JH Kah
Executive Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer of YG Entertainment

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JH Kah
Executive Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer of YG Entertainment

Jyotsna Puri
Associate Vice-President of the Strategy and Knowledge Department, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Kang, Kyung-wha
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

KEYNOTE SPEECH

Amina J. Mohammed
Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

SPECIAL SESSION

REMEMBER Our Common Future

Ban Ki-moon
The 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations & Honorary Chair of Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment (IGEE), Yonsei University

Gro Harlem Brundtland
First Woman Prime Minister of Norway & Former Director-General of WHO

JH Kah
Executive Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer of YG Entertainment

Jyotsna Puri
Associate Vice-President of the Strategy and Knowledge Department, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Kang, Kyung-wha
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

PLENARY SESSIONS

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2. Caring Society for Social Sustainability: Care Economy, Care Democracy and New Imaginations for Care
3. SDGs Index (Smart City Index, AI Rankings, Urban Regeneration, THE University Impact Rankings)

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1. Quality of Women’s Health
2. Yonsei IHEI Workstations for SDGs
3. Global Citizenship for a Sustainable Tomorrow: From Policy to Action
4. ICT Systems in the Age of Aging
5. Firms, Society, and ESG
6. Sustainable Partnership for International Organizations
7. Artificial Intelligence for Better Engagement & Empowerment
8. Global Health and Partnerships to further Our Common Future: Where We Are and Where We Should Be
10. Korean Wave for Engagement & Empowerment
11. Remember Our Promise, Leaving No One Behind!
12. Healthcare Access in Rural Communities
OPENING CEREMONY

Hongwon Suh
Professor of English Literature, Yonsei University

Semee Yoon
Professor, Underwood International College, Yonsei University

MASTER OF CEREMONY
OPENING CEREMONY

WELCOME REMARKS

SEOUNG HWAN SUH
President of Yonsei University

“We hope that GEEF allows present and future generations to contemplate the future of our global community, practice inclusive international cooperation, and share wisdom to shape Our Common Future.”

“As we transition into the New Normal, we hope that you can share your leadership and wisdom for a more sustainable and better world. Also, thank you to all the officials and staff members who have worked hard to make GEEF one of the world’s most representative SDGs forums throughout the past four years.”
OPENING CEREMONY

WELCOME REMARKS

BAN KI-MOON
The 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations & Honorary Chair of Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment (IGEE), Yonsei University

“The climate crisis should be addressed not only in relations with the pandemic but also with sustainable development for the future of humanity. This year’s title of the Forum, “REMEMBER Our Common Future” is timely and relevant.”

“Young generation is not an outsider but a strong stake-holder and main actor for the discussion of climate change and sustainable development. It is meaningful for this Forum to remember our common future report and renew our will to achieve sustainable development for the future of young generation.”
“This year’s topic “REMEMBER Our Common Future” is inspired by the Brundtland Report of 1987 of the same title. It will consider the evolving principles of Sustainable Development and how it can be pursued in the present, while not compromising the needs of future generations. The process of uniting development and environment resulted in the Millennium Development Goals and ultimately in the Sustainable Development Goals.”

“Certainly, we must take urgent action to address the threat of climate change. Delivering our promises to carbon neutrality will be critical to this end. We will also significantly increase ODA for green and climate projects. I’d like to close my remarks by highlighting the critical importance of partnerships regarding sustainable development. To this end, I look forward to the forums, continued leadership in engaging diverse stakeholders in a common quest towards the 2030 agenda.”
Amina J. Mohammed
Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

“People need to know that their voices will be heard and their experiences will be acknowledged as the basis for policymaking. The actions that we take today will determine where we stand on the SDGs in 2030.”

“We need students to continue to bring out ideas, their political power, and their revolutionary spirit to bear on the fundamental change that is needed in our world today to deliver on the sustainable development goals.”

It has been 35 years since the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, “Our Common Future” was published under the leadership of Gro Harlem Brundtland. A truly groundbreaking report, it called for a radical shift away from the resource-intensive development model prevailing at the time and towards sustainable development, which allows us to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development heralded a surge in efforts to make the vision of sustainable development a reality. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identified 17 sustainable development goals, providing a framework for time-bound and ambitious action underpinned by global partnership. However, the world was not moving fast enough to meet the SDG targets by 2030, and the COVID-19 pandemic has made our task even harder.

The United Nations calls for rapid action in four crucial areas. First, we must step up our efforts to end COVID-19 as a global health emergency. We need all manufacturers to prioritize vaccine supply to COVAX and create the conditions for local production of tests, vaccines, and treatments in capable countries. Second, we must urgently reform global finance. The G20 must ensure resources are invested in the 2030 agenda, including by supporting progressive taxation and combating illicit offshore tax havens that exclusively benefit the rich. Third, we must go into emergency mode against the climate crisis. We need a 45% reduction in global emissions by 2030 to reach carbon neutrality by mid-century. All major developed and developing economies must do much better to reduce emissions. Finally, wealthier countries must make good on the annual $100-billion climate finance commitment to developing countries starting in 2022.

The United Nations stands ready to work with everyone to channel the courage, creativity, and collective spirit of humanity towards equity, sustainability, and peace. Together, we can make our common future our common reality.
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a one-of-a-kind plan that has been approved by the 193 member states of the United Nations in 2015. As we seek a green, resilient and inclusive recovery from the pains and difficulties the global community has experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic, the preparation committee of GEEF spent time on the values we hold dear and would like to share with the next generation. In fact, this was at the heart of the 1987 Report, "Our Common Future", headed by former Prime Minister of Norway, Gro Brundtland, who is known as the Mother of Sustainable Development. The definition of sustainable development was offered for the first time in this report, and without such efforts in the late 20th century, the work behind the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), introduced in the 2030 Agenda, would have been much more difficult.

Consequently, this session aimed to review the aspirations and plans set forth in the initial discussions on sustainable development, review actions we have taken as the current generation, and dreams and hopes of our youth, to convey that we have not forgotten messages delivered in "Our Common Future." By delivering and facilitating discussions of pioneers at different walks of life, this Special Session shifts our focus to what we can do as a global community, less on our limitations.

To deliver such a message, this session was organized into three parts. First, the former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and Dr. Gro Brundtland discussed their roles and efforts to explore pathways for humanity and the environment to exist in harmony, making headway toward sustainable development. Second, unexpected but remarkable players—IFAD Associate Vice President Dr. Jyotsna Puri and Executive Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer at YG Entertainment, JH Kah—that deliver on sustainable development joined the session to explain how we can deliver SDGs. Last but not least, the former South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kang Kyung-Wha facilitated a discussion with youth from different backgrounds about their aspirations for their future as individuals and as a community.
“I have hopes still that it is possible because we see that things are moving, too slowly, but are moving in the right direction.”

“Young people today enter the globe every day as they look at the internet and collaborate and talk with people across the world. So my best hope is to inspire young people and the young generations to take that global view that makes it impossible going forward for people who are very nationalistic leaders to get a majority in their elections.”
$1.90 a day are critically affecting the patterns of sustainable development, and we expect not only the burden of increasing food insecurity, malnutrition, undernutrition but also obesity.

The rural small-scale producers who make our food systems more resilient but are least affected by global supply chain disruptions are responsible for producing over 50% of the total calories consumed globally. Yet less than 2% of the overall climate finance accrues to them. We need to innovate long-term sustainability, precisely target the most marginalized population, and ensure that food systems cater to the poor.

The marginalized groups also include refugees and women. The number of refugees has more than doubled since 2010, and the proportion of female landholders is diminishing even at a faster rate. Greenhouse gas emissions will increase unless we shift economies towards carbon-neutral and climate-resilient development pathways. The disparity in climate mitigation and adaptation is evident; for every $18 spent on mitigation, only $1 is spent on adaptation. Adaptation effort is a must. International and bilateral agencies need to galvanize and commit additional resources for climate adaptation, and governments are advised to induce new policy change.

IFAD is playing a critical role in closing this gap in SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 10, and SDG 13. With our specialized focus on agriculture and systematic measurement of results and impact, IFAD is proud to be engaging in our collective efforts for food resilience and poverty and inequality reduction. We hope to invigorate many others to undertake similar action to reach into remote areas where rural poor exist.

We still face development challenges related to poverty, food insecurity, fragility, and climate change. Unfortunately, all of these have been exacerbated by COVID-19, and we are not future fit. Extreme poverty has increased for the first time in generations. The populations living below
K-pop songs are strong media which collectively become a culture and cultures young generations. Artists and entertainment companies have the opportunity to actually connect and have a huge influence on connecting people around the world and can catalyze certain phenomena as well. Success of K-culture comes from K-pop companies’ usage of “social media platforms” to listen to customers’ feedback and respond to it. Gen Z are the average age group of K-pop fans. From McKinsey & Company’s research, the four core Gen Z behaviors are search for truth; valuing individual expression and avoiding labels, mobilizing themselves for a variety of causes, and believing the efficacy of dialogue to solve conflicts and improve the world. Consumption, to them, is a means of self-expression and identity formation; it is a manifestation of who they are or wish to become, and hence a topic of ethical concern.

From this point of view, building a “common future” for YG means working with and for young people to put out music that not only makes them feel good but also helps them realize their values. It also means raising awareness and encouraging them to make a positive impact on the world. K-pop culture is a more interactive and dynamic cultural phenomenon that affects and resonates with the global youth.

The secret recipe for YG or K-pop’s success is MSG: Music, Sweat, Global Platforms.

Our strategy is to put the best music out there at all costs, climbing our own Everest. Thus, sweat is inevitable from both the artists and the company staff. Lastly, the global reach that the global tech platforms providers give us propels us to the global scene.

YG’s other agenda is that in order to act together and build a common world, it is absolutely crucial to be able to genuinely empathize with future generations and connect with them. Communication is one of the hardest things but YG will continue to encourage artists to be open about these issues and be supportive of individual as well as collective values.
Part 3
Future of Sustainable Development with Dr. Kang Kyung-wha

“The crisis always brings out the weakest links in the social fabric of countries, the weakest links in global solidarity. That certainly has been the case with the COVID 19 pandemic. But it also underscores how important we try to restore those interlinkages.”

“The SDGs are not something that we’re going to be giving up after 2030. It will stay with us. It will evolve even as we move to 2030.”

“All global leaders should find time to listen to the young voices and make sure that as we work towards the 2030, your voices are heard and your aspirations are reflected in the efforts of countries, global institutions, and private sector entities.”

Mariana Macias Bermudez
Graduate Student majoring in International Cooperation at Graduate School of International Studies, Yonsei University
Mexico

This pandemic was the perfect example of how fragile we are as human beings and our whole system, as well as how interconnected we are and the importance of cooperation. It made us prioritize health, climate change and clean water, because it’s a resource that we took for granted for a long time.

Bertha Nyarire Makilagi
Graduate Student majoring in Development Cooperation at Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University
Tanzania

Youth are the greatest assets or the resources that the continent or my country has, and they would play a central role in shaping development of the continent. Quality education is extremely important to invest in assets to provide the users the necessary skills and knowledge foundation to expand the employment opportunities.

Sungha Jo
Graduate Student majoring in International Development Cooperation at Graduate School of International Studies, Yonsei University
Republic of Korea

COVID 19 has ironically given a message that as an international community, we can reverse the trends of climate change. However, at the same time, COVID 19 has postponed a lot of that zero transition plans of many countries.

Woong Chan Seo
Undergraduate Student majoring in Sustainable Development and Cooperation at Yonsei University
Republic of Korea

I want to study more deeply on ESG metrics and how firms and companies publish their sustainable report.

Vimala Asty Fitra Tunggal Jaya
Ph.D. Student majoring in Development Cooperation at Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University
Indonesia

For the opportunities that we want to see to be polished, policy makers working with NGOs and the private sector have to have that framework of certainty, low risk and preparation for the next decade and beyond.
For the opportunities that we want to see to be polished, policy makers working with NGOs and the private sector have to have that framework of certainty, low risk and preparation for the next decade and beyond.

I’m particularly interested to see where and how technology can be a disruptor of space and of course, the solution for everything.

I wish that by 2030, countries would be competing over having the title of being the most environmentally conscious nation, because at least then we would see more investment going into environmental protection, the development of technologies and processes that are environmentally sustainable.
PLENARY SESSIONS
The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that vaccine development alone could never be sufficient to withstand infectious diseases. While the development of the vaccine is in the domain of medicine and biotech, policy and social solidarity are the main enablers of equitable vaccine distribution and access. As the pandemic greatly disrupted supply and logistics including the cold chain, many governments were mounted with pressure to secure supplies for their population. Moreover, combatting vaccine misinformation and uncertainties arising from the pandemic has become an essential component of the COVID-19 response. Together with diverse stakeholders, this session discusses various issues revolving around vaccination and vaccine equity.

Equitable Vaccine Accessibility: Lessons Learned from COVID-19 Pandemic
HOSTED BY YONSEI UNIVERSITY

SPEAKERS

Moderator
Shinki An
Professor of Department of Medical Education, College of Medicine, Yonsei University & Director of Yonsei Institute for Global Health

Mark Buttigieg
Economic Diplomatic Counsellor, British Embassy in Korea

David H. Do
Director of Corporate Strategy & Corporate Affairs, AstraZeneca Korea

Peter J. Hotez
Dean for the National School of Tropical Medicine & Professor of Department of Pediatrics and Molecular Virology & Microbiology, Baylor College of Medicine

Jerome Kim
Director General of International Vaccine Institute

Joon Sup Yeom
Professor of Department of Infectious Disease, College of Medicine, Yonsei University & Director of Center for Global Development of Yonsei Institute for Global Health

GEEF 2022 REPORT REMEMBER Our Common Future
By this time, 62% of the world population have received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine and more than 10 billion doses have been given globally. On every single day, about 25 million are being administered. Without international collaboration to develop, produce, and distribute COVID-19 vaccine, this number cannot be possible.

Despite this international effort about the equitable distribution of vaccine, vaccination in low- and middle-income countries is still very low compared to that of developed countries. For example, only 11% of people in low-income countries have received at least one dose. This gap might be considered as a retrograde outcome of this sustainable development goal period.

Vaccines are some of the most impactful investments that government can make.

The best way to think about this is to mind the gaps… There are gaps in vaccination, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

IVI discovers, develops, and delivers safe, effective, and affordable vaccines for global health. IVI does nearly every in the vaccine value chain. It includes establishing the burden of disease, developing new vaccines, conducting animal challenge studies and human clinical trials, and directing effectiveness and health-economic studies. During the COVID-19 era, instead of developing the COVID-19 vaccine, IVI partnered with companies that have committed 1.2 billion doses to COVAX at low or no cost to low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and has been helping them strengthen their capacity for diagnostics and phase three trials.

During the non-COVID times, IVI has been keen on unincentivized vaccines for infectious disease conditions. Diseases that kill thousands of people a year lack any major vaccine manufacturer because global health vaccines do not generate high revenues. Manufacturers will be developing vaccines at $1.50 a dose. Because the problem doesn’t exist...
in high-income countries, encouraging them to get involved in the development of global health vaccines is difficult. So, IVI’s contributions in global health equity are to develop vaccines that meet the WHO quality regulations for diseases of high burden in low-income countries and work with policymakers to implement vaccines programs for impact.

Vaccines are cost-effective. For every dollar invested in vaccines, we save $16 in direct health care costs and $44 saved in total costs. By moving vaccines forward, IVI addresses the questions of equity and manufacturing. So far, IVI has done 8 technology transfers of vaccines to LMICs. Many of those vaccines are pre-qualified and are proved and recommended by WHO and in use throughout the world. We must keep in mind that it is a vaccination that saves lives and the capacity to do vaccination is going to be a critical part of our response in 2022.

AstraZeneca has been at the forefront of promoting vaccine equity. Developed countries successfully procured enough vaccines, leaving only a small portion for their counterparts. To close this gap, AstraZeneca has been supplying the COVID-19 vaccine on a non-profit principle. Back in 2020, in collaboration with Oxford University, AstraZeneca co-developed a non-profit vaccine for global health. Many of the clinical trials were funded by several governments, including the United Kingdom. Because of this element of public funding, AstraZeneca believed that providing equitable access to or at least the AstraZeneca vaccine was the least thing to do. As a result, AstraZeneca was able to deliver more than 2.2 billion doses of vaccines to more than 170 countries in every continent where two-thirds are developing countries.

AstraZeneca also cooperates with local Contract Manufacturing Organizations (CMOs) to expand global manufacturing capacity. With the increasing demand for vaccines, AstraZeneca outsourced its manufacturing to many CMOs and provided state-of-the-art technology and regulatory support to them. For example, AstraZeneca partnered with SK Bioscience, a Korean non-public company with potential. AstraZeneca shared technology and guided them through getting EU GMP authorization. It was the first COVID-19 vaccine supplied to Korea. Yet beyond Korea, SK Bioscience was able to deliver COVID-19 vaccines to over 275 countries through the COVAX Facility.

Finally, true leadership will be an important enabler as the world is arguably entering into the endemic phase. AstraZeneca will continue to provide its COVID-19 vaccine at a cost to low-income countries and additionally provide antibody options for selected groups that constitute 2% of the global population and are vulnerable to COVID-19 because of an inadequate immune response to a COVID-19 vaccine. Though it might be a small portion of the global population, AZ will be at the front of global health and equitable vaccine access.

“AstraZeneca aimed to reduce such discrepancy early on to promote equitable access to the vaccine for global citizens, regardless of their wealth and social status.”

“As a company that puts patient lives first, AstraZeneca will continue to bring these kinds of important priorities of the world to the company and act with urgency.”

“Correct information and delivery of information are very important for policymakers, public health as well as our pharmaceutical companies.”
We need to learn the lessons from this pandemic. While developed countries have been safely vaccinated, LMICs have not. Achieving universal health coverage has been incredibly difficult due to the complex cold chain logistics system. To roll these out to the world, the UK worked with Oxford University and AstraZeneca and invested £88 million pounds to develop a non-profit vaccine without complicated cold chain logistics. As a result, 2.5 billion doses are now used in 170 countries. The UK has been also supporting COVAX and delivering over a billion vaccines with £600 million funds to GAVI for 1.8 billion doses to low- and middle-income countries by mid-2022. But more needs to be done to achieve global 70% vaccination by mid-2022. The UK has been using its convening power in the G7 and helped reach 1 billion vaccine dose commitment by the G7 in June 2022. The global Pandemic Preparedness Summit is scheduled to be held in the UK in March and the 100 Days Mission will help prepare for any future pandemic. The UK is also focusing on funding CEPI for the future and supporting them to raise the £3.5 billion they need for their new five-year strategy to develop vaccines for future pandemics.

“We are only protected if we all are.”

“We must embed lessons learned into the global architecture for the future so that we don’t just go back to where we always are after a big threat.”

“We need to think differently. Businesses need to think differently. And governments need to think differently.”

Mark Buttigieg
Economic Diplomatic Counsellor,
British Embassy in Korea

The UK calls for its partners for a new pandemic preparedness agreement. Globally, the UK is doing a lot of work to fight the pandemic and hopes that for the long term we can bake in these lessons that we’ve learned through this pandemic. We’ve paid quite a global cost so far, and it’s still going on for the lessons that we’re learning. We need to make sure that’s an investment for our children’s future and to try to make it into their global long-term approach.

As it has proven to be effective in globally controlling infectious diseases during the COVID-19 times, we hope this clinician-based network will be beyond a knowledge and experience sharing platform to a front runner in implementing new therapeutics and vaccines.

“Clinical based network built-in countries can cooperate with us, and probably that will lead us to more rapid or efficient responses to the newly infectious in the future.”

Joon Sup Yeom
Professor of Department of Infectious Disease, College of Medicine, Yonsei University & Director of Center for Global Development of Yonsei Institute for Global Health

A clinician-based network is an essential asset in coping with infectious diseases. Following the outbreak of MERS, groups of physicians formed a network to share case-based unknown infectious diseases occurring in Korea. The pandemic has shown its genuine value; in the early crucial months of COVID-19, physicians engaged with COVID-19 patients shared their knowledge, experience, and opinions and helped shape policies as a response to the COVID-19. Korea also employed this network to
communicate with the other countries and many other agencies like US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or other European organizations. While this network started as a platform of communication in the field of infectious diseases, it now provides clinical data on vaccine trials or new therapeutics, experience, and policy tools against infectious diseases in Korea. If other LMICs could adopt this network to their local context, it will not just foster communication among domestic agencies but also international cooperation with other countries as well. The networks can be also expanded to the development of Lincoln health networks or evaluate new therapeutics in the future infectious diseases.

Most of the global development projects mainly focused on providing healthcare hardware such as building hospitals or transferring technologies. Helping to solidify the clinician-based network at a community level or a country-level will rather be a greater asset in controlling the infectious disease. Once established, the clinician-based network in LMICs will lead us to more efficient responses to the unknown infectious in the future.

“The reason we chose not to file a patent on this COVID-19 vaccine is that we make vaccines for poverty-related neglected diseases for the poorest.”

“You know we have a long way to go to achieve global vaccine equity.”

Texas Children Center for Vaccine Development (CVD) waived a patent on CORBEVAX because they make vaccines for poverty-related neglected diseases such as schistosomiasis, Chagas disease, and hookworm infection for the poorest regions of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. CVD has also had an extensive Coronavirus program for the last 10 years. A low-cost recombinant protein vaccine made by microbial fermentation in yeast is a change-changer because this vaccine technology is already in many parts of the world and could be transferred without a patent, with no strings attached. Because of its similarity to recombinant hepatitis B vaccine, CORBEVAX could be slotted right in being the fastest way to distribute a low-cost protein vaccine. 250 million doses of CORBEVAX have now been approved and produced in India by Biological E. This is only the start, and as more doses are to be produced for global health, we hope to fill that global equity gap that has been so difficult.

We have a long way to go to achieve global vaccine equity. This is in part because of dependence on multinational pharma companies. They do provide vaccines for the GAVI alliance even pre-pandemic. But the key is not to exclusively rely on multinational companies. We need to diversify to include vaccine producers from LMICs and academic non-profit product development partnerships such as CVD and IVI. We need capacity-building across the ecosystem, not only with the multinational pharma companies with an array of technologies because we never know which technology would be the best for the new. Having a hub that can make vaccines using different technologies and a diversified array of technologies for VSV, mRNA, DNA vaccines, adenovirus vector vaccines, and even recombinant protein vaccines made by microbial fermentation in yeast represents the best hope to achieve vaccine equity.
Two years in the Pandemic have forced us to face the reality of our prosperity and inequality threatening the sustainability of society, not just the poorest but also the wealthiest. There is growing awareness of our fundamental interconnectedness, which makes no one safe and well until everyone is safe and well. However, our old way of thinking often hinders more creative and productive discussion from furthering the insight. We need better perspectives and ideas to discuss the shared future as human beings who are fundamentally interconnected through care for each other from birth to death and from family to village, local and global. <REMEMBER Our Common Future> begins with re-membering that we are all members of a community of which vitality and sustainability depend on the act of care, as it is care that enables even the most rudimentary relationship among human beings and beyond. We need a clearer vision to bring to the forefront of the public agenda about what is so essential yet so taken for granted that has been put aside and devalued. This plenary session brings together such intellectual and artistic endeavors to share the newest insight and have a vivid conversation among surprisingly diverse disciplines and fields of practice with discussions on care as alternative social ethics and aesthetics emerged in various ways not just in public policy but in different fields such as Economics, Political Science, and even Contemporary Arts.

How do you think care can contribute to social sustainability? Or how do you see the role and meaning of care in discussing social sustainability? Please feel free to speak from the perspective of the field to which you belong.
“The theme of this plenary session is ‘Caring Society For Social Sustainability’.”

“While the COVID 19 has threatened our everyday lives more than two years, the meaning of care is becoming more and more important to us.”

“The plenary session proposes to revisit the meaning of ‘Care’ and in the era of the pandemic, and expand the application of the new meaning of ‘Care’.”

“Now, states (especially Korea) have begun to socialize more of the costs of children, providing greater public subsidies. However, they have underestimated the actual costs and women’s willingness to continue to pay them voluntarily.”

- 20th century-rapid population growth due to high fertility combined with mortality decline.
- 21st century-rapid fertility decline to below-replacement, mainly due to dramatic growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)-as in Korea.
- Neglected and misunderstood by conventional economic theory.
- Interaction between patriarchal and capitalist institutions, mediated by both global trends and national cultures.

Among the Many Lessons of Covid-19, we must consider the following aspects; Economic growth itself does not deliver health and well-being; Spending on children (and parents) is not a “bribe” or a “waste.” It is the most important investment we can make; Spending on a large elderly population is not a “burden” or a source of “unproductive” spending. It too is an investment—an investment in our own hopes for the longevity and reduced “depreciation” of human capital.

Specialization in care provision will always be disadvantageous because it is difficult to individually capture any economic benefits. The “product” of care (human capabilities) is NOT FOR SALE. Responsibilities for care provision must be equitably shared through the achievement of a better balance between family work and paid work.

Therefore, what should we do? Below-replacement fertility will not have terrible consequences—we can adapt. As global and national populations decline, however, we must learn how to stabilize them in the future. This will require a fundamental re-orientation of priorities away from the emphasis on the growth of Gross Domestic Product. It will require recognition of the intrinsic and extrinsic value of producing, developing, and maintaining human capabilities in an ecologically sustainable process of economic growth.
Joan Tronto
Professor Emerita of Political Science, University of Minnesota & The City University of New York

“Care democracy can turn vicious circles of disengagement, fear, and competition into virtuous circles of trust, solidarity, engagement and care.”

“Overcoming inequalities in existing democratic societies, a key to global sustainability, requires a commitment to democratic ways of caring.”

Growing social inequality, unlimited exploitation of natural and human resources, make our current global ways of life unsustainable. Care democracy provides a way to create a more sustainable way of life. At first, caring democracy seems to be a contradiction in terms. If by “democracy” we refer to a form of the political order in which everyone is presumed to be equal and can take a similar role in political power, then it seems to be very far removed from the realms of care, in which (as we usually think of it) the needs of some are met by others. Being needy, vulnerable, dependent, none of these seem to describe the ideal democratic citizen. This description of care as profoundly anti-democratic rests upon the kind of faulty understanding of the reality of human existence, which is that we are all interdependent. People who think of themselves as “independent” rely, every day, on others to help them with their care needs, and if they do not recognize it, that is because they have the privilege to remain ignorant of their reality. So it is the powerful degrade care and those who need more of it, and treat them poorly, pay them less, make their lives less. The resulting inequality undermines claims to democratic equality and is profoundly unjust.

But: If we act to make care more democratic and democracy more caring, a more sustainable way of life is possible.

Taeyoon Choi
Artist & Co-founder of the School for Poetic Computation

“I will speak about a collaborative project that explores the future of the Internet and care as technology. With these examples, I argue for unlearning, unmaking and degrowing the abuse of power and moving towards more interdependence and sympoiesis.”

“How do we create together? Rather than a competition or mere coexistence, the idea of co-creating through our means creatively, innovatively, and caringly could be our way for the future of care.”

“I challenge the concept of sustainable growth. Sustainability and growth are often in contradiction because the power structures embedded in the economic growth model. Instead of growing in quantity, can we “degrow” the power towards care and interdependence between the livings, non-living things and the nature?”
I think the most important thing an artist can do is to "ask questions" and "seek for the truth." As Bataille said, Truth is a violent contradiction. In this talk, I ask, "how can we degrow the abuse of power?" I challenge the concept of sustainable growth. Sustainability and growth are often in contradiction because of the power structures embedded in the economic growth model. Instead of growing in quantity, can we "degrow" the power towards care and interdependence between the livings, non-living things, and nature instead of increasing? The concepts of care, accountability, and stewardship are vital in working through these questions.

The Internet is arguably one of the most significant technological inventions in human history. What is the Internet? It’s just the most effective computer ever built. It’s a network of computers. Here’s an illustration of Distributed networks from the 60s, initially created for distributed communication for military operations. It was also a place of vision for a utopian society. In reality, the Internet today is like a giant shopping mall. The Internet also has issues of centralization of power and control.

Distributed Web of Care is an initiative to code to care and code carefully. The project imagines the Internet’s future and considers what care means for a technologically-oriented future. The project focuses on personhood about accessibility, identity, and the environment. I conclude by asking, "How can we degrow the abuse of power?" How can we unlearn the economic and political growth mindset? How can we unlearn the structures of power in place (often time manifest as technology, but not limited to them) and care towards interdependence between various communities and create-together, or sympoiesis-as Haraway would say.
Sustainable Development Goals are essential goals that outline a global plan for an economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable future. But in 2015, when the SDGs were adopted by the United Nations, nobody had expected COVID-19 to have the global impact that it has today. Therefore, it is important to revisit the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and explore their relationship with the pandemic. This plenary session provided a place to discuss the four ways (Smart City Index, Artificial Intelligence Rankings, Urban Regeneration, Times Higher Education University Impact Rankings) in which innovative scientific methods and indexes can help organizations and communities assess and overcome difficulties caused by COVID-19. ‘Smart City Index’ focused on presenting key success factors in realizing a leading smart city in the post COVID-19 era through technological innovation. ‘Artificial Intelligence Rankings’ presented AI-based analysis results on the SDG achievement levels of various academic institutions using qualitative data as input. ‘Urban Regeneration’ touched on why communicative indicators should be added to the list of indicators of urban regeneration. Finally, ‘THE University Impact Rankings’ discussed how its new Impact Rankings focuses on universities’ contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
“We need new innovation through this COVID-19 period and a new way of thinking to bring out new innovation as well.”

“[The post-COVID-19 period] will be the opportunity to explore how we are going to implement smart and sustainable cities around the globe.”

After the pandemic, the world has been going through social, economic, and urban changes. Digital divide and the deterioration of SMEs are some of the challenges that need to be resolved. In this vein, Smart City is a regional innovation platform or system which collectively discovers and develops new growth power to deal with urban issues with citizens, city officials, private companies, etc. through intelligent and efficient management of the environment, energy, urban infrastructure & buildings using advanced ICT.

The 2022 Smart City Index Report is the third edition of its kind. Through eight perspectives, the report observes how cities are transforming to smart cities. Transportation has predominantly been one of the largest sectors to grow but in the last two to three years, health and public safety sectors have also grown remarkably. Amsterdam, Seoul, and Barcelona are some of the leading cities in innovating such different kinds of services.

The Smart City Index Report also looks at ‘Urban Intelligence’, where fourth industrial revolution technology is implemented within the city, and ‘Urban Sustainability’, where energy, water, and air quality are the most innovating sectors in infrastructure projects. Additionally, ‘Urban Innovation’ is a very important factor to understand the growth of cities. We look at how innovative projects are going on within the city and assess the number of living lab networks along with the presence of a supportive eco-system.

Since 2021, many cities have begun to change their strategy by moving towards the direction of SDGs. In conclusion, many projects are going on in terms of energy and the environment within smart cities. Urban intelligence will be accelerating through the next few years as well. SDGs are setting the directions for these cities to use technologies with goodwill in areas of energy and the environment.
“The absolute value an indicator has is not the matter. Relative, comparative values are actually something that we want to see.”

Keeheon Lee
Associate Professor & Chair of Creative Technology Management, Underwood International College, Yonsei University

“By using this information, we can look at the direction of engagement. It is not a matter of what we did in the past… it is about what we plan to do and what we should do.”

JeongGil Ko
Associate Professor of School of Integrated Technology, College of Engineering, Yonsei University

We have been interested in a more intelligent way of analyzing institutions and their commitment towards different SDG goals for a while. Professor Keeheon Lee has been looking into how we can utilize A.I. technologies and different analytics technologies to understand how different institutions, specifically academic institutions, are moving forward to achieving these different SDGs.

Traditionally, quantitative data and metrics were used to evaluate certain criteria in a very manual manner to assess the SDG engagement level of an institution. Here, we saw an opportunity from ‘unstructured data.’ Usually, academic institutions or research institutions have some form of videos, speeches for promotional purposes. We analyzed the context of these media to understand the underlying message—will they imply any SDGs related factors? After collecting university-wide leadership speech data from the president of each university, Professor Keeheon Lee analyzed the data using the models “Word2Vec” and “Bi-LSTM.” We used these models to create a classifier to identify whether different SDG goals are included in the text. We utilized the UN-provided definitions of goals, targets, and indicators to train our model to create the classifier.

Based on the data, universities are seeking to achieve the SDGs but there is an imbalance. International universities (non-Korean universities) are working more on “SDG Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.” Meanwhile, Korean universities are heading more for “SDG Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities.” Professor JeongGil Ko pointed out that the data provides meaning on the direction that the institution is looking into and not the actual accomplishments of the academic institutions. Through the initial analysis, the professors tried to show that there can potentially be more forms of information that is exploitable. Instead of formalized, quantitative data, contextual information can be used to understand the direction of enhancing SDGs in different institutions.
“How much community storytelling network is built and strengthened should be considered as one of the primary goals of urban regeneration.”

“Urban regeneration indicators should include its relationship with negative types of gentrifications.”

Professor Kim talked about indicators that can be used to evaluate the success and failure of urban regeneration mainly from the perspective of communication. There are two ways of making changes in the declining urban neighborhoods. First is ‘urban redevelopment’ that demolishes all the memories, stories, and relationships of the neighborhood. While this option has an economic value, there is an alternative. We can choose ‘urban regeneration’ where we try to maintain familiar spaces in the neighborhood. Professor Kim’s speech focused on ‘urban regeneration.’

What does it mean to regenerate declining parts of cities? It means building community capacity to actively talk about neighborhood problems and solving them. It means creating businesses and local communities inside the neighborhood. In short, it deals with the economic, social, physical, and environmental revitalization of local neighborhoods. The Korean government recently provided key indicators for evaluating urban regeneration projects. However, there is one important criterion that is missing in most urban regeneration indicators—regenerating community storytelling capacity.

Such storytelling capacity should be built on a specific type of local neighborhood communication infrastructure. Residents and community organizations, and local media can stimulate each other to neighborhood stories. As such, local capacity to build a community storytelling network is key to regenerating a local community. With such a network, all the local stakeholders, including residents, become more active participants in changing their neighborhood. Such a process must take into mind the dangers of gentrification. More and more local spaces are becoming disconnected from nearby people while only connecting to virtual relations. For example, restaurants and bookstores exist only on Instagram without meaningful relationships with the local people. This ‘media gentrification’ problem should also be assessed through urban regeneration indicators. In conclusion, we must ask, “How much has the community storytelling capacity in the neighborhood increased?”

Yong-Chan Kim
Professor of Department of Communication, Yonsei University
“It really is an extraordinarily exciting thing to witness this new movement of universities making this commitment to driving forward social and economic impact framed by the SDGs.”

“Excellence isn’t just about the most highly cited research papers and Nobel prizes. It is about making a difference to the world in so many different multifaceted ways.”

There is a great “reckoning” coming for global higher education. There is a real sense that universities must redefine their public mission and their social good. Universities are in the strongest position to help tackle through research, education, and outreach to solve the world’s most challenging problems such as climate change and COVID-19. Universities are increasingly understanding this as a part of their mission and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals provide an extraordinarily rich, inter-related, comprehensive framework.

Around two hundred leaders responded to the Times Higher Education leader survey and results show that they share a strong sense of agreement that SDGs are becoming more imbedded in universities. Times higher Education felt the need to understand universities in a broader context not only in terms of scholarly excellence and scholarly impact, but their contribution to societal good. This led to the creation of the University Impact Rankings in 2019, based entirely on the SDGs. The world economic forum described the Impact Rankings as the ‘first global attempt to document evidence of universities impact on societies rather than just research and teaching performance: The 169 indicators and 223 unique targets in UN SDGs were converted by Times Higher Education into 105 metrics and 220 measurements for universities to look at. By various methods such as gathering scholarly data and asking for evidence of activities, THE compiles the ranking of universities.

In the most recent 2021 ranking, 1200 universities participated from 98 countries. Asia has been the leading the way with fastest growth and highest volume in participation. Furthermore, when it comes to the Impact Rankings, a much greater diversity of universities is observable. There is a lot of crossover of universities in the traditional World Rankings and Impact Rankings while many universities are wanting to contribute to both.
“The beauty of SDGs is that it can bring more into the fold, more organizations to participate, because it can’t be accomplished by an individual organization.”

“When we think about how the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the way we think about SDGs, stakeholder orientation needs not only to produce something that is going to change the world, like a covid 19 vaccine, but also to regularly, transparently communicate what is happening, as it is happening, to form a level of trust and accountability.”
Quality of Women's Health
HOSTED BY FLEISHMANHILLARD

SESSION OVERVIEW

Women’s health is a critical global agenda that must be addressed for sustainable development while being directly connected to the goals set by the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG).

3. Good Health and Well-being
5. Gender Equality
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
10. Reduced Inequalities

In addition, it is an issue that should go beyond women’s sexual and reproduction-related diseases. It should encompass a woman’s quality of life by considering their environment and their life cycles. Sponsored by FleishmanHillard, this session tackled the fundamental question of “Why are women reluctant or delaying marriage and childbirth?”. It aimed to find the cause of the lowest-low fertility and how to overcome this national crisis by looking at the lives of women from the relevant party’s perspective with the help of experts. Four experts from the respective area analyzed the causes of lowest-low fertility and suggested a blueprint of the appropriate policies and measures that should be implemented moving forward.

SPEAKERS

Moderator
Chak Hee Ahn
Director of Global Affairs, JoongAng Ilbo

Jinkyung Park
Head of Secretariat, Presidential Committee on Ageing Society and Population Policy (PCASPP)

Jong-Woo Paik
Professor of College of Medicine, Kyung Hee University & Chairman of Korean Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (KSTSS)

Ja-Young Kwon
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Maternal-Infant Medicine), College of Medicine, Yonsei University

Chounsook Jung
21st National Assembly Member, Chairwoman of the National Women’s Committee of the Democratic Party of Korea

GEEF 2022 REPORT REMEMBER Our Common Future
As of 2020, Korea had a total fertility rate of 0.84, making it the only country in the world with a total fertility rate of less than one. In addition, Korea has become an ultra-low birth country with a rapid drop in the number of births to 400,000 since the 2000s. 2020 was remembered by the world as the year with COVID-19 but Korea will remember it as the first year the population dead cross began.

How serious is the low birth rate problem in Korea and what do you see as the most important cause of this problem? In which direction is it desirable for the policy to move forward?

Chak Hee Ahn
Director of Global Affairs, JoongAng Ilbo

“Women’s Health is closely linked with the goals for sustainable development, and this is indeed a very important global agenda. In particular, the low birth rate of the Korean society is becoming more severe than ever before, and so during this session we will be discussing the low birth rate, physical and mental health of women as well as the subsequent effect on the society and economy.”

Jinkyoung Park
Head of Secretariat, Presidential Committee on Ageing Society and Population Policy (PCASPP)

As of 2020, Korea had a total fertility rate of 0.84, making it the only country in the world with a total fertility rate of less than one. In addition, Korea has become an ultra-low birth country with a rapid drop in the number of births to 400,000 since the 2000s. 2020 was remembered by the world as the year with COVID-19 but Korea will remember it as the first year the population dead cross began.
FEATURED &
SCIENTIFIC SESSION 1

Chak Hee Ahn
Director of Global Affairs,
JoongAng Ilbo

What’s the mental health status of Korean women? How did COVID-19 affect women’s mental health? What kind of policy support do you think is needed for women’s mental health?

Our society has now exceeded $30,000 in GDP but is not happier, and the happiness index has fallen from the time we had lower GDP. The suicide rate has become the number one among OECD countries and the number of people who can ask for help when they are in need is the lowest. I think women’s mental health is in crisis if there is no visiting service.

In the face of COVID-19, the high-risk group of depression exceeded 20%, and more than 13% of Koreans thought of suicide. People in their 20s and 30s, especially young women and low-income women had a lot of difficulties. In fact, in 2020, suicide in Japan increased by 45% in October, indicating an increase in youth and women.

Previously, in the era of large families, mental health problems could be solved within the family. Currently, it has not been resolved within the family, so the demand for professional services has increased.

The policy I want to suggest is a visiting service. For the past two years, Korea has been providing visiting services related to COVID-19. It is not only necessary for COVID-19, but also for women who are very vulnerable at this time, for example, who are disconnected, should be given services visited by the local community. That’s the first thing to do and with that service, the local government should take responsibility and pursue customized support of the person found here.

Jong-Woo Paik
Professor of College of Medicine,
Kyung Hee University &
Chairman of Korean Society for Traumatic Stress Studies(KSTSS)

What policies are currently in progress regarding women’s health? If so, what policy discussions are currently taking place to increase the level of women’s health support? Is there any special language policy for women in childbearing age for the MZ Generation?

When I think of mothers in their 30s who I see a lot, first, the MZ generation pursues their happiness. Therefore, when a certain time comes after pursuing independent happiness, they try to pursue happiness through childbirth, and they face a high-risk or close to high risk for childbirth. This makes to-be-moms have anxiety even approaching the childbirth issue.

Second, MZ Generation that I see has many concerns about how to receive medical treatment while spending their time efficiently. Many people are anxious about misinformation because there is a lot of information they absorb through the Internet, so they tend to want the ‘right’ answer from medical staff.

They also make certain decisions about their body independently and do their research on support policies very well. These days, there is a high demand for benefits on support policy. Now, more and more parents of the MZ generation do not want to solely be in charge raise grandchildren like they used to years ago. There are also people who are at a loss about where to lean on regarding childcare as both parents are working nowadays.

Ja-Young Kwon
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Maternal-Fetal Medicine), College of Medicine, Yonsei University

What’s the mental health status of Korean women? How did COVID-19 affect women’s mental health? What kind of policy support do you think is needed for women’s mental health?

Our society has now exceeded $30,000 in GDP but is not happier, and the happiness index has fallen from the time we had lower GDP. The suicide rate has become the number one among OECD countries and the number of people who can ask for help when they are in need is the lowest. I think women’s mental health is in crisis if there is no visiting service.

In the face of COVID-19, the high-risk group of depression exceeded 20%, and more than 13% of Koreans thought of suicide. People in their 20s and 30s, especially young women and low-income women had a lot of difficulties. In fact, in 2020, suicide in Japan increased by 45% in October, indicating an increase in youth and women.

Previously, in the era of large families, mental health problems could be solved within the family. Currently, it has not been resolved within the family, so the demand for professional services has increased.

The policy I want to suggest is a visiting service. For the past two years, Korea has been providing visiting services related to COVID-19. It is not only necessary for COVID-19, but also for women who are very vulnerable at this time, for example, who are disconnected, should be given services visited by the local community. That’s the first thing to do and with that service, the local government should take responsibility and pursue customized support of the person found here.

Chak Hee Ahn
Director of Global Affairs,
JoongAng Ilbo

What policies are currently in progress regarding women’s health? If so, what policy discussions are currently taking place to increase the level of women’s health support? Is there any special language policy for women in childbearing age for the MZ Generation?

When I think of mothers in their 30s who I see a lot, first, the MZ generation pursues their happiness. Therefore, when a certain time comes after pursuing independent happiness, they try to pursue happiness through childbirth, and they face a high-risk or close to high risk for childbirth. This makes to-be-moms have anxiety even approaching the childbirth issue.

Second, MZ Generation that I see has many concerns about how to receive medical treatment while spending their time efficiently. Many people are anxious about misinformation because there is a lot of information they absorb through the Internet, so they tend to want the ‘right’ answer from medical staff.

They also make certain decisions about their body independently and do their research on support policies very well. These days, there is a high demand for benefits on support policy. Now, more and more parents of the MZ generation do not want to solely be in charge raise grandchildren like they used to years ago. There are also people who are at a loss about where to lean on regarding childcare as both parents are working nowadays.
From a medical point of view, I believe that first, high-risk pregnancy is increasing, and infertility support has expanded a lot, but it is still insufficient. I would like the government to consider expanding overall infertility support, such as expanding income rates and day-offs for infertility treatment. The other suggestion is support for freezing eggs. I think the government needs to think about various ways to help women with a mindset to have a child later for healthy labor. Also, for high-risk ages, I suggest that infertility tests be included in the national health examination.

If I were to give a policy suggestion for pregnant women, it always comes down to financial support. Although it has been increased a lot even now, it is still not sufficient for those high-risk who must take expensive tests. Therefore, I hope the support will vary depending on the risk rate. The other one is to be able to give birth a little gracefully. I’d like to suggest government provide policy support for postpartum care.

The most important thing is giving birth safely. It means that you need to save the medical infrastructure. The medical staff in obstetrics and gynecology are now in poor condition. Also, not only patients but we are getting more doctors of the MZ generation. It is time to acknowledge the generation difference and provide performance support to help them continue to help safe birth-giving. The government is also increasing the support for mothers, but we ask for your interest, support, and policy so that the medical infrastructure for pregnant women can be maintained well.

What policies are currently in progress regarding women's health? If so, what policy discussions are currently taking place to increase the level of women’s health support? Is there any special language policy for women in childbearing age for the MZ Generation?

Recently, women’s perception of pregnancy and childbirth has changed a lot from the past. Women no longer think marriage or childbirth is a prerequisite for life. Therefore, I think it is necessary to move away from the existing perspective and change the direction of policy support to guarantee the world’s right to performance, reproduction, and health, but for pregnancy and childbirth, it is necessary to properly establish an environment where children can be born and raised.

Our party has announced various pledges related to women’s health for this presidential election. Regarding infertility support, we have come up with measures to reduce the economic burden and strengthen emotional support for infertile couples and policies to support pregnant workers. The Fetal Accident Act passed the plenary session of the National Assembly at the end of last year with the efforts of several lawmakers in the Democratic Party of Korea.

Until now, discussions on women’s health rights have been focused on pregnancy and childbirth, but now discussions on women’s health rights centered on guaranteeing rights are needed. In addition, the Democratic Party of Korea is preparing measures for women’s health rights with the keyword of ‘guaranteeing performance reproduction rights throughout their lives, and for the MZ generation, some measures are now being prepared to support reproduction and strengthen health rights from their adolescence.

Through today’s panel discussion, I realized that I should think of how the visiting service mentioned earlier can be demonstrated in real life. In addition, I agree that both mothers and doctors are now in the MZ generation, and we should discuss the expansion of support.

And I also agree with the fact that the support of high-risk mothers should be measured differently and the need for support in childbirth specialized hospitals. I agree with the saying that social responsibility should increase, and I will work hard to come up with active and realistic alternatives in the future. In solving the problems of pregnancy, childbirth, and low birth rate, we will come up with alternatives by targeting specific targets through a participatory structure as well as a holistic approach.
On October 31st, 2017, Yonsei University and Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies signed the Memorandum of Understanding on the ‘Project for the Promotion of Future Social Innovation’. As of March 1st, 2018, the Institute for Higher Education Innovation was officially launched as an organization directly responsible to the university president, thereby suggesting the highest level of commitment on campus for fostering future talent and developing a driving force for innovation in higher education. The session brought together student panelists who had been making meaningful changes to initiate future social innovation by developing their own projects and ideas as a Workstation which is a team-based unit for student-led extracurricular programs run by Institute for Higher Education Innovation. The panelists shared their activities and achievements for SDGs and discussed how SDGs 13 and 14 can be achieved in the post COVID-19 era.
SICA (Social Innovation Creators’ Academia) is an innovative student platform established in 2017 within Underwood International College, Yonsei University. SICA approaches social innovation through three focuses: technological innovation, economic values, and social impact. Each Semester SICA selects a semester theme under which it conducts various projects such as start-up incubation, pro-bono consulting, and Social Innovation workshops. SICA has always worked with partner organizations that strive to create social change.

Among the 17 SDGs, Goal 13: Climate action has been dealt with most significantly in industries by far under the theme of “sustainability.” Climate action is linked with the ‘Environment’ of ESG and includes 5 other environment-related SDGs. For companies in their early business stages, setting a human-centered vision and designing their business model to incorporate said vision be the easiest way to embody ESG values. Also, recruiting talents who value ESG can help a company institutionalize ESG values within its corporate culture. For long-term stability, social enterprises need to actively communicate their social values with their target customers to actualize and achieve their social impact.

“SICA believes that a company that has a clear vision and is open to young, innovative voices can build the best project with SICA members.”

The Institute for Higher Education Innovation Yonsei was established in March 2018 under the direct oversight of the Yonsei University’s president to foster future talent for social innovation and create a positive impact on society through Yonsei. Based on the value of convergence and connecting, the Institute for Higher Education Innovation fosters future talent for social innovation, which aspires to solve social issues through an innovative paradigm in higher education and create a positive impact on society. To reach its objective, IHEI provides educational programs for creativity, convergence, and incubates business models whose businesses engage in social problems. In addition, IHEI holds biannual recruitments to onboard workstations which are formed every year.

“SICA’s vision is to bring positive and sustainable changes to the world through social innovation.”

“The Institute for Higher Education Innovation fosters future talent for social innovation, which aspires to solve social issues through an innovative paradigm in higher education and create a positive impact on society.”

Co-Moderator
Jayun Won
President of Social Innovation Creators’ Academia (SICA) & Undergraduate Student of Underwood International College, Yonsei University

Co-Moderator
Soomin Hong
Vice President of Social Innovation Creators’ Academia (SICA) & Undergraduate Student of Underwood International College, Yonsei University
In the fall of 2021, SICA focused on creating sustainable social impact under the theme of “Sustainability through ESG.” Rapid social structural changes such as technological innovation or increasing inequality have made sustainable development difficult for minorities and small social enterprises. Thus, SICA provided pro-bono consulting to five social enterprises to promote sustainable development, paying attention to various social phenomena caused by rapid social structural changes.

While providing pro-bono consulting, SICA faced several difficulties when finding good companies and supporting them with data-backed and trend-sensitive solutions. ‘Good’ company here means a company that truly aims to create positive social impacts and is ready to take the young’s voices seriously. Communicating with companies on an equal footing was tough for SICA members since companies often regard university students as mere part-time interns rather than consultants. Furthermore, since students were unfamiliar with analytic tools, it was not an easy task to provide professional solutions with data-backed and trend-sensitive research. SICA will continue to help our members develop required skills and communicate with companies in a professional manner.

SICA considers two factors when selecting companies: values that companies pursue or create and opportunities companies provide for SICA members to experience social innovation in the real business scene. SICA limits its partnership to “social enterprises” as SICA aims to achieve activation of startup scenes where we believe social innovation incubates. By conducting a research ourselves and having a thorough interview process with a company, SICA observes how a company’s vision matches its business model and how our members can contribute to the company’s vision.

Recoffery is a start-up that works towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 12, ‘Responsible consumption and production.’ Recoffery received numerous awards from 2020 to 2021, in areas of technology, start-up, ESG and social impact. Recoffery started with the recognition of the vast amount of coffee consumed in Korea. The current effort to recycle the spent coffee grounds takes only up to 10% of the annual produced amount. The rest of 90% goes to waste by methods of landfill and incineration. The 10% of waste coffee grounds are currently utilized as fertilizers or pottery. The Korean government declared to achieve 100% Zero Plastic Society by 2050. In replacing plastic products, materials like PLA and paper are considered as biodegradable substitutes. However, PLA has the issue of high dependence on crops, and paper has low versatility.

From the status quo, we derived a mission to achieve sustainable coffee consumption. Recoffery aims to provide an Eco-Friendly Coffee Consumption Solution for Humanity. To do so, we propose three methods: ‘Waste Coffee Ground Upcycling Chain’, ‘Affordable Bio-based Plastic’ and ‘User Centric High Quality Products’.

Currently, Recoffery is going through research and development to manufacture a bio-based polymer, C-PLA. Our C-PLA BioPlastic is made from up-cycled waste coffee grounds and PLA, making it biodegradable. In addition, since we are utilizing waste resources, we contribute to carbon-neutral production as well as provide a relatively affordable substitute to plastic than existing bio-based plastics. We aim to launch disposable cups, disposable straws, and even reusable tumblers to bring responsible consumption and production of coffee one step closer.
‘SOLVERE’ which means solving problems in Latin, is currently working to achieve Sustainable Development Goals proposed by the UN. In 2017, SOLVERE chose Sustainable Development Goal 6, ‘Clean Water and Sanitation’, as the project goal and initiated the ‘Water Purifier of Life in Cambodia’ project. SOLVERE created and sold postcards that included the water shortage problem in Cambodia in order to raise awareness of the damage. Raised funding was used to install 100 RDI water purifiers in local Cambodian neighborhoods through Kakao’s Gatigachi.

In 2018, SOLVERE chose Sustainable Development Goal 11, ‘Sustainable Cities and Communities’, to raise awareness of Tanzania’s coffee and the economic power of local coffee agriculture. We held meetings with the local coffee farmer’s labor union, KAHAWA, and sold coffee beans directly traded with local farmers in Sinchon and Songdo campus. In 2019, SOLVERE tried to improve social awareness of teenage single mothers to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5, ‘Gender Equality’. We designed merchandise such as badges and stickers with adolescent single mothers and held three offline campaigns to sell them and raise awareness. In 2020, SOLVERE dealt with social problems related to stateless children regarding Sustainable Development Goal 16, ‘Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions’. SOLVERE created books that engage the readers to consider the concept of children’s rights from a stateless child’s perspective. In 2021, SOLVERE carried out a project under Sustainable Development Goal 6, healthy and safe water management. Through <Soltap> and <Solplat> projects, SOLVERE tried to deliver information through books and online media to visualize water-related environmental problems and enhance awareness.

"The water-related environmental issue is intertwined with various factors such as social infrastructure, people's daily habits, industrial paradigm, and other environmental issues. We would like to ask the audience to take more interest in Sustainable Development Goal 6."
“People do not feel the urgent need to make any kind of effort for sustainable water management. Because of this gap between reality and social awareness, SOLVERE felt the need to do this project.”

Huiju Lee
Planning Team Leader of SOLVERE & Undergraduate Student of Underwood International College, Yonsei University

Unlike other substances that have substitutes, water cannot be replaced with any ones. Therefore, we focused on the Day Zero incident in Cape Town, South Africa. ‘Day Zero’ is the status in which water is completely depleted and daily water usage is close to zero. South Korea is one of the water-stressed countries, but people still do not feel the urgent need to make any kind of effort for sustainable water management. This gap between reality and social awareness made us feel the necessity to launch this project.

Some difficulties existed in collecting information. SOLVERE is a small team and we change the project every semester, therefore, we had to contact different experts and collect information each time. As college students, it was hard to access sufficient resources. To overcome this problem, we had to contact expertise in each field to get more information. Moreover, due to COVID-19, we had difficulties in doing activities in general. Last year, we had to work on our project in a full non-face-to-face manner. Therefore, we couldn’t open a booth outside and meet people in person to conduct and promote campaigns. Since there were only a few ways to promote and cover the book, the contents of the book were also limited. In some cases, we could not even visit the institution for interviews.

“Since Recovery’s end product is eco-friendly disposables made from our polymer, C-PLA, which stands for coffee-PLA, we had to find the equilibrium point between product usability and environmental friendliness.”

Yelim Hong
Research Associate of Recovery & Undergraduate Student of Underwood International College, Yonsei University

Despite such difficulties, IHEI was helpful in various ways. When working on the project, IHEI provided financial support and network with other workstation teams to finish our project successfully. Additionally, we had the chance to share our activities and check our performances at Show-off-FISTA which is held every semester. We believe that an increase of the organization in its size and the promotion of it would help support student-led projects.
Recoffery had three standards in choosing waste resources to recycle. They should be infinitely produced, highly valuable in their compositions, and biodegradable. Spent coffee grounds are produced in any part of the world where coffee is spent. As long as the world continues to drink coffee, there will always be spent coffee grounds. Next, spent coffee grounds have a significant amount of fatty acid which can be utilized in creating biodiesel and be a substitute for fossil fuel. Lastly, it is highly biodegradable, making it an optimal choice as a resource for biodegradable plastic substitutes. Our team is also looking at resources like fallen leaves and branches that are produced during the landscaping of the city. We started a spin-off project called "Wooden Bricks" which is also an IHEI project, where we research the utilization of tree waste in creating environmentally-friendly bricks.

South Korea is one of the world’s largest coffee-consuming countries. Especially Seoul, where the majority of coffee consumers are located, consumes and disposes of spent coffee grounds. The current regulation does not consider spent coffee grounds as a recyclable resource, but as waste. Annually, Korea produces 3.6 million tons of spent coffee grounds, out of which Seoul and the Metropolitan region are responsible for about half of the annual waste. Recoffery is currently looking for options to collect spent coffee grounds from cafes by utilizing electric trucks. Since half of the waste is coming from the metropolitan area, we are still working on the problem of finding a sustainable upcycling chain. Since our products are made from materials that are highly biodegradable, it is intended that just disposing of our product does not affect the net carbon pollution or the issues of microplastics. As the products are currently disposable, the polymer’s structural integrity cannot be guaranteed due to the impurity of the product after usage. We are currently working on research regarding methods of recycling the used products into agricultural fertilizers for a better degradable solution.
Various sectors such as government or environmental organizations have been trying to promote and solve water crises and environmental issues. However, some people still have doubts about the water crisis or environmental issues themselves. We believe this difference in thoughts is because most citizens have never experienced inconvenience in daily life, making people feel the issue as irrelevant. Furthermore, this is also due to citizens’ lack of knowledge and alertness on Korean water resources. Campaigns regarding the water crisis were mostly inaccessible to people despite their interest and passion towards the issue. In addition to lack of activities, there were not enough indexes to determine the issues as a crisis, making it impossible to enhance awareness.

To work out on this problem, SOLVERE tried to spread knowledge on water resources and sewages and suggest a variety of solutions to the water crisis so that we can contribute to dealing with environmental problems. We used various methods like recommending Netflix documentaries that are easily approachable to people. The most crucial part of our achievements was to make readers empathize with our texts that described how we actually felt while doing the ‘50L Challenge’ or watching documentaries.

We have been driving attention to the water crisis through different kinds of channels. Social media was the most accessible channel we could utilize and it created a derivative effect. We always promoted our postings on ‘Brunch’ platform or ‘Tumblbug’ funding. Likewise, social media led people to comparably inaccessible but profound content. Diverse media like videos, cartoons, or card news were also utilized. We believe that the promotion of existing campaigns and projects on certain targeted subjects via social media will boost participation and attention on the environmental crisis.
FEATUERED &
SCIENTIFIC SESSION 3

Global Citizenship for a Sustainable Tomorrow: from Policy to Action
HOSTED BY BAN KI-MOON CENTRE FOR GLOBAL CITIZENS (BKMC) & INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT (IGEE), YONSEI UNIVERSITY

SPEAKERS

Co-Moderator
Katrin Harvey
Chief Operating Officer of the Ban Ki-moon Center for Global Citizens (BKMC)

Co-Moderator
Julia Zimmerman
Program Officer of the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

Heinz Fischer
The 11th President of the Republic of Austria & Co-Chair of the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

Ban Ki-moon
The 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations & Honorary Chair of Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment (IGEE), Yonsei University

Niki Kerameus
Minister of Education and Religious Affairs, Greece

Vibeke Jensen
Director of the Division for Peace and Sustainable Development, UNESCO

Sam Loni
Program Director of UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) & Director of Global Schools

Ramu Damodaran
First Chief of United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI)

Gillian Ndlovu
Global Citizen Scholar 2021, Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

Rosario Diaz Garavito
Global Citizen Fellow 2021, Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

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Global Citizen Mentee 2021, Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

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Katrin Harvey
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Ban Ki-moon
FEATURED & SCIENTIFIC SESSION 3

SESSION OVERVIEW

Education is fundamental to developing the capacity of today’s youth to act as global citizens for a sustainable world. With mounting global challenges including climate change, enduring conflicts, gender inequality, and a global pandemic, promoting global citizenship is more vital than ever before. Policymakers and educators are already taking action to integrate Global Citizenship Education (or GCED) into curricula around the world. GCED seeks to, “empower learners of all ages to assume active roles, both locally and globally, in building more peaceful, tolerant, inclusive and secure societies.” Transformative Education’ often combines GCED with Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and the development of 21st Century Skills and can serve as an overarching term for this approach to education. The Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC) is a leader in promoting GCED and fostering youth-led action for the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on global citizen values.

Following welcoming remarks by the 8th UN Secretary-General and Co-chair of the Ban Ki-moon Centre, H.E. Ban Ki-moon and the 11th President of the Federal Republic of Austria and Co-chair of the Ban Ki-moon Centre, H.E. Heinz Fischer, the moderated and interactive session constituted of two main segments. The first segment featured policymakers and education leaders who shared best practices for implementing GCED and Transformative Education at the policy level. The second segment consisted of a panel discussion spotlighting young changemakers and alumni of the BKMC’s leadership training programs who have undergone global citizen actions in their communities (SDG Micro-Projects). The panel segment included a short Q&A with the audience. Overall, this 90-minute session underlined the importance of instilling global citizenship through GCED (enshrined in SDG 4, target 4.7) and inspired attendees to act for a sustainable tomorrow.

PANEL DISCUSSION

“We must integrate teaching and learning of global citizenship in people’s minds, in their hearts, and in their actions.”

“Equipping generations of leaders with a mindset of global citizenship is more vital than ever before.”

“This way we go beyond simply transferring information and knowledge and also equip learners with the skills, values, and behaviors necessary to forge a sustainable future for all.”

Katrin Harvey
Chief Operating Officer of the Ban Ki-moon Center for Global Citizens (BKMC)
Heinz Fischer
The 11th President of the Republic of Austria & Co-Chair of the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

“In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 4 Target 4.7 calls for the implementation of education that is inclusive and that promotes sustainable development.”

“In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 4 Target 4.7 calls for the implementation of education that is inclusive and that promotes sustainable development.”

“Let us work together for the achievement of the SDGs!”

We live in difficult times, and to navigate them, educating our youth, building their capacity to act as global citizens for a sustainable tomorrow, and utilizing the opportunities and achievements of science and research is of great importance. Global Citizenship Education—or GCED—equips learners with the knowledge, values, and behaviors needed to create a sustainable tomorrow, and it is a key component to achieving SDGs. GCED teaches values such as empathy, compassion, cultural understanding, and knowledge about sustainable development and the global issues that affect us all. To transform education and foster global citizenship, curricula must be adapted, national policies put in place, and support must be provided to the teachers responsible for implementing GCED in the classroom. UNESCO, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), the United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI), and many academic institutions and civil society organizations are working tirelessly to promote SDG 4, target 4.7. I commended them all for their contributions, but more still needs to be done. The Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens seeks to empower young leaders to act as global citizens for the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement. They also work with existing leaders to promote policies for transformative education, climate adaptation, and sustainable development. The world needs more global citizen leaders, saying that we are currently missing this kind of leadership. Today’s youth have incredible potential to change our course if given access to the education they need to thrive and contribute as global citizens. The engagement of youth leaders is essential, contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

“Let us work together for the achievement of the SDGs!”

“In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 4 Target 4.7 calls for the implementation of education that is inclusive and that promotes sustainable development.”

“Let us work together for the achievement of the SDGs!”

In a world of ever-increasing global challenges, education provides an essential pathway to solutions by illuminating minds and inciting actions. Global Citizenship Education (GCED) seeks to empower learners with the knowledge, values, and behaviors needed to create a sustainable tomorrow, and it is a key component to achieving SDGs. GCED teaches values such as empathy, compassion, cultural understanding, and knowledge about sustainable development and the global issues that affect us all. To transform education and foster global citizenship, curricula must be adapted, national policies put in place, and support must be provided to the teachers responsible for implementing GCED in the classroom. UNESCO, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), the United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI), and many academic institutions and civil society organizations are working tirelessly to promote SDG 4, target 4.7. I commended them all for their contributions, but more still needs to be done. The Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens seeks to empower young leaders to act as global citizens for the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement. They also work with existing leaders to promote policies for transformative education, climate adaptation, and sustainable development. The world needs more global citizen leaders, saying that we are currently missing this kind of leadership. Today’s youth have incredible potential to change our course if given access to the education they need to thrive and contribute as global citizens. The engagement of youth leaders is essential, contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.
When it comes to education for sustainable development and global citizenship, we believe it is essential to start as early as possible and to aim as broadly as possible.

“We have to integrate sustainability across the board from pre-kindergarten, from the age of four up to universities and lifelong learning.”

Education has a key role in most SDGs. Education is a catalyst for change. Now more than ever, we need to invest in our education for sustainable development and the whole of society approach, acknowledging how seemingly distinct phenomena are deeply intertwined and deeply interlinked to that end. Some key policy initiatives from Greece on three levels were primary and secondary education (first level), vocational education and training (second level), and universities (third level). In the first level, schools from pre-elementary to high schools in Greece, have introduced policies in line with SDG 4, target 4.7 to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development. The ministry of Greece has revamped over 160 school curricula to place the acquisition of skills at the very heart of learning and integrating sustainability across disciplines. They have updated the content of what is taught in schools, introducing new pedagogies which are skill and student-centric, and incorporating digital tools across the board. They have also introduced into the mandatory curriculum from ages 4 to 15, aiming to cultivate soft and digital skills through broad social themes such as diversity, global citizenship, respect for others, volunteering, etc. On the second level, dealing with renewable energy sources in the Greek current situation is linked to vocational education. At the university level, the Greek Ministry of Education is heavily investing in making our universities more connected with the global education community than ever before. We are encouraging universities to establish partnerships with foreign universities (e.g., dual degrees, summer programs, and exchanges of researchers, students, professors). When it comes to education for sustainable development and global citizenship, the Ministry of Education believes it is essential to start as early as possible and aim as broadly as possible.
A safe and sustainable future can only be shaped by informed global citizens acting in solidarity and cooperation.

“To strengthen our capacity to act together, we must learn collaboration, empathy and human solidarity as well as to treasure diversity and pluralism.”

Inequalities are rising dramatically within and across countries, undermining social cohesion. Hate speech, misinformation, and divisive narratives amplified on social media fuel social and political polarization. Digital technologies are rapidly shifting our relationships to learning work and each other, and the pandemic has only accelerated this dependence. Against this backdrop, UNESCO’s International Commission on the Futures of Education released a landmark report, and it calls for reimagining our futures together through a new social contract for education. To protect our planet, we must learn from our world by acquiring the knowledge, mindsets, and skills to act for sustainable change. To make technology a force for inclusion, we must accelerate action to bridge the digital divide that prevented at least one-third of the world’s students from even accessing learning during the pandemic. Digital skills now have to be integrated into every learning pathway for democratic participation, employment, and resilience to the accelerated flow of disinformation, violent ideologies, and hate speech. UNESCO is actively working towards SDG 4, target 4.7 through its education programs for global citizenship for health and well-being and sustainable development. Transformative Education puts learners at the center, giving them space to think critically, claim their rights and take action. Transformation cannot be piecemeal; it is not a matter of adding subjects to the curriculum but of shifting the paradigm so that learners gain a sense of all those connectors to each other and to the planet and the capacity to take action for a more just and sustainable future.
FEATURED &
SCIENTIFIC SESSION 3

Sam Loni
Program Director of UN Sustainable
Development Solutions Network
(SDSN) & Director of Global Schools

“\textbf{What we are missing in this space is really a cohesive strategy and the resources and the collaboration to make it happen.}”

Global citizenship education and Education for Sustainable Development are good for society and education. The values, knowledge, and skills embedded into the concept of Global Citizenship Education are vital. Individuals need a much more comprehensive view of the approach that it takes from the values of peace and tolerance and human rights and knowledge of how the global economy works, the complexities of how the environment interacts with the economy, and much more. Skills that are required in the 21st include empathy, systems thinking, collaboration, and the types of mindsets necessary for children today to thrive in the future and to be able to shape a more sustainable community around them. The question is, if global citizenship is good for society and education, why are we not seeing more of it? There is a need for the field to develop more first. The missing components are poor data and a blueprint for Global Citizenship Education. First, both the extent of data and the quality of data on how well Global Citizenship Education is being taught around the world, what and how it works, the strategies being used to promote it, and what more can be done. Second, we should provide a blueprint for Global Citizenship Education, including the key content and lessons that need to be taught across the three domains of learning cognitive, social, emotional, behavioral. A cohesive strategy, resources, and collaboration are needed to make it happen.

Ramu Damodaran
First Chief of United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI)

“\textbf{Dialogue, teamwork and an open mind are the hallmarks of education and of the academic calling which is reflected in our panel today.}”

“\textbf{We plant a tree under whose shade we will never sit - that is what global citizenship and citizenry is all about.}”

It is 25 years since Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon assumed office at the United Nations. In his remarks after taking the oath of office, he said: “We cannot change everything at once. But we can build progress in a few areas, and so make way for progress in many more. That will require intensive and continuous dialogue. It will require us to work together transparently, flexibly, and honestly. And it will require us to start with an open mind.” These three elements—dialogue, teamwork, and an open mind—are the hallmarks of the academic calling and its integrity. They informed a series of transformations at the United Nations between 2007 and 2016; in essence, these altered the context of the human person and the Organization, from her perceived entitlement to social, political, and economic advancement to herself being a responsible agent for that advancement. The individual was no longer just the beneficiary, she participated nationally and globally in the realization of those benefits. Among the many instances of this in Secretary-General Ban’s tenure, two are of particular note. One, the structure to scholarship as a resource through the United Nations Academic Impact. Two, the emergence of the concept of global citizenship. Together, these informed the many achievements of those years, notably the definition of the Sustainable Development Goals.
Global citizenship means having this sense of belonging to something or a more expansive space and community where you feel empathy about different issues that perhaps are not necessarily affecting your community, but you can see it’s affecting other people such as you who have different struggles. Whenever we see and feel this empathy, we have this commitment, take action, and have this feeling of belonging; this is when we can start acting altogether to move forward these global and regional agendas for a better future and a better present as well.

Global citizenship is a concept or a notion that promotes citizenship beyond the political, geographical, or territorial boundaries. You can still be a part of a global community. Your actions, reflections, thoughts, perspective, and ideologies should be beyond yourself, like you should promote respect for others by valuing their culture and diversity.
FEATURED & SCIENTIFIC SESSION 3

Julia Zimmerman
Program Officer of the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

The SDG Micro-Projects of the Ban Ki-moon Centre are guided projects for the SDGs led by our young changemakers. They work on addressing a challenge in their community, spotting a challenge, finding a solution, and tying it to the Sustainable Development Goals. Our three speakers today have implemented fantastic projects and are continuing to build them. Please share with us about your project.

Gillian Ndlovu
Global Citizen Scholar 2021, Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

The project I worked on is called BLISS, and we are working with primary schools here in Zimbabwe. Two of them promote agriculture and sustainability in terms of provisional foods teaching these children how to grow their food sustainably and fighting hunger. During this project, it was a good start for me because in the same spirit of promoting education amongst these children and they were equipped with not just knowledge and sustainable agricultural practices, but they are also equipped with skills that they can use later on. The project was interesting because most children had no idea what sustainable development goals were all about, but they were excited and wanted to be part of the movement. This project motivated me to take this project to other regions and other countries.

Rosario Diaz Garavito
Global Citizen Fellow 2021, Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

The 2030 Agenda Ambassadors Program is an initiative that started some years ago. Within the program I participated in with the BKMC, I was able to shape it in a better way. The project is focused on organizations in the Latin American and Caribbean regions. It trains different organizations and is a companion supporting and guiding these organizations. The idea is that they include the 2030 Agenda approaches and the SDGs; these actions can continue even after the program is over. They can learn about the importance of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development whenever they are activating in their communities, regardless of their focus.

Shireen Shehzad Bhamani
Global Citizen Mentee 2021, Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

Considering that depression in the elderly is a major public health issue, during the pandemic, social isolation and social disconnection have resulted in more serious issues among elders, especially those living in a shelter home. My project tried to promote resilience-building skills among elderly clients that can reduce their depression and enhance resilience and healthy coping. This is in line with SDG 3, ensuring healthy living and promoting well-being. We conducted several activities. For example, we promoted a sense of gratitude among elderly clients. Each older adult was given some time to think about their blessings. This was a reminder to them about their blessing and how much they are grateful. It was hard for me to do some activities during the pandemic, but it was a fruitful experience dealing with elders.

What advice would you have to others who want to take action as global citizens for a sustainable world?

Julia Zimmerman
Program Officer of the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

If you want to see a better world, just start and be the change that you’ve been waiting for. Don’t wait for somebody else to come and in that change in your community to come. Once you start, you gain momentum you will be surprised that you find many other partners who would want to join you on that journey. No idea is too small. Just pick your idea and go with it.

Gillian Ndlovu
Global Citizen Scholar 2021, Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

It is important to look for partnerships and look for people around you. Whenever we want to work to be a global citizen to start promoting this education on sustainable development, make them share the feelings of empathy and belonging to this larger community. Every single action we take can have the potential to replicate. We need to start teaching for life and a sustainable world. After that, we can see a more fair, sustainable, and inclusive world.

Rosario Diaz Garavito
Global Citizen Fellow 2021, Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens (BKMC)

Whatever you are doing, just be an active participant, not just a passive recipient. Be flexible, dedicated, and creative. You should think beyond and about other areas and countries’ issues and problems. Think about what you can do as a global citizen. You must travel because being with other nationals and citizens is a great chance to learn from others.
The Featured & Scientific Session, "ICT systems in the Age of Aging", brought world-leading researchers to present their thoughts on the current developmental path of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and share insights on how it will evolve in the near future. Given their ubiquitous deployments, ICT-based systems can be extended towards addressing various social challenges.

This session mainly focused on the role of ICT systems in supporting the aging population. The panelists discussed the direction of ICT system development for addressing the real-world needs of the elderly, introduced examples of such ICT systems, and shared opinions and considerations that need to be made to design practically useful ICT systems in enhancing the quality of life among the elderly.
Nowadays, we can easily notice people carrying smartphones or wearing smartwatches that contain sensors. Indeed, the wearable technology has been pushed out commercially to sense a variety of physiological measures of our daily life. So, one might think that we are done with further advancement in this area. However, this is not true. There is still a long path ahead in order for the technology to capture our health with high fidelity, for us to trust it in providing our data, and for clinicians to make use of these data.

To be more specific, the use of sensor modalities in the health sector is usually limited to making immediate spot-checks under certain artificial conditions. However, if the longitudinal data from natural settings are given, clinical researchers would be able to map a holistic view of respondents’ health. In addition, the reliability of the data has always been taken into consideration. This means that the data provided from individuals may not always be accurate. Thus, certain level of uncertainty-estimation may be required to evaluate and improve the robustness of the data.
Most of the developed countries in the world are facing the challenge of aging populations. However, deliberate advances in ICT will assist us to live a prosperous aging life.

First, technologies are helping us better understand why we age and how we age. The invention of new sensors, network technologies, and computational tools (hardware and algorithms) have allowed us to better instrument, collect, and analyze data from and around people. The density, longevity, and modality of data can help people better understand the physiologic and psychological process of aging—how our brains age, how our organs age, and how medical, social, and physical interventions may alter the paths of aging.

In addition, technologies can help elderly people to work efficiently and live a more comfortable life. Autonomous systems such as robots and smart environments are expected to play key roles in how people work and live in the future. In many countries, the workforce is aging quickly, so jobs once carried out by young people are now on the shoulders of the elderly. We expect numerous autonomous systems to assist the workers and thus greatly expand their working years. At the same time, remote communications, robots, and smart facilities will allow the elderly to live a more prosperous life by complementing their physical and mental limitations.

Despite these benefits, there may be challenges of the digital divide, since new technologies are usually driven by younger generations. Digital traces of younger people are generally used to train the AI models and thus leave the elderly behind. Also, there may be digital crimes taking advantage of the elderly as they are not familiar with the technology.

Therefore, we must intentionally acknowledge, design, and invent technologies to mitigate such divide. In order to do so, multi-disciplinary approaches should be made to gather ideas from different areas and solve the problem from a holistic perspective.

Passive sensing, which does not require active input from the users but rather collects data from the background, could be a possible solution to overcome these limits. Based on the data collected from observation, we can make inferences on individual’s behavior, attitude, and even health conditions. For example, the system not only identifies people’s feelings but even detects illnesses such as Parkinson’s or cardiovascular disease by analyzing their voices. Also, efforts are being made to detect symptoms of Covid-19 through examining the sound of people’s voices, breaths, and coughs.

As various forms of technological devices are being introduced in the market, researchers should make use of these technologies in providing adequate support to promote the well-being of the people.

"Technologies are helping us better understand why we age and how we age."

"We must intentionally acknowledge, design, and invent technologies to mitigate the divide."

"Multi-disciplinary approaches should be made to gather idea from different areas and solve the problem from a holistic perspective."

"Deliberate advances in ICT will help us live prosperous aging life."

Jie Liu
Dean of AI Research Institute,
Harbin Institute of Technology (Shenzhen)
“Age-friendly innovation happens when we find age-friendly features of existing technology, which I call innovation serendipity.”

“To create more innovation serendipity, it is important that the society embraces diversity.”

As the elderly population increases, large investments have been made to develop systems and devices that assist them to age in place and maintain health. However, there is a gap between the development and actual adoption of new technologies. Such a gap may be due to various reasons such as stigma associated with disability, high costs, and the steep learning curve for use.

However, the solution to these problems might be quite simple. There are numerous alternative products already available in the market that are more helpful and easier to adapt than “senior products” targeted for the elderly. Age-friendly innovation occurs when we find these age-friendly features from existing technology. I refer to this as “innovation serendipity.”

To create innovation serendipity, it is important that society embraces diversity. Often, user tests are only focused on people who are young, educated, and able-bodied. Such approaches can create barriers against those belonging to other social groups. Considering this, one primary reason behind the failure of many great initiatives to develop new technology would be the lack of awareness of diversity in the process of R&D. Thus, educational approaches should be made for scientists to respect “diversity” throughout the development and deployment process of technology and its relevant services.

Another important point to note would be the sensory substitution. It seems that most of the communication technology nowadays is vision-oriented. However, as people get old, their eyesight might get worse. In such cases, transforming the information into other sensory data could be a way of overcoming this misfortune. For example, text images could be converted into speech sound or touch, and vice versa. Perhaps, this kind of multimodal sensing would be the future step that ICT should take to enhance its accessibility and serve the needs of our society.
We not only need to design good products, but also need to design good experiences for the users.

In order to incorporate human activity recognition technology in an appropriate manner, researchers should carefully follow the steps of people’s activities and find the point to intervene.

The society is rapidly aging and the social systems are facing challenges catching up with the need of the people. In Japan, one of the fastest aging countries in the world, caregiving services have been widely implemented to provide support for those in need. As an intermediate service in between the hospital and home care, caregiving facilities aim to provide daily care for the elderly and enhance their quality of life. However, despite the great attention given, the country is now running out of professional caregivers due to the rapid increase in the elderly population and lack of manpower to sustain them.

One possible solution to resolve this problem is utilizing human activity recognition, which is a sensor-based technology that recognizes what humans are doing through observations. In order to incorporate such technology in an appropriate manner, researchers should carefully follow the steps of people’s activities and find the point to intervene. For example, while closely observing the caregivers, we noticed that not only the act of nursing itself but reporting patients’ medical records also required a lot of time and effort. So, we aimed to reduce the workloads of caregivers by adding features that make suggestions based on the recognition data or convert words spoken into texts.

Also, no matter how advanced the technology is, it will not be used unless the users feel comfortable. This means that we not only need to design good products, but also need to design good experiences. Technology has developed so fast in recent years and most of the elderly have been left out. There also exists a difference among those who had successfully adapted to the change. These kinds of generation gaps should be dealt with to provide a satisfying user experience across all generations. Even for our product, lots of additional revisions were made to simplify the user interface, so that even senior caregivers without much experience in technology could easily use the system.
SESSION OVERVIEW

The session ‘Firms, Society, and ESG (Environment, Social, and Governance framework)’ illustrated the role of Korean firms in a global society. The concept of social engagement, including the ESG, has become crucial as leading firms receive higher social expectations. Thus, the participants invited from the Korean leading firms-SK, Hyundai Motor Group, and Amore Pacific shared the visions of social engagement and the ESG, and their contributions to the global communities. The panelists discussed the conceptual highlights of different editions for social engagement over time, the dilemma to arise between social value and economic gains, and the protection for the vulnerable stakeholders. This session also stressed that the ESG should be the social strategy for Korean firms impacting society, but the challenge is what can we do to make it in the long term.
FEATURED & SCIENTIFIC SESSION 5

PANEL DISCUSSION

Eun Jung Kim
Vice President of Social Value Committee, SK SUPEX Council

“Our lives will be drastically changed by the sustainable future. That is the reason why we must share and grow with others, moving beyond the traditional roles of the firms.”

SK has a clear notion that it is important to encourage stakeholders and other organizations into social engagement. We use maximal resources in creating impact as large as possible. In this sense, although we run the Happy Alliance program or the Warm Contact program, SK is the rallying cry behind these efforts as we partner with the government, NGOs, and other organizations.

Our CSR activities are pursued by the business management philosophy. In 2018, the Chairman manifested that, despite the costs, the firm would continue to pursue this goal. Therefore, we announced carbon neutrality in 2050 and have tried to seek for our tasks to the mission. As SK has an affiliate in the energy sector, supporting the goal sometimes sacrifices us. However, if we do not initiate plastic reduction, the future will not be sustainable.

“Now the corporate responsibility does not only address the social role, but also pursues the value. Consumers seriously consider the behaviors of firms as well as their visions and the philosophies when making the purchase decisions. Emergence of ESG is undetachable connection to this social shift. We believe that this notion will continue. It will be more important for firms to think about the possible linkage to the society, and the world.”

Im Il
Professor of School of Business, Yonsei University & Head of Brain Korea 21

Moderator
Park, Sung Gyu  
Vice President of Hyundai Motor Group

“Many companies which developed hydrogen vehicles failed, but Hyundai Motor Group has persistently pursued its R&D. It is our ambition and perseverance that have fueled hydrogen vehicles development for over 20 years.”

“We already feel that ESG has really made its way into the heart of business management. We will come up with more ideas that satisfy the shareholders, consumers, and everyone who is involved in the management.”

As a gender balance in income and educational opportunities grows worse, our CSR activities focus on women while we start to include the group of youth and teenagers. In the past, our customers were primarily female, however, our products and services reach everyone as our corporate strategy is based on the concept of beauty and health.

On the value chain, we work with competent suppliers, mobilizing a mutual growth fund with them. We do the audits and inspections regularly to provide management resources as some suppliers need help for safety and quality management. In this way, we support our suppliers by providing them opportunities to conduct business overseas and help them build up their capacities.

Lastly, as makeup plays a key role at AmorePacific, we have initiated the CSR program, ‘Make Up Your Life’, to eight countries including China and Vietnam. Once this exceeds a certain percentage of the revenue, we will have a benchmark target internally as we feel that a certain portion should be returned to the community.
“The challenge here is that the CSR activities are conducted not by NGOs or civic organizations but by the firms. In other words, there should be a gap between carrying out businesses and conducting social activities.”

Dongyoub Shin
Professor of School of Business, Yonsei University

A challenge for firms in the shorter term is how the firms should deal with the clash between the economic and social goals. In the long term, the relationship between firms and society has to change in a way that both economic and social goals should become convergent and non-contradictory. When the economic and social goals have more overlaps, firms have become more significant in leading society.

“...the major ESG stakeholders include shareholders, bondholders, employees, customers, the government, and the public. But we tend to miss suppliers. While customers see the value, the different interested stakeholders who sell products are having their rights taken away from them. This is why people have been calling for the regulation for these platform companies.”

Hyun-Han Shin
Professor of School of Business, Yonsei University

In the past, the grounded question for the major stakeholders in governance was how to maximize the shareholder value. However, under growing pressure for the role of firms, firms have brought up the subjects of CSR, or the social value, or ESG. During the two decades, suppliers have been less highlighted as a stakeholder group, which I think deserves more social attention.

“As trades and outward investments are the profit engine for Korean firms, Korean firms have been engaged in social activities, most visibly CSR-related actions in the global market. While the social expectations change in their formats and names, for example, CSR, CSV, or ESG, where should the Korean firms go? What should they do in the future?

I argue that we now should think about the global theme of social contribution. For example, Unilever’s overarching social framework is often discussed, upon which different subsidiaries with different social engagement concepts conduct subsidiary country actions and the subsequent strategies. The Korean firms have a good reason for benchmarking it.”

Jooyoung Kwak
Professor of School of Business, Yonsei University & Director of Center for Global Sustainability, Institute of Global Engagement and Empowerment (IGEE), Yonsei University

“In fact, we are already living in a world of varying corporate social activities. For those who would globalize the business scope and areas, I suggest that it is time to select and focus on the main theme of your social activities. Social engagement, including ESG, differentiated from others can be an excellent component of your global branding.”

Jooyoung Kwak
Professor of School of Business, Yonsei University & Director of Center for Global Sustainability, Institute of Global Engagement and Empowerment (IGEE), Yonsei University
International organizations have been the main actors in the global sustainable development activities. We are now facing more threats that urgently call for transnational cooperation and they are not only the natural or pandemic crises such as climate change or COVID-19, but also include economic bi-polarization and poverty, social conflicts, or political/military tension. In these circumstances, the role of international organizations gains more importance in initiating and implementing sustainable development goals beyond the national boulders.

In shaping our common future, international organizations are an essential engine for aid and cooperation. However, the individual nations are replacing the role of international organizations under the pandemic disease. In addition to COVID-19, global societies are being digitally transformed. What would international organizations do in the future? This session is designed to have an in-depth discussion about the orientation and roles of international organizations for our common future.
“We would require huge work, not at the country level, but differently through the multilateral system.”

Mahmoud Mohieldin
Executive Director of International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International organizations could be considered more fit for purpose and relevant to our times when they modernize the systems when they do better in becoming more inclusive in terms of governance. The COVID-19 pandemic has proved that connectivity is a necessity, and people who lack it cannot fully participate in society and the economy. Health, education, governance, commerce, and other business activities have all utilized technology and digital infrastructure to resume life during the pandemic. Access to education, improving health care, building sustainable cities, achieving gender equality, delivering clean energy, driving economic growth, and eradicating poverty all rely to some extent on connectivity and access to digital platforms. Even though the internet has been an indispensable input to social and economic interactions during the pandemic, nearly one-third of the world population is still unable to access it.

In this session, we would like to discuss the role of the international organizations to bring us sustainable development and peace at present in our common future. What should be the role of international organizations to reduce the digital gap in the world? And how should international organizations cooperate with the state and civil society in the process of digitalization?

Moderator
Yeonho Lee
Professor of Department of Political Science and International Studies & Dean of Social Sciences, Yonsei University

GEEF 2022 REPORT REMEMBER Our Common Future
"The pandemic has shown that without access to connectivity, vulnerable populations are much more at risk."

Thomas Abell
Chief of Digital Technology for Development Unit,
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Julitta Onabanjo
Director of the Technical Division,
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

“UNFPA is scaling its work in innovative solutions, supporting women and youth-led organizations, and innovative digital partnerships, including with the private sector and international financing institutions.”

To overcome and recover from the pandemic, and to achieve the SDGs, we must prioritize human rights-based approaches in development and cooperation, ensure meaningful participation of women and young people in decision making, address structural barriers that push people into poverty, and invest in people-centered development. To support countries in planning services and outreach to the vulnerable populations during the pandemic, UNFPA supported rapid assessments to map services and identify populations at greatest risk, through the Population Vulnerability Dashboard, which provides information on population vulnerabilities and data on national health sector readiness for over 200 countries.

In early 2020, we initiated a grant program and technical assistance for our developing member countries in order to cope with the shock of the initial lockdowns and economic disruptions. Since then, we have also funded a $9 billion vaccine program for member countries. We have basically reorganized our responses during the pandemic and looked beyond the pandemic because we found that digital technologies now are coming to the forefront. We are ramping up all of our efforts in that area.
“COVID 19 pandemic have severely negative influence to developing countries, particular a disease and small island developing countries. International organizations, I believe they played a wonderful role in supporting vulnerable countries and at the same time, countries themselves.”

Jooyoung Kwak
Professor of School of Business, Yonsei University & Director of Center for Global Sustainability, Institute of Global Engagement and Empowerment (IGEE), Yonsei University

International organizations can play a key role, in making an enabling environment in the developing countries, to draw investment from the private sector. They have offered blended financing and have provided good policy advisory services for making the enabling environments as well. Also, I believe the strong partnership between all stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, the academy as well all whole stakeholders, must work together in a strong partnership in order to bring about real impact in the field.

Heejin Lee
Professor of Graduate School of International Studies, Yonsei University & Former President of Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation

“International organizations failed to play the role in these emergencies given to them, the role given to them, or the role expected to be played.”

International organizations failed to play the role in these emergencies given to them, the role given to them, or the role expected to be played. I think it is not because of international organizations’ lack of capability, but mainly because of the circumstances.

We need to invest in telecommunication technologies, in particular, the broadband wired infrastructure for developing countries. While the general focus for the telecommunication industry tends to be set at the mobile-only, without wired infrastructure investments, the development cooperation should miss the social weak classes, including children. The digital gap will fundamentally remain.

Hyoeun Kim
Ambassador and Deputy Minister for Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

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In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has gained widespread attention, as well as some skepticism about its major promises in increasing productivity and efficacy. AI can be valuable in developing sustainable solutions that take into account multiple societal, environmental and economic considerations, but this must be directed by human intention. This session invited respected panelists from academia, international organizations and the private sector who have made meaningful contributions to the field. The panelists first convened during the 3rd Global Engagement and Empowerment Forum at Yonsei University and have returned this year to share their accomplishments and discuss new developments in the use of AI over the last year. Panelists discussed the need for diverse and interdisciplinary partnership among different stakeholders, opportunities to lower the barriers to access and education of AI, and some of the challenges that remain ahead.
NAVER started to develop hyperscale AI from October 2020 and released its own hyperscale AI, HyperCLOVA, in May last year. One of its most impactful applications has been the CLOVA CareCall service, which was originally designed as a service with AI agents that would call people in quarantine due to COVID-19. The service has now been extended to more socially disadvantaged people, such as older people who have no family and live alone. The CareCall agents can give a call to these people, ask about their health and support them emotionally. According to the company’s user survey, most of the users enjoy the CareCall service and some even say they wait for the call every day. NAVER has also developed a web application called CLOVA Studio, which allows users access to no code AI.

NAVER believes that AI literacy is one of the main issues for the future. In Korea, the company aims to promote more AI training and education courses for AI uses. Moreover, it has also established AI centers with two universities in Vietnam, HUST and PTIP. NAVER believes constructing the global AI ecosystem is very important for sustainable growth so it will continue its efforts for better AI and better society.

“AI literacy is the main issue for the future… NAVER believes constructing the global AI ecosystem is very important for sustainable growth so we will continue our efforts for better AI and better society.”

Jung-Woo Ha
Head of Naver AI

NAVER is a global platform company, which provides a wide range of services, such as search engines, messenger, news, blog, video, cartoons, etc. in many countries. CLOVA is the AI headquarter of NAVER. Dr. Ha emphasized that the company’s priority is the sustainable growth of platform players, including users, Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and content creators. NAVER believes that AI is a core tool for achieving their sustainable growth.
FEATURED & SCIENTIFIC SESSION 7

Chaesub Lee
Director of ITU Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

“AI has extraordinary potential, as we know. It also faces considerable challenges like bias, the lack of data, security breaches, level of explainability of AI models, the lack of equitable access to know-how and computing power. All of these challenges require collaboration and competition, I believe, among many stakeholders.”

ITU is the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations specialized agency for ICTs. ITU has a global membership with 193 member states, over 800 private members and also more than 150 universities. The Union coordinates the global allocation of radio frequency spectrum and the satellite orbital positions. It also develops international standards providing the technical foundations for communication networks. Moreover, it supports developing countries around the world in setting up the information and communication infrastructures.

Much of today’s cutting-edge research includes artificial intelligence. This fact is also reflected in the work of ITU, where numerous work items refer to machine learning and AI, in which everyone should participate to determine how AI will factor into our future. For this reason, ITU hosts the AI for Good platform, an online platform with almost daily programming where conversations take place on how AI can foster the Sustainable Development Goals. AI for Good also has a new networking platform called Neural Networks.

The technical work of ITU takes place in Focus Groups. Some of its most prominent groups look at issues such as AI for Health, driven by ITU together with the WHO, AI for Natural Disaster Management is run together with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), AI for Road Safety, Environmental Efficiency of AI and AI and the Internet of Things for Digital Agriculture together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

AI has extraordinary potential, but it also faces considerable challenges like bias, the lack of data, security breaches, level of explainability of AI models, the lack of equitable access to know-how and computing power. All of these challenges require collaboration and competition among many stakeholders. ITU offers a unique platform that brings together governments, companies, academia and non-governmental organizations.
“The implicit and explicit choices we make in shaping new technologies have an immense effect upon their ultimate impact from a climate perspective and from other perspectives.”

Climate Change AI is an international nonprofit catalyzing impactful work at the intersection of climate change and machine learning. Some of its activities include the Innovation Grants program, which is a multimillion-dollar initiative to provide targeted funding to catalyze further innovation in this area. The organization is also planning to launch a summer school and other course materials on the subject.

The organization produced a report titled “Tackling Climate Change with Machine Learning,” which provides an overview of applications where machine learning and AI can be relevant in climate change mitigations, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation, responding to the effects of climate change and climate science, and understanding the climate better. Some of the key opportunities for AI are distilling raw data into actionable information, improving predictions, optimizing complicated systems, and accelerating scientific modeling and discovery. AI’s relevance to climate change action cuts across different sectors. Therefore, it is important to have partnership between complementary experts, experts in other fields of application and stakeholders who will be affected by or using the technology.

Climate Change AI also produced a report for the Global Partnership on AI, a coalition of countries dedicated to integrating national and international AI strategies. The report is focused on recommendations for governments, including how to improve policies for data and digital infrastructure, research and innovation funding, deployment and systems integration, and also cases where AI can have negative impacts on the climate. There is a need to adopt a responsible AI lens when considering capacity building, relevant organizations and international collaboration, and holistic impact assessment for applications. Both the implicit and explicit choices we make in shaping new technologies have an immense effect upon their ultimate impact from a climate perspective and from other perspectives.
SESSION OVERVIEW

This session explores the importance of global health and institutional collaboration with perspectives from South Korea and the United States. Hosted by the Institute of East and West studies in Yonsei University and graduate school of public health at Yale University, the session consists of insights from five panelists on the importance of the global aspect of global health and the current state of global health-related collaborations in Korea and the US in the context of COVID-19. In addition, the panelists share thoughts on future directions and areas of focus for the promotion of global health.
Tsogt Mend
Master’s Program in Global Health Policy and Financing Capacity Building, Yonsei Graduate School of Public Health

“We have all grown and lived in a different environment and context, however, in Yonsei University, we have united as one group with the same goal.”

Global collaboration builds cultural understanding, communication skills, and a wider view of global health. Our class in Yonsei consists of students from the US, Asian and African countries. The colleagues are experienced in their expertise areas and contribute to the policy-making process in their home country.

In Yonsei, we respect each other’s differences and tailor our approaches. When we share ideas and experiences from 100 countries during classes, it allows us to see the broader picture of our global threats and how they are responding to them. Besides, in classes, we learn from each other’s experiences and provide support among ourselves to improve our capacity. Not only education and work, but it also applies to our individual development. Diverse experiences are what we are all sharing in common and yet these are what unite us.

Francis Yang
Master’s Program in Public Health, Yale School of Public Health

“Individual collaboration and exchange are undoubtedly valuable levers capable of driving innovation and change, but individual collaboration alone is insufficient in our era of globalization. Strong foundations at the institutional level and an embracing of global and systems-wide perspectives are also critical for the future of sustainable development.”

Like Tsogt, my time at Yonsei University and in South Korea has been one of formative discovery and individual growth. It has also allowed me to better appreciate the intricacies of higher-level institutional partnerships and emphasized the need for global perspectives and thinking in approaching pressing problems in sustainable development.
Individual collaboration and exchange are undoubtedly valuable levers capable of driving innovation and change, but individual collaboration alone is insufficient in our era of globalization. Strong foundations at the institutional level and an embracing of global and systems-wide perspectives are also critical for the future of sustainable development. Institutional-level partnerships are invaluable avenues for promoting knowledge sharing, research collaboration, and inter-professional learning, but require complex planning to ensure success.

So Yoon Kim  
Professor of Health Law and Ethics, Yonsei University

“How can we understand the sociocultural context of other countries? Through partnerships, our institute has learned the significance of understanding their culture first.”

“The entire comprehensive effort is needed to convince the public of the need to support other countries for better healthcare services. We need to understand that the world is connected. And we also should help our citizens understand that we need to help other countries improve their health systems because this will help and benefit our citizens as well.”

After globalization and COVID-19, global health has become more important. When developing and evaluating health programs in developing countries, you should consider socioeconomic and political circumstances.

However, citizens may wonder why their country should spend domestic resources for international cooperation. Thus, it is necessary to convince the public to support other countries for better healthcare services. We should help citizens understand that the world is connected and helping other countries improve their health systems will benefit our citizens as well.

There are many challenges in awareness-raising efforts. Since the COVID-19 outbreak, Koreans grasped that in terms of global health, the world is connected. There were many challenges, but the Korean government could promote its response to the pandemic to the world. This led Koreans to realize their country can contribute to global health.

I believe that Korea could better respond to COVID-19 thanks to experiences in emergencies. The MERS outbreak in 2015 consequently rebuilt the national responses to epidemics. Other historic accidents in Korea alarmed people: a subway station fire in 2003, an oil spill in 2007, and a Sewol ferry sinking in 2014. Moreover, Koreans have suffered from air pollution and have been used to wearing masks even before COVID-19. Korea’s system against COVID-19 was not flawless, but Koreans were aware of emergency responses and were supportive of government responses. This illustrates that in terms of health, we should understand how supportive the public is.

Then, how can we understand the sociocultural context of other countries? Through partnerships, our institute has learned the significance of understanding their culture first. We could learn a lot from how they were responding to local health problems. And our partners from the developing world were able to see big pictures by visiting and interacting with healthcare professionals in Korea. It was the exchange of experiences and culture.

When conducting research, you should engage in global discussions and partnerships. And new findings should be shared with the global community. Only when you understand the need of humanity, you can take a better step in developing medical techniques.
Sten Vermund  
Professor of Yale School of Public Health & Yale School of Medicine

“We have a partnership across our medical, nursing, and public health schools. So we are a bigger family for these training grants, trying to identify the people who are most qualified to supervise trainees from all over the world.”

Yale University has contributed to global health training and research capacity building through partnerships. The first is the global training programs sponsored by the National Institutes of Health Fogarty International Center. The Global Health Equity Scholars program prioritizes public health challenges in informal human settlements. The training includes a 12-month research fellowship at partner institutions in lower-middle-income countries (LMICs).

The Global Health Leadership Development Program is supported by the China Medical Board. It focuses on global health professional training for young Chinese professionals who may not have the opportunities abroad. We offer high-quality training in partnership with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Besides, we have a project on HIV Comorbidities with Ghana. The project provides trainees and junior faculty with a two-year mentored postdoctoral research project on HIV-associated comorbidities. It is a practical research project in which the training is nested.

The Malaysian implementation science training program is training 10 implementation research scholars. This integrates advanced training to build local expertise at that institution.

There is a project focused on the Peruvian Amazon, a rural area with one city Iquitos. This project seeks to train doctoral and master’s students in sciences, epidemiology, endemic infectious diseases of the Peruvian Amazon, and other infectious diseases of importance. There is also a formal curriculum in midwifery for nurses and nursing students.

Lastly, Yale and the American University of Beirut hold the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Program for Advanced Injury Research program. It enhances the injury research in MENA and provides workshops for government and NGO professionals to increase awareness of injury. Career skill development, presentation at scientific meetings, and development of a MENA injury research network are supported for trainees.
So Yoon Kim
Professor of Health Law and Ethics, Yonsei University

We need to ensure transparency. The outcomes of projects should be reviewed and audited.

Sten Vermund
Professor of Yale School of Public Health & Yale School of Medicine

It is necessary for the high-income countries to control disease to protect their own business in lower-income countries (LMICs). Also, we may discover things about endemic in our country while studying diseases in LMICs. Additionally, things we learned about managing diseases in lower-income countries can be applied back in our home countries. Lastly, soft power such as aid around health problems and human suffering can be influential in improving countries' relationship with LMICs.

Kaveh Khoshnood
Associate Professor of Yale School of Public Health

How can we make the public be aware of the importance of these international partnerships?

We need to ensure transparency. The outcomes of projects should be reviewed and audited.

Kaveh Khoshnood
Associate Professor of Yale School of Public Health

How should academic institutions prioritize their partnership? What kind of health challenges should they focus on? Also, what are strategies to ensure these partnerships are equitable to both high-income and lower-income countries?

International collaborations in the field of global health is a long-term capacity building. We should prioritize long-term training.

Kaveh Khoshnood
Associate Professor of Yale School of Public Health

Not disease-oriented but process-oriented research will drive global health in the future. The next generation will face issues coming from climate change, rapid urbanization, and a rapidly aging population. We should prepare of next global health leaders who can do both mitigation and adaptation.

The core value of global health equity is to address the needs of people, issues of social inequity at various scales, and how it influences health.

Albert Icksang Ko
Professor of Yale School of Public Health & Yale School of Medicine

What geographical or cultural challenges have you experienced while building healthcare capacity in LMICs?

Securing funding is crucial. The scope of funds may have limitations regardless of what we can do. Another challenge is that countries may ask for something illegitimate such as monetary benefits, which may undermine the transparency of the project.

My group has been working for 30 years in Brazil. The first challenge was hyperinflation in the country.

Also, the purposes of academic research and public health practice were different. We could create synergies by working with the ministry of health and the Cruz Foundation, facilitating multi-disciplinary collaboration of academics and public health.

The third issue was social equity. So we created a community participatory model which combined the researchers from upper classes and people in local communities such as urban slums.

Albert Icksang Ko
Professor of Yale School of Public Health & Yale School of Medicine

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The core value of global health equity is to address the needs of people, issues of social inequity at various scales, and how it influences health.
This session, targeted at SDG 14: Life below water, focuses on the role of ports in sustainable development. A port geographically connects land and sea; therefore, it is an important area in which to harmonize sustainable development of the land and the ocean and to create a synergistic effect between the two. The marine environment can be protected only when land-based pollutants are prevented from entering the sea. The role of the port, which is the end of the land and the beginning of the sea, is therefore crucial for marine environmental protection. Ports are also important places for maritime industries such as shipping and fishing and blue economy. It is thus essential to discuss how to harmonize environmental and business concerns related to ports.
“As an expert studying international norms related to marine and sustainable development, I would like to talk about SDG14, which secures the preservation and sustainable use of ocean, sea, and marine resources for sustainable development.”

“To achieve SDG 14, we are going to discuss how ports can contribute. The port is an area that geographically connects land and sea. It is an important space that can create a synergy effect by harmonizing sustainable development of land and sustainable development of the ocean. We would like to talk about what various roles that ports can play to contribute to the sustainable development goal.”

“Ships, unloading equipment, and cars are the three primary sources of air pollution in the port area; thus, the Incheon Port Authority is pursuing a reduction project with the three main sources of emissions to minimize air pollutants.”

In Korea, four Port Authorities are proceeding with an emphasis on pier development, infrastructure development, corporate attractiveness, and port operation. The Incheon Port Authority is one of them, and it is working to minimize fine dust. Furthermore, the Authority deals with sources of fine dust such as emissions from ships, vehicles, unloading equipment, and others with measures suitable for each source.
Since ports are closely related to global climate issues and local air pollution as well as inland transportation, three factors, i.e. economic, social, and environmental aspects, must be considered as key factors to achieve port sustainability.

Port is not a single problem, and through the port’s sustainability network, learning, spreading, and strengthening sustainability must be achieved with other ports around the world.

The port is a hub for all logistics, and it is a crucial actor to respond to climate change and pollution. Because the construction of a port network is critical for achieving climate change adaptation and carbon neutrality in the future, I would like to discuss its process and international significance.

Several researches are being undertaken to reduce ship-based pollution, such as converting ship fuel and regulating the speed of operation. It is also putting in place steps to prevent fine dust by using Alternative Maritime Power Supply (AMP) instead of self-generators, which emit a lot of pollutants when ships are anchored. We are trying to establish pollution-free ports.

In addition, in order to safeguard the port from pollution caused by loading and unloading equipment, we plan to convert the majority of the loading and unloading equipment to electric and hydrogen-fueled equipment. Thanks to consistent efforts, the current low-pollution conversion rate of loading and unloading equipment at Incheon Port is the best among ports in the country.

Microplastics are also being reduced through a variety of initiatives. Incheon Port is working to improve this by encouraging marine waste-collecting activities, plastic zero campaigns, and cultural awareness. It also collaborates with private sectors on various eco-friendly R&D initiatives to reduce marine plastics and promote eco-friendly products.
“I am proud to report that the implementation of our Green Port Policies and Clean Air Action Plan has produced dramatic improvements.”

Noel Hacegaba
Deputy Executive Director & Chief Operating Officer, Port of Long Beach, California, U.S.A.

The Port of Long Beach is located on the West Coast of the United States and is the second-busiest container seaport in North America. Long Beach Container Terminal is a state-of-the-art facility that features some of the greenest and most advanced technologies in the world, including electric-powered, zero-emissions cranes and cargo-handling equipment. The Port of Long Beach is proud to be the first green port in the world. The Green Ports Policy’s guiding principles include: protecting the community from harmful environmental impacts of Port operations; distinguishing the Port as a leader in environmental stewardship and compliance; promoting sustainability; employing the best available technology to avoid or reduce environmental impacts; and engaging and educating the community.

Our approach to sustainability is comprehensive and all-encompassing: In the area of wildlife, we strive to protect, maintain and restore aquatic ecosystems and marine habitats. With regard to air, our goal is to reduce harmful air emissions from Port activities. For water, we want to improve the quality of Long Beach Harbor waters. For the area of soils and sediments, our goal is to remove, treat or render suitable for beneficial reuse contaminated soils and sediments in the harbor. On sustainability generally, we want to implement sustainable practices in design and construction, operations, and administrative practices throughout the Port. And, in the area of community engagement, it is our goal to interact with and educate the community regarding Port operations and environmental programs.

“In order to prevent air pollution in ports, ports should cooperate with local governments and central governments in establishing and applying policy.”

“In the case of ports, it is necessary to apply international legal standards. Standardization efforts and mandatory introductions are necessary.”

Sukhui Lee
Deputy General Manager of Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation (KOEM)

Regarding Vice President Jong-Gil Kim’s presentation, as fine dust became an issue, ports have drawn attention to the air quality. Various environmental measures can be observed to prevent pollution from ships, unloading equipment, and automobiles at the Incheon Port. To make practical results, ports should cooperate with local governments and central governments. In the long run, it is necessary to gradually promote the energy transition for low carbon.
FEATURED &
SCIENTIFIC SESSION 9

Regarding Professor Taedong Lee’s presentation, international legal standards such as those under the law of the sea are established in the case of oceans, but this is not the case in ports. Therefore, it is necessary to establish and apply international legal standards concerning ports’ environmental issues. All ports should participate in such standardization efforts of power supply facilities; even small ports’ participation is also important.

In response to Dr. Noel Hacegaba’s presentation, it was possible to find many implications from the Long Beach Port’s policy to restore the marine ecosystem. In order to preserve biodiversity, it is necessary to learn to establish strategies for designating protected areas and to consider the protection of marine ecosystems even within ports. Korea needs to raise its standards for the protection of marine ecosystems.

“Future ports will require long-term leadership and development. Energy transition must be consistently pursued in order to make ports more environmentally friendly.”

Korean ports have a significant impact on local communities; however, only economic losses were stressed in the past. Ports were often perceived as polluted places because they caused a lot of waste and pollution. This perception was also due to people’s awareness that environmental pollution lowered the value of the region. But ports have recently developed to consider environmental factors.

In terms of the environment, ports were commonly related to pollution, and they were frequently identified as detrimental facilities due to the economic loss effect; but this is now progressively improving as a result of numerous port policies. Changes in ports have been visible since the legislation of the Special Act on Port, such as the Clean Air Conservation Act. Furthermore, the economic loss of pollution has been reduced, and people’s perception is changing as a result of the port’s various eco-friendly efforts.

In order for future ports to become environmentally friendly, it is essential to import and utilize renewable energy hydrogen for the energy transition. Europe already has the relevant technology and is developing it, and Korea should keep up with global port development.
This session focuses on the Korean language and the Korean Wave and demonstrates how they are connected to the engagement and empowerment of the global youth, as well as SDGs. In this session, the panelists discuss how the Korean language and culture can make significant contributions to achieving SDGs by promoting collaboration and integration of people from diverse backgrounds. While highlighting the status of Korean language emerging as one of the World Languages, the presenters provide a discourse analysis of BTS K-Pop and ARMY and application of Korean language as means of dialogue for non-proliferation and environmental sustainability. The session addresses empirically how the Korean language and culture can be integrated and further developed to support the future of SDGs as an effective tool across new modes of digital communication in the post-COVID 19 era.
The global popularity of K-POP represented by BTS syndrome has been prevalent in the western media, creating the counter-hegemonic global culture. The linguistic analysis of the BTS song lyrics and discourse of its fandom ARMY shows how distinct modernity and trans-nationality of Millennials and Gen Z have become.

BTS and ARMY’s social activism has surprised the world, particularly with their donations and sincere participation in dialogues with Black Lives Matter, Anti-Asian Hate, and social justice. Their interest in social justice, racial and gender equity, and the environment overlap with SDGs. Thus, it is not a surprise that BTS was chosen to be envoys for SDGs in the UN’s general assembly in 2021. Their speech sent out a strong message to take action for various SDGs indexes such as climate change, education, and Covid-19 vaccines. Moreover, the 2021 ARMY Census clarifies that Millennials and Gen Z share genuine concerns about these urgent issues. The language of BTS K-POP and ARMY demonstrates how language can be utilized as a critical tool for creating a community. Korean can be used to learn about SDGs, develop and achieve SDGs, which aligned with the Five ‘C’ goal areas of learning foreign languages (Communication, Culture, Comparison, Connection, Community). Interdisciplinary partnerships with other disciplines of Korean study will also play an important role in implementing innovative ideas.

Mark Peterson
Professor Emeritus of Brigham Young University

“Korean Wave and Korean Language education as the power of engagement is very empowering in second language education.”

Nothing is more engaging, and indeed, nothing is more empowering, than learning a second language. Language is at the heart of engagement—one cannot engage without language—and learning a second language doubles one’s potential for engagement. The same is true for empowerment and the second language capability doubles one’s power to relate to an enlarged world. Second language learning also increases one’s mental powers by actually increasing the power of the brain to function and be creative. I gave the example of how reciting a poem, a sijo, for a colleague, inadvertently, silenced a noisy banquet hall and people sensed something unusual was happening. As the poem “took over” the room, I realized the power of the spoken word. We, in the Korean Language area, are encouraged that enrollments in Korean language are increasing, whereas second language enrollments are falling for all other languages in the United States.
“Moving beyond Korean language and culture studies by implementing interdisciplinary studies between language and different disciplines to reach SDGs.”

“Connection” with different disciplines has been one of the major National Standards for foreign language learning in the U.S. since 90’s. Moreover, UNESCO’s educational guides now emphasize the importance of language for helping people in the diverse background and from different academic fields connect and communicate with one another by leading them to reach SDGs. Thus, Korean language educators are joining the current efforts of major foreign language communities to expand the scope of interdisciplinary studies.

One example is the French sample, where Kern and Rodic (2021) redesigned a semester-long elementary French course with the theme of environmental sustainability and had students study and research on the French Government Environmental Charter. Similar examples are found in Spanish and other western language courses.

Another sample is a high-level Korean language course, which was redesigned to have students learn Korean language as well as Korea’s Nanjido Environmental Sustainability project in comparison with Freshkills park landfill project in the States with a content-based, task-based, and project-based approach, all done in Korean. Another similar course had students study the Non-Proliferation Treaty concerning North Korea and inter-Korea Joint Statement and learn negotiation skills in simulated peace talks following U.S. and Russia’s model.

Empirical studies showed that all of the above-mentioned interdisciplinary studies helped student improve not only their language skills and intercultural competencies but also knowledge of the specific fields. Students expressed that their understanding and engagement in environmental sustainability and non-proliferation activities were expanded, and they were empowered, motivated to take actions, e.g., joining an environmental activist group.
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include economic, peace, environmental, and security areas not covered by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It urges all countries to strive for the prosperity of mankind while protecting the environment at the same time. Furthermore, it emphasizes the partnership of various stakeholders to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Specifically, the reason participation of civil society is of high importance is because the participation and interest of each citizen are crucial in achieving the comprehensive target of the Sustainable Development Goals. Civil society has the advantage to solve the problems the international community is facing by instilling ownership of those problems as global citizens. The session reflected on the significance of civil society in the process of establishing the SDGs. The speakers discussed the efforts the civil society is making to ensure we face ‘Our Common Future’ where we ‘Leave No One Behind’ and the challenges that will require more collaboration.
In July 2021, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development classified Korea as a developed country, and even before that, Korea was already recognized as a developed country. However, is such a country really taking the lead for a global world and for coexistence?

Under the main theme of 'Remember Our Common Future', in this session, especially under the theme of 'Remember Our Promise', we would like to take a moment to examine how SDGs activities in the private sector are maintaining their original intention and making history.

Partnership of various stakeholders such as civil society, private companies, community-based organizations, charities, and citizens are significant in achieving the SDGs. Civil society works closely with the local community and is committed to promoting participation in the decision-making process that affects people’s lives.
CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) take an initiating role in the formation of an agenda and the implementation of an agenda when achieving SDGs. In the era of MDGs, CSOs did not take part in agenda setting but rather the government sector unilaterally worked on agenda setting. On the other hand, in the era of SDGs, civil society is like a co-author of a book in that CSOs and various actors create various agendas together. In addition, CSOs were one of the main actors in the contents of the agenda. That is, out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, CSOs have played a key role in the inclusion of Agenda 10 (Reducing Inequality) and Agenda 16 (International Partnership) in the SDGs. We can talk about 'Beyond 2015' as an example of a campaign to show how these roles were actually performed. 'Beyond 2015' is a campaign network formed in 2010 to reflect the agenda of civil society on the international stage. Based on this network centered by KCOC, the campaign continued to reflect the agendas that NGOs, NPOs, and CSOs thought should be included.

CSOs play three roles when implementing agendas. First, CSOs implement projects in terms of service delivery. Service delivery is the implementation of a business which is to carry out various projects that substantially reduce poverty and inequality. Income-increasing projects or local development projects are examples of such. Their second role is advocacy through campaigns. They monitor the government and propose a policy. Finally, they develop governance through partnerships of various stakeholders. Various entities including the government, civil society, and corporations have partnerships together.

Climate change is one of the biggest threats to all SDGs. Korea is also one of the countries that currently emits a large amount of CO2. The key points of the Paris Agreement signed in 2015 are significant. The most important thing was to keep the average temperature of the earth not more than 2 Degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial times, and in order to realize this, mitigation and adaptation-reducing carbon emissions and adapting to a warmer world were the most important action plans. After the Paris Agreement was signed, countries agreed to periodically review the goals until 2050. Based on this, last year’s COP 26 was held in Scotland, where representatives from different countries gathered to check how countries are implementing the climate change agreement and reviewed the way forward.
In terms of climate action, civil society should take its role with three approaches: non-political approach, inclusive approach, and impact on business. First, when various issues arise in relation to the promises made for the carbon reduction plan, they should be approached and debated realistically based on science rather than being biased towards certain sides of politics. Inclusive approach is to enable vulnerable groups such as children, women and people with disabilities to have a voice through civil society. Finally, civil society must take the initiative to protect the environment. That is, civil society must be able to influence businesses, for instance, by boycotting companies that do not respond properly to climate change. Save the Children is the first non-environmental organization to be registered with the Green Climate Fund, and is active in various places with the GCF. We strive to meet the community-based approach and to leave no one behind.

In 2015, 193 countries had adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), all countries pledged to reach and deliver progress for those who are furthest behind. This commitment to ‘leave no one behind’ is at the heart of the SDGs. However, people living in fragile and conflict-affected contexts are left-behind and have received too little attention.

Children especially are the most vulnerable ones in fragile contexts facing high risk of grave violence. Without the concerted efforts of the international community to address the needs of children caught in crisis, the gap between this marginalized group and the rest of the world will grow and The 2030 Agenda and its goals will not be met.

As an international humanitarian, development and advocacy NGO working in the fragile contexts for 70 years, World Vision launched the strategy called ‘Our Promise’ and has been prioritizing our work and resources on the world’s most vulnerable children. And with the Fragile Context Program Approach, we are attempting to work consistently, agilely, and flexibly even in the volatile fragile contexts. We believe that these efforts should be amplified among other actors, and suggest to the international community ‘collective efforts’ to achieve transformational change for children and communities in dangerous places by putting the last first. First, we should respect the voice from the most vulnerable children and communities living in fragile contexts and strengthen cooperation with civil society representing them. Second, we should increase sustainability and flexibility of the resources considering multi-dimensional humanitarian crises in a fragile context. Lastly, we need to build infrastructure that can help strengthen the capacity of NGOs in each country and so that they can stand on their own.

In terms of climate action, civil society should take its role with three approaches: non-political approach, inclusive approach, and impact on business. First, when various issues arise in relation to the promises made for the carbon reduction plan, they should be approached and debated realistically based on science rather than being biased towards certain sides of politics. Inclusive approach is to enable vulnerable groups such as children, women and people with disabilities to have a voice through civil society. Finally, civil society must take the initiative to protect the environment. That is, civil society must be able to influence businesses, for instance, by boycotting companies that do not respond properly to climate change. Save the Children is the first non-environmental organization to be registered with the Green Climate Fund, and is active in various places with the GCF. We strive to meet the community-based approach and to leave no one behind.

Myung Hwan Cho
President & CEO of World Vision Korea

“We suggest to the international community ‘collective efforts’ to achieve transformational change for children and communities in dangerous places by putting the last first.”
Wonsik Yoo
President of Korea Food for the Hungry International (KFHI) & Vice President of Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC)

“\textit{The 17 Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved without partnership. Being closest to civil society and the field, NGOs hold a vital role in the achievement of the SDGs, leaving no one behind. It is only with strengthened trust and shared vision, including everyone amongst ourselves, that the SDGs can ultimately be achieved.}”

The international community is facing a new crisis due to the ongoing COVID-19. Disasters related to climate change are becoming more frequent, and hunger and food insecurity are increasing. This is a reality that demands the importance of joint response and action through solidarity and partnership. Sustainable development is possible only when not only foreign aid organizations and developed countries but also local residents become the main actors and partners for regional development.

Food for the Hungry is working in the field of humanitarian aid and development in 50 countries around the world, dreaming of an end to spiritual and physical hunger. The vision of Food for the Hungry is to help other communities by restoring all children and families suffering from hunger. Its significance is firstly the sustainable development of the local community and secondly the transformation of all communities, including both those receiving and helping. Food for the Hungry recognizes that beneficiaries and donors are equal partners, and has several principles for partnerships in the local community.

First, we establish a local partnership in advance. Before the implementation of the project, we work to secure mutual understanding and trust by signing an MOU with the local government and the community. Next, we establish communication governance with partners. We communicate regularly with each of our partners to conduct business together. Third, we support the establishment of local residents’ organizations for self-reliance when designing business.

In order to achieve the SDGs effectively, not only on-site partnerships, but close partnerships with various stakeholders such as corporations and governments are also required. NGOs contribute to the development of partnerships by working as an important channel to connect various stakeholders and the field. Partnerships built on mutual trust can contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and enhance the impact of business.
Healthcare Access in Rural Communities

HOSTED BY YONSEI UNIVERSITY

SPEAKERS

Co-Moderator

Chin Yong Pak
Director of Medical Mission Center,
Yonsei Institute for Global Health,
Yonsei University Health System (YUHS)

Paul Choi
Director of International Program,
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Co-Moderator

Levis Nguku
Director & Orthopaedic Surgeon of
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Speciosa Nguku
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SPEAKERS

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Sin Sokheang
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Cambodia & Visiting Fellow of Avison International Fellowship, Department of Ophthalmology, Yonsei Institute for Global Health, Yonsei University Health System (YUHS)

SESSION OVERVIEW

Appropriate and affordable healthcare services are critical to good health, yet rural residents face various access barriers. The Featured & Scientific Session, "Healthcare Access in Rural Communities" provides a floor to emphasize the importance of access to healthcare services in rural communities and encourage medical professionals to commit to enhancing healthcare access in rural communities. The keynote speakers who moved to the rural area of Kenya to serve the local people instead of working in the advanced hospital share their information and experiences of serving in medically underserved communities. Acknowledging both the value of serving people who lack essential healthcare and the practical challenges of working in rural communities, the panelists discuss how to fulfill essential health services needs based on the keynote speakers’ stories. They also share their relevant experience in Rwanda and Cambodia respectively. The speakers empathize with the need of serving in medically underserved communities and stress its value based on the Christian mission. They underline the significance of healthcare access for residents in rural communities for their decent life.
Levis Nguku  
Director & Orthopaedic Surgeon of Machakos Orthopaedic Clinic, Kenya

“It’s a privilege to be able to come and serve. As God called us, it was easy to make a decision to quit the job with a high salary in the urban hospital and move to the rural community.”

“We had a discussion and planned for a year and moved. The move was a progressive one. It was not a sudden decision.”

Dr. Levis Nguku and Dr. Speciosa Nguku realized that if they are to serve people in need in their community, the only way is to move to the field. A few years ago, there were 200 registered orthopedic surgeons in Kenya and 160 of them were located within the capital. That leaves the rest of the country to share the remaining 40 and many of the big governmental hospitals did not have another orthopedic surgeon. The lack of orthopedic surgeons in rural communities was another challenge to Dr. Levis Nguku and Dr. Speciosa Nguku. However, experiences such as providing surgery to the boy who could not receive appropriate treatment and making a difference in a girl’s life who has been hidden from the community for 16 years because of her illness with an affordable surgery show that it is a calling to serve the medically underserved community. It is a privilege to be able to come and serve. As God called, it was easy to make a decision to quit the job with a high salary in the urban hospital and move to the rural community.

The move from Kijabe hospital to Machakos was progressive. Dr. Levis Nguku and Dr. Speciosa Nguku discussed and planned the move for a year. Maintaining a good relationship with Kijabe hospital was also important as Dr. Levis Nguku and Dr. Speciosa Nguku hope to serve not only the community in Machakos but also serve together with the greater community. Therefore, before Dr. Levis Nguku and Dr. Speciosa Nguku leave Kijabe hospital, they told their doctors and staff and took over work for eight months to workers and successors while they gradually increased work in Machakos.
Serving in rural communities entails several challenges, especially a huge drop down in a lifestyle. The financial aspect is one of the most dramatic changes after moving to a rural hospital from an urban hospital. The income significantly decreased so that it was inevitable to cut costs down by sleeping in the Machakos clinic. As Dr. Speciosa Nguku and Dr. Levis Nguku discovered that she was pregnant at the time they had quit their job at Kijabe hospital, they were plagued with doubt about child education conditions as well. Another challenge that they faced is social pressure. Doctors who moved to rural areas may feel small because of a totally different economic status and lifestyle.

One of the biggest challenges was in 2018. The clinic runs as a social enterprise, so they focused more on making a positive impact than making a profit. Working out of their beliefs and goodwill, they refused to bribe some people who used to send patients to their clinic. Because of it, they could not get any patients for a few months in the year as a part of retaliation. As they were expecting another child and had to pay salaries for the staff, it seems that they cannot afford them if they do not bribe. Although it was a tough situation, they decided not to obey the unjust practice as God hates bribes and he is the one who brought them here. They continued to trust God. God always prepares things ahead. Their former employer graciously helped them and even hospitals who they do not know them extended grace to use. Despite numerous practical challenges such as financial difficulties and social pressure, God helps them and they could realize that what they are doing is the right thing.

“What motivates us is realizing that we see our work as a calling. You feel that you are able to make a difference in someone’s life.”

““Do not withhold good from those to whom it is due when it is in your power to act.” So you can be able to do good just with the power that you have. You may not have access to nice equipment, but if you maintain a good relationship with people and you share your story with people, they will be willing to help. I usually tell them that one talent that I am very good at is that I know how to ask for things.”

Speciosa Nguku
Anesthesiologist of Machakos Orthopaedic Clinic, Kenya

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Fortunately, the Rwandan government is making lots of efforts to enhance health access in rural communities such as universal health coverage scheme and community health insurance for all Rwandans wherever they are.

The perspectives and experiences of the keynote speakers are not only touching but inspiring to doctors all over the world. There are several similar initiatives in Rwanda done by foreigners from developed countries and they contributed to enhancing the health status of rural communities. For instance, a ventricular shunt operation for children who have hydrocephalus was conducted at the health center level. Thanks to the initiatives, rural people who could not afford even transportation costs from a community to the hospital in town could receive highly specialized service within the place of living. When it comes to locals, Rwanda has short-term initiatives called outreach programs. As the program only rounds one or two weeks, they do not satisfy all the needs. Therefore, the keynote speakers’ commitment gives us a message that other respective countries should make a long-term effort for medically underserved communities on their own.

Aside from personal initiatives, fortunately, the Rwandan government has an organized system to enhance health access in rural communities such as a universal health coverage scheme and community health insurance. With the insurance, all Rwandans can receive specialized healthcare services in their community at a very low price. It is a representative successful governmental effort to make health access in rural communities possible. Another initiative done by the government is to distribute all available human resources equally. In particular, Rwanda has 48 district hospitals among 30 districts with specialists in many departments including gynecology, internal medicine, science, and pediatrics. With a relatively sufficient number of district hospitals and medical professionals, this initiative effectively advanced health services even in rural communities.

How you sacrifice and devote yourself to your communities was impressive. Your stories really motivate me and I believe that a lot of people will get help from both of you.

Improving the healthcare access in rural areas is the work that we need to work together. The government, the human power like doctors and nurses, and the people who live in the community themselves.

As a doctor, it is impressive and motivating to hear a story about a little girl with a severe health problem due to lack of timely healthcare being able to be a part of a community after having an appropriate surgery. Besides, the wise use of cheaper instruments to treat the patients until they have optimal outcomes is an important point.

In Cambodia, there are eight national hospitals, about 98 referral hospitals, and 1105 health centers. However, health centers do not have enough doctors so midwives and nurses are the main players. They usually supervise the community health workers, who are non-medical staff. In addition, there is an imbalance between the rural residents’ needs for healthcare services and doctors working in rural areas. Cambodia has 40 percent of the physicians and 74 percent of the specialists currently working in the capital city, while 80 percent of the population lives in rural areas.
Cambodia is facing a shortage of doctors and nurses who voluntarily work in medically underserved communities. As many people live in rural areas while the majority of doctors work in a capital city, the rural residents suffer difficulty in accessing appropriate healthcare services.

Although improving healthcare access in rural communities is uneasy, cooperation is required. The government, human power like doctors and nurses, and the people who live in the community should take responsibility. The government should invest more in health facilities, increase access to transportation, motivate people to serve medically underserved communities, and increase the salary for those who are willing to work in rural areas. In terms of human power, finding doctors who want to commit themselves to serving rural residents is very difficult. For the people living in rural communities themselves, including healthcare education in social media might help.
“Thankfully, under the theme of “REMEMBER Our Common Future”, GEEF 2022 could consider and discuss the multiple perspectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with you through diverse sessions such as the keynote speech and the special session in regards to the past, present, and future of SDGs.

IGEE at Yonsei University will continue to progress in teaching and researching about sustainable development to build a better world, and create a new path as a university that leads the era of the new-normal. I hope we are going to meet again at GEEF 2023 next year.”
GEEF 2022

BEHIND THE SCENES
GEEF 2022

REFLECTION

In Han Song, Ph.D.
Director of the GEEF 2022 Organizing Committee
Professor, Vice President for Student Affairs, and
Director of the Ban Ki-moon Center for International Cooperation at Yonsei University

Five years have passed since the idea of holding the first major forum on sustainable development began at Yonsei University, whose fundamental vision is to foster global leaders as an engaged university. Even though the 8th UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who had initiated the UN SDGs, joined Yonsei University as an honorary director of the Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment (IGEE), it might still seem like an idealistic dreamers’ unrealistic dream for one university to establish that kind of SDGs forum at that time.

However, at the first GEEF 2018, incredible things happened. People who made the history of SDGs gathered on the Yonsei campus and began to talk about a sustainable world. Many people began to learn about SDGs and were inspired by sustainability. Some students of the young generation confessed that they had a sense of mission for a sustainable world. I could witness as one of the organizing committee members that something miraculous and historical was really happening.

The miracle has continued for the next four years until now. Organizing the GEEF 2021 and 2022 as director of the organizing committee, I experienced those miracles were not given easily but resulted from devotional collaboration among people with strong visions for a better world. And there was a blessing on such collaboration for our common future.

Watching the dreams of GEEF founding pioneers come true, I realize that GEEF has become an essential part of Yonsei University and various organizations striving for SDGs. I am confident that GEEF will keep going to achieve the sustainable development goals and make this world a better place.

Based on the accumulated wisdom from the GEEF 2018, 2019, and 2021 where experts, leaders, and activists from around the world exchanged views on important social issues, GEEF 2022, titled “REMEMBER Our Common Future,” was prepared to remember the SDGs’ initial intention, reconsider the current progress of SDGs, and refresh the future direction of SDGs in the post-COVID-19 era.

Ninety-six distinguished speakers participated from 21 countries, and the online streaming of GEEF 2022 has reached approximately 10,000 views worldwide. Hence, despite the difficult situation of COVID-19, I believe that our ideas and aspiration towards building a sustainable path for our common future have been successfully delivered. This forum also served as a platform for us to review the progress of SDGs and foster global partnership among diverse stakeholders such as international organizations, governments, and businesses to make united efforts to achieve the goals by 2030.

Although we faced some challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic while preparing for GEEF 2022, the devotion, wisdom, and sacrifice of the organizing committee members, staff members, and interns made the GEEF 2022 possible. And, most of all, I want to express my most sincere gratitude to all the participants from all over the world.

I hope GEEF 2023 will carry on as a place of global dialogues beyond generation, ideology, and national borders that can create new strategies to pursue the SDGs for a greener and better world.

See you again at GEEF 2023 after each of us strives to practice the agenda discussed at GEEF 2022. Hopefully, in a better world than now.
This forum is sponsored by BK21 Graduate School Innovation Project.
**GEEF 2022**

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Global Engagement & Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development

REMEMBER OUR COMMON FUTURE

February 10 (Thu.) - 11 (Fri.), 2022 Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea