



cifal
Jeju



United Nations Institute for Training and Research



unitar



Approaches to Achieving SDGs through Capacity Development :UNITAR CIFAL Jeju's Case

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I. Global Challenges and CIFAL Jeju

1. Sustainable Development Goals
2. CIFAL Jeju's Work Areas
3. Levels of Stakeholders



Sustainable Development Goals



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



CIFAL Jeju's Work Areas and Target Beneficiaries

**Urban Governance
& Planning**

Economic Development

Social Inclusion

**Environmental
Sustainability**

- **Target Audience:**
 - Local government officials from developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region
- **Other beneficiaries:**
 - Officials from national, sub-national and local governments
 - Academia
 - NGOs workers
 - Civil society leaders
 - Private sector representatives





UNITAR CIFAL Jeju





Workshop



Group 3
Members: Indonesia, Malaysia,
Sri Lanka, Lao PDR and Thailand

Integrated Solid Waste Management
(ISWM)



and Green Cities





United Nations Institute
for Training and Research

II. Approaches of LLL

1. City-share approach
2. Knowledge Transfer
3. Global Citizenship Education



1. The steps of UNITAR's City Share Approach

1. Self-assessment



2. Knowledge Assets



3. Knowledge Fair



4. Action Plan

*Identify something to LEARN
and something to SHARE*





① Self Assessment Matrix

Best Practice Area	1 (Basic) –least	2-limited	3 -good	4 (High) – Ideal practice
1. Human resources for cultural tourism policy development and implementation.	We (I and the staff in my organization) have no or the least concept understanding on the cultural tourism. Our staff have rarely participated in cultural production & consumption-related tourism policy.	We have basic skills and knowledge of policy development and implementation for cultural tourism. Our staff generally understand the impacts of cultural tourism for economic, social and environmental benefits.	We have a good understanding and work skills on cultural tourism. However, we do not sophisticatedly know how to improve the related skills and knowledge for our staff and local leaders.	We have a complete skills pool and professional expertise on cultural tourism. We periodically ensure that we are continuously informed of international initiatives to integrate them into local development. Considering our municipalities' reality, we disseminate knowledge among staff and local people.
2. Political commitment and will to practice cultural tourism policy and expand its outreach down to local level.	The national/local leadership takes the concepts of cultural tourism into the least consideration and does not prioritize its economic, social and environmental benefits on the local people on a long-term basis.	The government has initiated some cultural tourism development projects but these are more discrete and symbolic activities. The local leadership agrees on cultural tourism but does not strongly committed to the use of best practices for the local development.	The government has begun developing certain strategic plans and initiatives for cultural tourism. Our leadership has integrated tourism policies by a holistic and cultural approach and stakeholders' intervention.	Our leadership is a model for green tourism putting cultural development at a top priority. The government has set a related law framework that assists local authorities and private sector to adopt cultural management practices and encourage cultural production and consumption on tourism.
3. Awareness of cultural tourism development as a national strategy and understanding on regional/international agreements.	We are not well aware that cultural tourism can be a national strategy for economic growth, social inclusion and environmental conservation. We are not well informed of the regional/international agreements on cultural tourism and its link to the poverty alleviation.	We are aware of the importance of the cultural tourism and the regional trend for its cultural management. However, the application of green tourism to local communities is limited and there is a gap between the agreements and the practice at the local scenes.	We understand our national commitment and have examined all national plans for cultural tourism, assessing how these fit within our local context.	We have analyzed the return of investment and fully understand how cultural tourism can benefit our society through visible and invisible ways. There is a firm consensus on green tourism amongst people and the national/local officials strongly pursue tourism policies based on sustainability and local people's benefits.
4. Policy framework for cultural tourism development for local people	The national/local authorities hardly perceive the importance and needs of policy framework like legislation on the green tourism. Our municipality does not have a policy framework on tourism development with a focus on sustainability.	The national/local authorities perceive the importance and needs of policy framework and pursue sustainability on tourism. However, the framework is not sophisticated or integrated holistically enough to involve all stakeholders in the projects.	We have a sophisticated framework with local legislation to support cultural tourism. Public/private projects are implemented based on the framework which provides the local actors with well-written guidelines.	We have a comprehensive policy framework that integrates the fragmented guidelines across local governments and ministries. The national/local governments have shared aims and strategies that we are committed and encouraged to take actions. We also assess and monitor the effectiveness to achieve national/local goals for cultural tourism.



1. The steps of UNITAR's City Share Approach

1. Self-assessment



2. Knowledge Assets



3. Knowledge Fair



4. Action Plan

*Identify something to LEARN
and something to SHARE*

Best Practice sharing





② Knowledge Assets

**Challenges/
key points to
know**

Problems, needs,
challenges, threats

**Best practices/
examples/
experience**

Concrete projects,
examples or
experience to
describe key advice
for others

**Where to find
more information**

Contacts
Websites
Reports
Business cards



② Knowledge Assets

Knowledge Asset

Challenges /key points to know

→ There is no research on...
→ Don't have the capacity to...
→ A lot of research...
→ Based on...
→ There is no...
→ There is no...
→ There is no...
→ There is no...

Best practices/ examples/experience

→ There is a database...
→ ...
→ ...
→ ...
→ ...
→ ...
→ ...
→ ...
→ ...

Where to find more information

Scout
IOM and other UN agencies
UNEP
Book Focus
Canada ...



1. The steps of UNITAR's City Share Approach

1. Self-assessment



2. Knowledge Assets



3. Knowledge Fair



4. Action Plan

*Identify something to LEARN
and something to SHARE*

Best Practice sharing

*Requesting and Suggesting
solutions*





③ Knowledge Fair

A big board of “offers” and “requests” is set up on the wall to guide participants in matching their requests in terms of expertise with offers of good practices from other city representatives.





③ Knowledge Fair





1. The steps of UNITAR's City Share Approach

1. Self-assessment

*Identify something to LEARN
and something to SHARE*

2. Knowledge Assets

Best Practice sharing

3. Knowledge Fair

*Requesting and Suggesting
solutions*

4. Action Plan

*Setting personal milestones
to achieve the goals*



④ Action Plan



Workshop on Cultural Tourism Development:
Public Space and Cultural Landscape Management in Asia and the Pacific Region

*** Please write legibly ***

Venue/location:				International Jeju Training Center Jeju, Republic of Korea			
Participant name(s):							
Institution name:							
City name:							
ACTION PLAN							
CURRENT SITUATION				PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVEMENT			
Issue (based on Matrix issues)	Current level	Target level	Partner city	Measures to be taken			Personal commitment to achieve objectives
				Short term	Medium term	Long term	



2. Knowledge Transfer

- UN Agencies
- International Organizations
- Academic Institutions and Research Organizations
- Government Agencies
- NGOs





2. Knowledge Transfer





3. Global Citizenship Education(GCED)



SDGs 4.7

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and **sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity** and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

M Y

S D G S
S T O R Y





3. Youth Workshop 2017





3. Youth Workshop 2017





III. Outcomes



III. Outcomes

City-share approach



Partnerships

Knowledge Transfer



Technology & Knowledge Dissemination

Global Citizenship Education



LLL Engagement

Thank you!



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