

UNICAM AND THE SUSTAINABILITY GOALS



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UNICAM AND THE SUSTAINABILITY GOALS

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c o n f e r e n c e
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A u g u s t 2 0 1 8



UNICAM

UNICAM AND THE SUSTAINABILITY GOALS

Outline Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development

The UNICAM
project

Pesticides and
sustainable agriculture



1. Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development

United Nations

A/RES/70/1



General Assembly

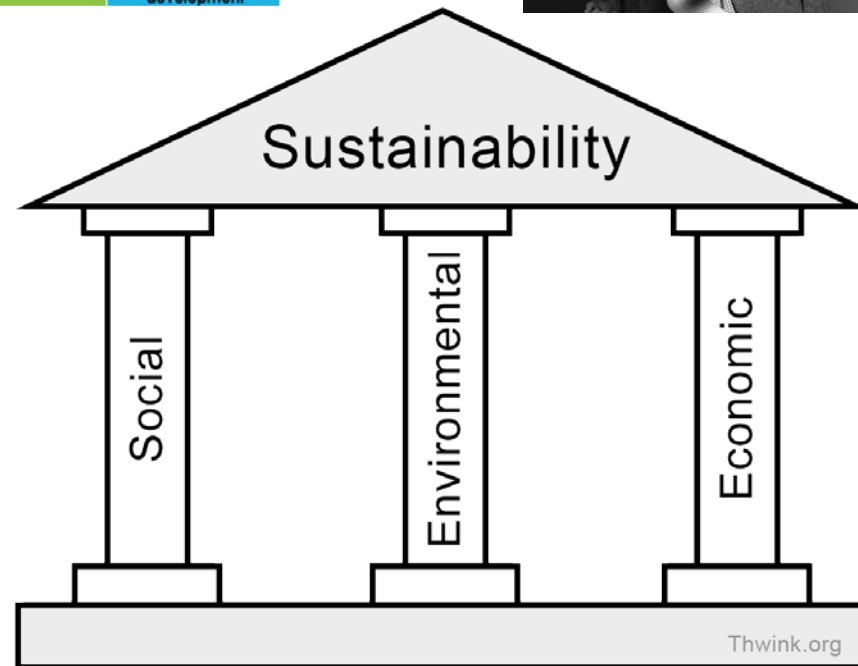
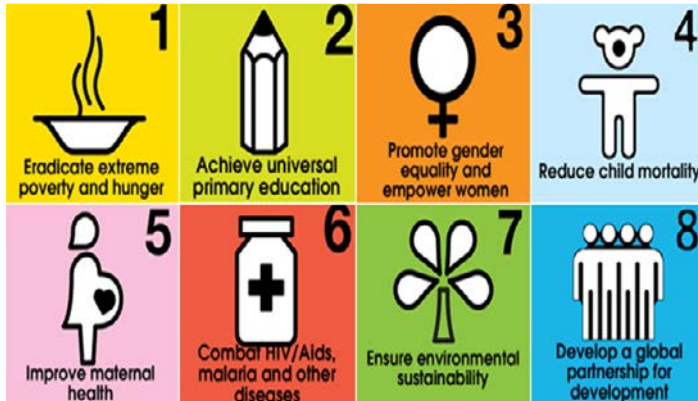
Distr.: General
21 October 2015



1. Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



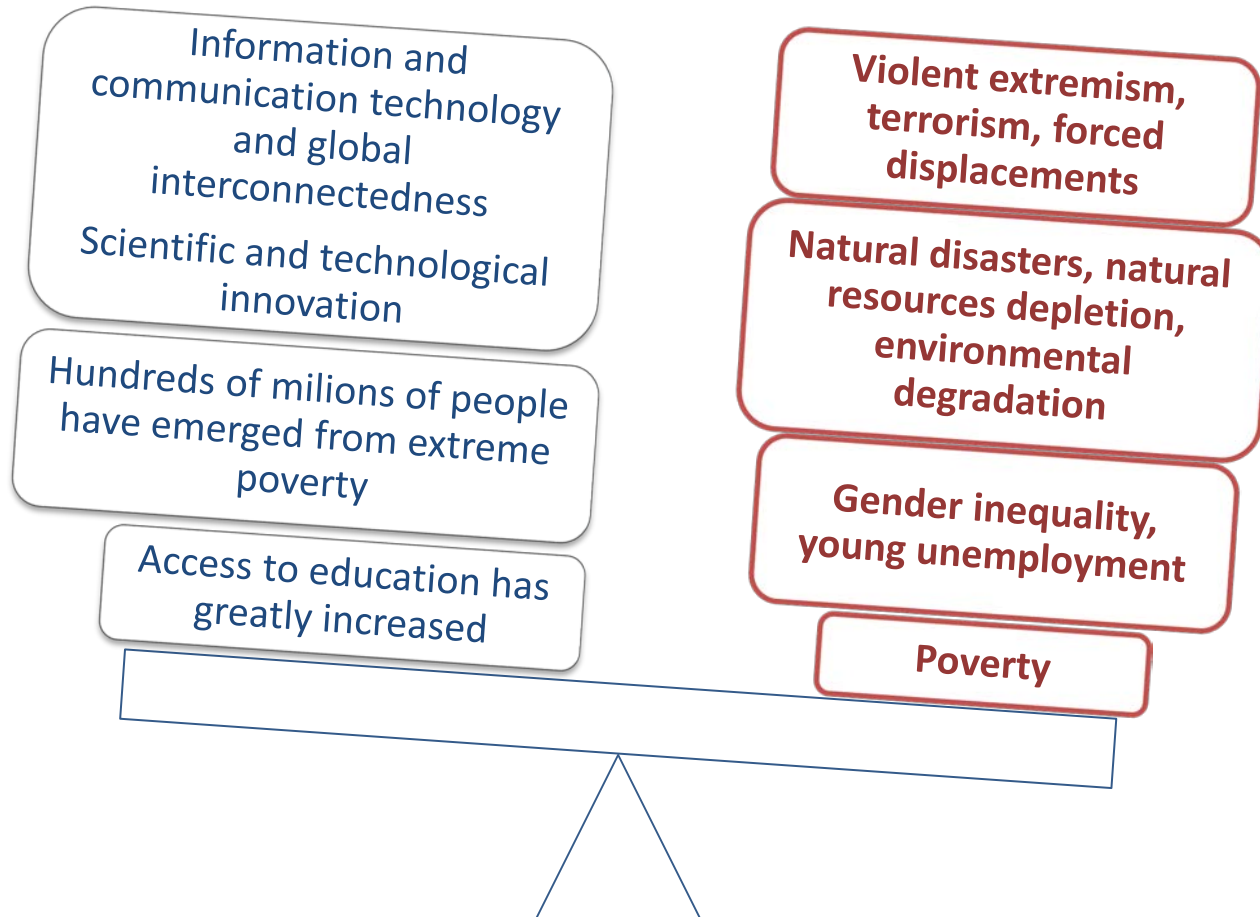
1. Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Our world today



1. Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

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

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Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

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Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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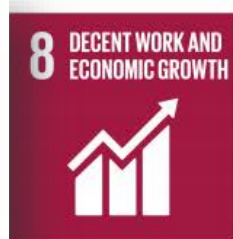
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

1. Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

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

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Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

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Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

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Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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

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Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

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Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

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17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

1. Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development



Ensure that all human beings can enjoy **prosperous and fulfilling lives** and that **economic, social and technological progress** occurs in harmony with nature

PROSPERITY

**Source:
UN Sustainable
Development Goals
(SDGs), 2015**

A revitalized **Global Partnership** for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened **global solidarity**, with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people

PARTNERSHIP

End **poverty and hunger**, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in **dignity and equality** and in a **healthy environment**

PEOPLE

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

Protect the planet from degradation
sustainable **consumption and production**
sustainably management of its natural resources
taking urgent action on **climate change**

PLANET

PEACE

There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development

2. The UNICAM project



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KA2 – Cooperation
for innovation and the
exchange of good
practices –

**Capacity Building
in the field of
Higher Education**

Implementing
quality of education
& training of the
young **Universities**
in rural area of
Cambodia

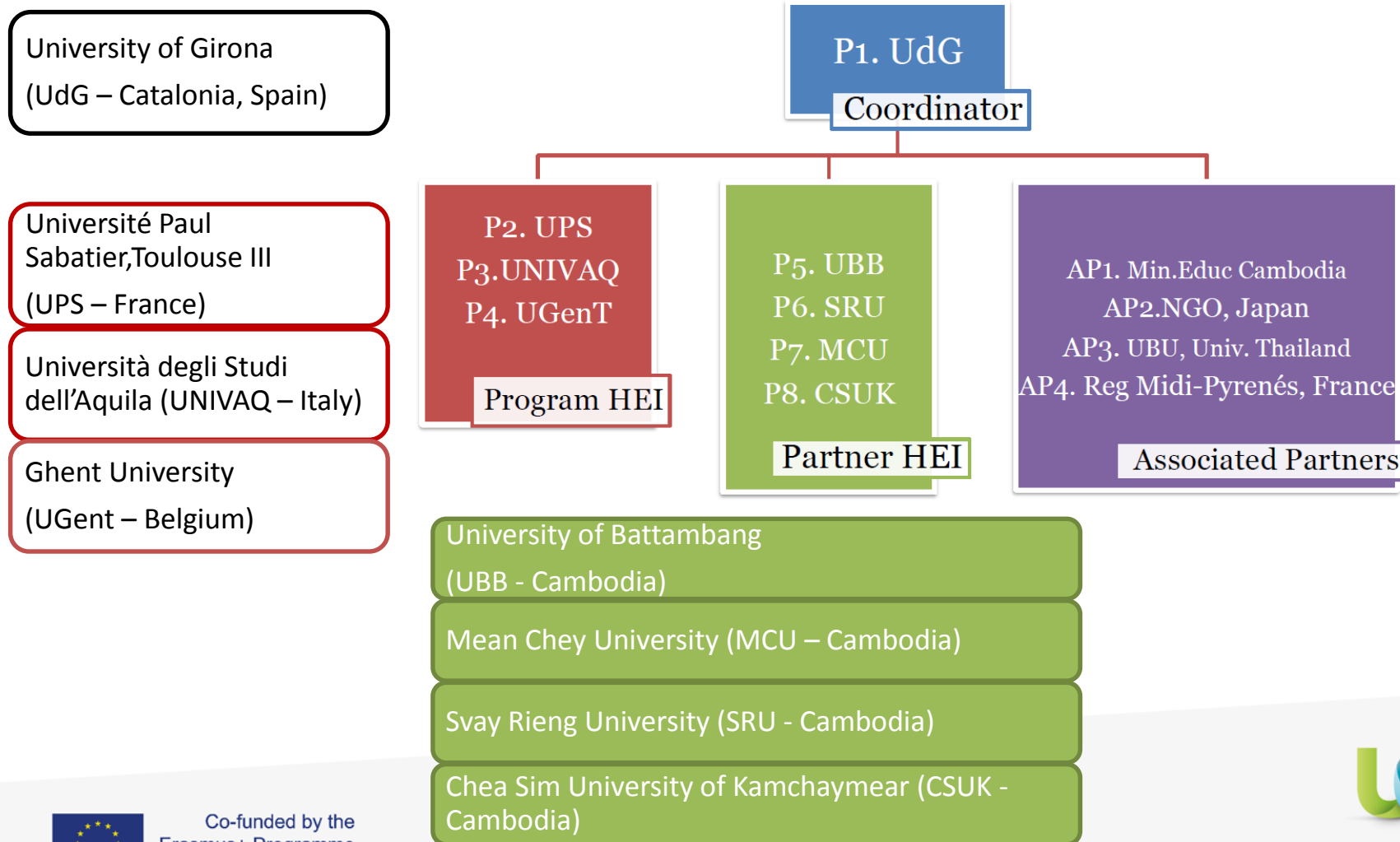


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2. The UNICAM project

Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

Capacity building in the field of education



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Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

Capacity building in the field of education

KA2 – Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices –
Capacity Building in the field of Higher Education

E.1. Why does the consortium wish to undertake this project?



a) To improve the higher-education quality and its relevance for the labour market and society of Cambodia as well as the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) through offering Master's Programmes in Sustainable Agriculture (MSA)

b) To build capacity of the young universities in Cambodia by providing advance training courses (ATC), collaborating and networking with appropriate national and international partners to be a **multiinstitutional research and education centre.**



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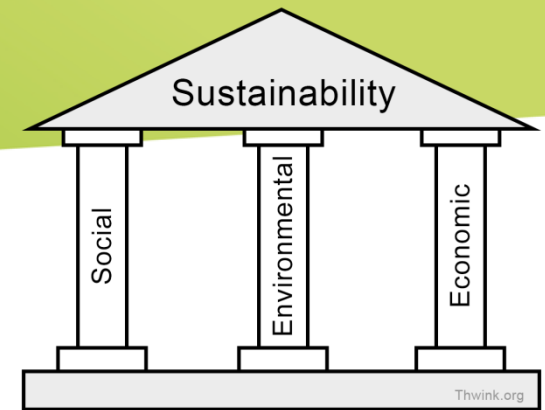


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Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

Capacity building in the field of education



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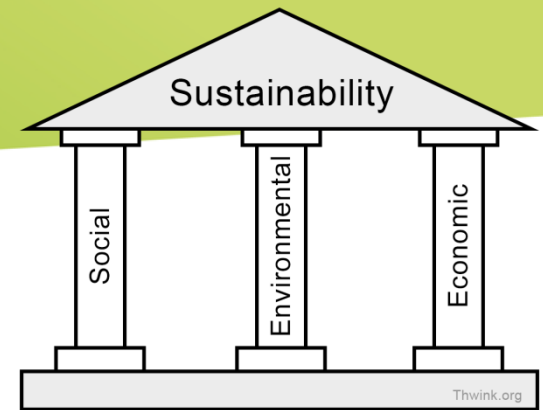
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Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices
Capacity building in the field of education



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote **sustainable agriculture**



ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS

The MSA is willing to contribute to implementing **resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production**, that help **maintain ecosystems...** and that progressively **improve land and soil quality**

ECONOMIC TARGETS

We are **investing**, through international cooperation in **equipment** to carry out research and training on sustainable agriculture



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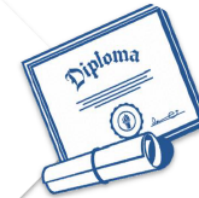
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Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

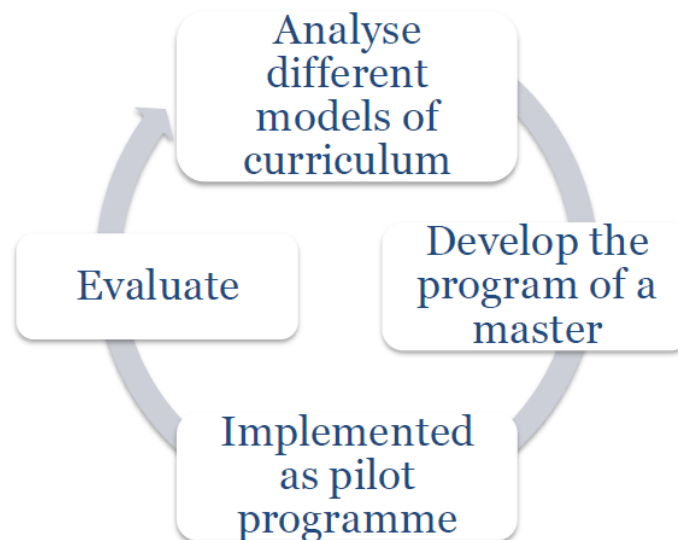
Capacity building in the field of education

KA2 – Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices –
Capacity Building in the field of Higher Education

F.2. Project activities and Methodology



Implementation of a master in sustainable agriculture



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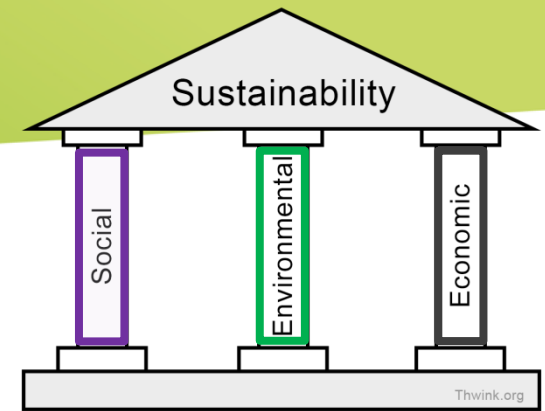
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Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices
Capacity building in the field of education



Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



SOCIAL TARGETS

...ensure access of
Cambodian citizens
living in rural areas to
higher education

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS

Training the trainers to ensure
that they acquire the
knowledge and skills needed **to
promote sustainable
development**

ECONOMIC TARGETS

...upgrade education
facilities...
Funding scholarships
for UNICAM master
students to perform
the master thesis in
Europe.



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Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

Capacity building in the field of education

KA2 – Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices –
Capacity Building in the field of Higher Education

F.2. Project activities and Methodology



Advanced Training Courses. ATCs

Short research and research training stays



Short research training fellowships



Master Students



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Capacity building in the field of education



UNICAM is a **Partnership** for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused on the needs, in terms of education, of the rural zones of Cambodia, with the participation of many countries and also the support, as associated partners, of Japan, USA..

University of Girona
(UdG – Catalonia, Spain)

Université Paul
Sabatier, Toulouse III.
(UPS – France)

Ghent University
(UGent – Belgium)

Università degli Studi
dell'Aquila (UNIVAQ – Italy)



University of
Battambang
(UBB - Cambodia)

Mean Chey University
(MCU – Cambodia)

Svay Rieng University
(SRU - Cambodia)

Chea Sim University
of Kamchaymear
(CSUK - Cambodia)



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Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

Capacity building in the field of education

Pesticides and sustainable agriculture



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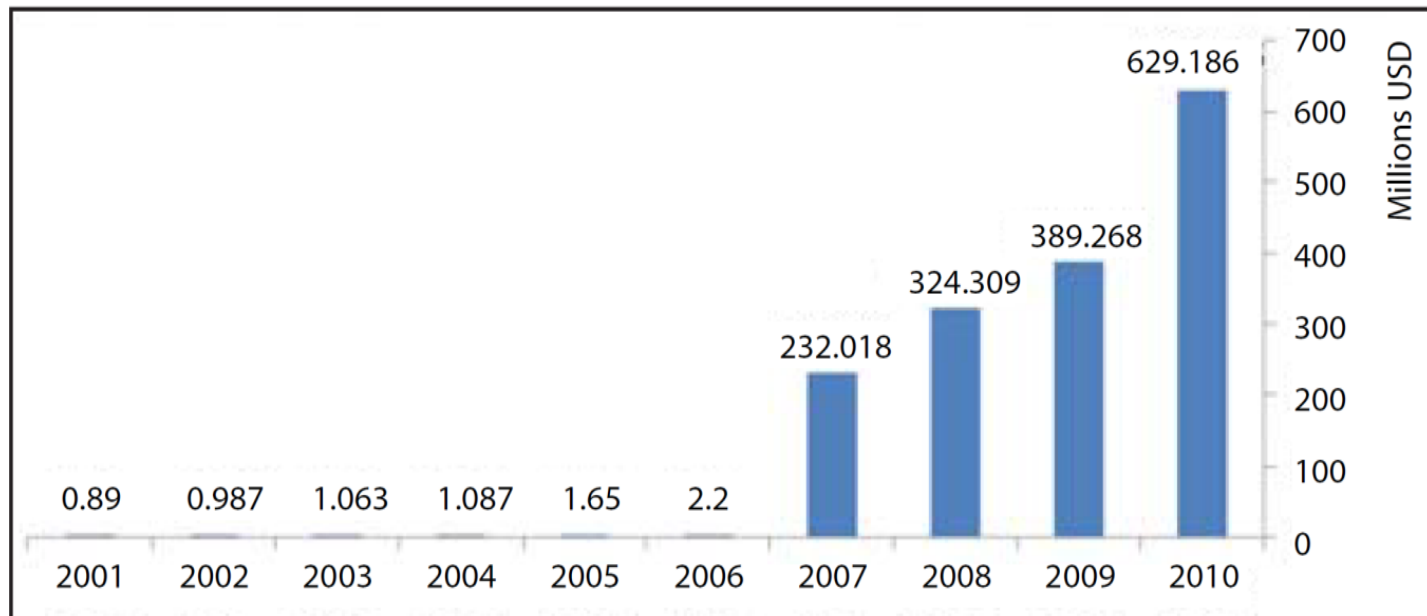
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Pesticides and sustainable development

Cost of Agricultural Pesticide Imports 2001-2010 in Cambodia



Source: FAO 2012

Kimkhuy and Chhay, 2014. Development Research Forum Synthesis Report.



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Pesticides and sustainable development

[UN experts](#) denounce 'myth' pesticides are necessary to feed the world



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United Nations A/HRC/34/48
General Assembly Distr.: General
24 January 2017



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Pesticides and sustainable development

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food

II ADVERSE IMPACT OF PESTICIDES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

B. Environmental impact

Pesticides can persist in the environment for decades and pose a global threat to the entire ecological system upon which food production depends.

Excessive use and misuse of pesticides result in contamination of surrounding soil and water sources, causing loss of biodiversity, destroying beneficial insect populations that act as natural enemies of pests and reducing the nutritional value of food.



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24 January 2017



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Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food

II ADVERSE IMPACT OF PESTICIDES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

B. Environmental impact

Pesticides
contaminate
and degrade
soil to
varying
degrees.

In China, recent studies released by the Government show moderate to severe contamination from pesticides and other pollutants on 26 million hectares of farmland, to the extent that farming cannot continue on approximately 20 per cent of arable land

Caixin Online, “China’s tainted soil initiative lacks pay plan”, 6 August 2016, available from <http://english.caixin.com/2016-06-08/100952896.html>.



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24 January 2017



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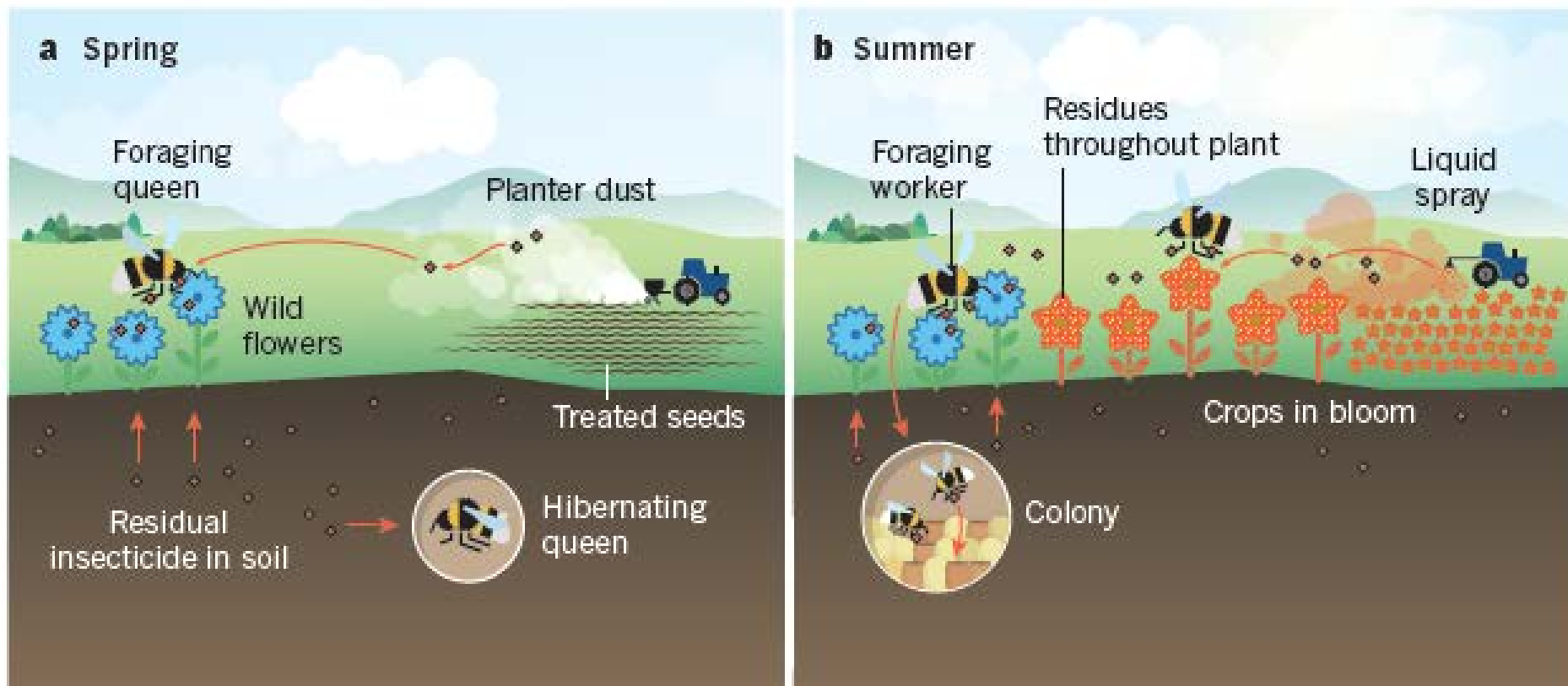


Figure 1 | Routes of bumblebee exposure to insecticides. Siviter *et al.*³ have investigated how exposure to the insecticide sulfoxaflor affects bumblebee colonies, using a combined laboratory–field protocol. There are multiple potential routes of exposure to systemic insecticides. **a**, In spring, insecticide-treated seeds are sown. Contaminated dust from seed planters drifts across fields, and lands on wild flowers (insecticide residues are indicated by red diamonds, routes of spread by red arrows). Residual insecticide in the soil from the previous year might affect queen bumblebees hibernating in the soil, or be taken up by wild flowers, leading to exposure of foraging queens that consume contaminated nectar and pollen. **b**, In summer, crops grown from treated seeds bloom, producing contaminated nectar and pollen (red stripes). Spray treatments can increase insecticide levels on crops and on nearby wild flowers. Foraging worker bees ingest insecticide-laced nectar and pollen from both treated crops and contaminated wild flowers^{17,18}, and are exposed through contact with sprayed plant tissue when foraging on crops. Workers take insecticide-laced pollen and nectar back to the colony, where it is ingested by larvae (not shown).

Babbity Bumble



A bumble bee that frights a family in *The Tale of Mrs Tittlemouse*, by Beatrix Potter, 1910.

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Tale_of_Mrs._Tittlemouse



THE

TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

Decline of bees and other pollinators could worsen global malnutrition



Chaplin-Kramer et al. 2014. Global malnutrition overlaps with pollinator-dependent micronutrient production. *Proceedings. Biological sciences / The Royal Society*. 281 (1794).



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Programme countries



Partner countries



Associate Partners



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