United Nations

20 September 2021

Summary
2021 SDG Moment

Monday, 20 September 2021

Key messages

- In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and a worsening climate crisis, the 2021 SDG Moment called for decisive action and international solidarity to keep the promise of the SDGs.

- The world is neither hopeless nor helpless. With the SDGs as a north star, we know what needs to be done and have the tools to do it. Ending the pandemic and advancing equitable, inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts is the first step to getting the SDGs back on track.

- Heads of State and Government together with a host of partners reiterated their continued commitment to the 2030 Agenda. Many countries are employing emergency response measures as a starting point for supporting a new social contract, including robust social protection systems, universal health coverage, while protecting the planet.

- A top priority is to ensure equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccine and a global vaccination plan that removes obstacles and supports vaccine production and access.

- Another key priority is to bridge financing gaps in major SDG transitions, including energy, social protection, food, tourism, connectivity. Urgent action is needed to address liquidity challenges and debt distress challenges faced by many developing countries today.

- Broad partnerships, multilateral actions and international solidarity are needed.
  - Youth leaders are working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels. They are growing increasingly impatient with the pace of change. They are ready to take the wheel and wish to participate as equal partners now and into the future.
  - Gender equality is also fundamental to achieving the SDGs but the COVID-19 crisis has had a detrimental effect on progress. The recovery must be leveraged to support women’s leadership and put women at the center of the economy.
  - Digital connectivity is the thread that ties all the SDGs together and offers huge potential for sustainable and inclusive growth and a new era in education. The GIGA initiative is gathering pace. With the appropriate financial conditions and know-how, it is still possible to massively expand access for to the internet between now and 2030.
  - Actions by local authorities are critical for shaping the recovery and achieving the SDGs. The Local 2030 Coalition, launched by the UN during the meeting, can help identify and address the obstacles to realize the SDGs at the local level.
  - Implementation of the 2030 Agenda demands that governance institutions are equipped with capabilities to deal with complexity, integration and inclusion. Human rights must also be at the center of policies at the national and international levels.

- The SDG Moment placed a spotlight on the upcoming COP26 UN Climate Change Conference and other milestones over the coming twelve months. The decisions taken by September 2022 will be critical – either bringing the world closer to a breakthrough or pushing us closer to breakdown.
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Opening

The 2021 SDG Moment was opened by the moderators, Mr. Sherwin Bryce Pease, UN Bureau Chief, South African Broadcasting Corporation, and Ms. Juju Chang, ABC News Co-anchor, Nightline, ABC News, who spoke from the United Nations SDG Studio and the General Assembly Hall. The Moment began with a short film on the SDGs entitled “The World’s To-Do List.”

In his opening statement, Mr. António Guterres, UN Secretary-General, set the stage for the day, noting that, though the world is facing so many challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, conflict, deep political divides and worsening inequality that are putting SDG progress in danger, humanity is neither hopeless nor helpless. The Secretary-General cited his recently released report, “Our Common Agenda,” calling for global solidarity to advance universal access to COVID-19 vaccines, put people over profit, empower women and girls, address climate change and biodiversity loss, work to eliminate corruption and reform the global financial system.

H.E. Mr. Abdulla Shahid, President of the UN General Assembly, observed that though the pandemic has derailed progress on the SDGs, the SDGs themselves provide the framework for building back better. He spoke of five “rays of hope,” covering COVID-19 recovery and vaccine equity, building back economically from the pandemic, addressing the climate and biodiversity crises, advancing human rights, and revitalizing the UN. He emphasized that the global community needs to address gaps in political will and strengthen the global partnership, particularly to support countries in special situations.

Ms. Claire Casey, Global Head of Policy and Insights at Economist Impact, provided a snapshot of SDG progress, framing it with a basic question: do we allow the increasing inequality to fracture our future, or do we make a change? She stressed that Governments need the political will to address central challenges in SDG implementation, including around poverty, maternal mortality, gender equality and domestic violence, internet connectivity, electricity access through green energy, and climate action.

H.E. Mr. Moon Jae-in, President of the Republic of Korea, noted that all disasters—natural, financial, health, human, conflict-related—are interconnected, and so the solutions must be as well. He emphasized the critical importance of the equitable distribution of vaccines and pledged scaled-up ODA that supported green recovery. He also indicated that the Republic of Korea would submit a revised Nationally Determined Contribution document reflecting a commitment to carbon neutrality.

H.E. President Moon introduced BTS, Special Presidential Envoy for Future Generations and Culture, and stressed the need to connect across racial and ethnic and gender boundaries and to listen to future generations. BTS then shared messages of struggle and hope that they had heard from young people from around the world during the pandemic. Calling young people in
their teens and twenties the “welcome generation,” BTS performed the song “Permission to Dance” in their honour.

**Part 1: Leveraging the COVID-19 Response and Recovery to Accelerate SDG Implementation**

*Intergenerational dialogue with two SDG Advocates*

*H.E. Ms. Graça Machel, SDG Advocate,* highlighted that the formation of “The Elders,” the international non-governmental organization, was informed by some of the members’ experience as anti-apartheid activists in South Africa, and emphasized the importance of building movements to bring about change, since a collective voice cannot be ignored.

*H.E. Ms. Valentina Muñoz Rabanal, SDG Advocate,* spoke about her experience as a social media influencer and digital activist. She cited an example in Chile, where a youth movement protesting an increase in the price of subway tickets in 2018 brought about one of the biggest social movements in recent times using digital technologies.

Both Advocates emphasized the importance of intergenerational dialogue and giving young people a seat at the decision-making table, including before they are eligible to vote. They also spoke of the need for “convergence”, to come together in a collaborative way across generations and across regions and countries to address the COVID-19 pandemic and other challenges.

**Roundtable on leveraging the COVID-19 response and recovery to accelerate SDG implementation**

During the roundtable discussion on leveraging the COVID-19 response, *Ms. Vera Songwe, Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa,* noted that Africa has already mobilized a substantial part of the resources needed to meet the continental vaccination target of 70 per cent by mid-2022. Yet, thus far, only two per cent of the vaccines administered globally have been administered in Africa. She underscored the need to revisit trade agreements covering vaccines, yet to also scale up the region’s production capacity, building on pre-existing expertise, and extend it to other diseases to prevent vaccine-preventable deaths. The recent issuance of additional Special Drawing Rights, of which African countries have received a small fraction, could be used to create a vaccine facility, and the cost of debt in Africa also needs to be re-examined. The African Green Recovery Action Plan provides a way forward for a clean and sustainable recovery in line with the SDGs. Overall, the world needs to converge through a better and stronger UN multilateral system.

*Mr. Achim Steiner, Administrator, UN Development Programme* highlighted how the Global Dashboard on Vaccine Equity offers insights on where the pandemic is opening or further deepening existing inequities. He noted that high-income economies that have largely achieved near-universal vaccination have started to bounce back from the pandemic, yet this is not the case in lower-income developing countries. In addition to the gaps in vaccine access, the lack of fiscal space and debt also make COVID-19 recovery more difficult. Yet financing is a catalyst for the SDGs, which are the rallying point. A big push for SDG
achievement is needed with bold leadership and investment, ensuring that the world is building back in a way that advances gender and environmental goals. The multilateral system must support the transformation and listen to youth – the “Welcome Generation”.

**Part 2: Plans, Pathways, and Partners for Recovery and Beyond**

*H.E. Collen Vixen Kelapile, President of ECOSOC,* noted that several of the Voluntary National Reviews presented at the recent 2021 High-level Political Forum, including from middle- and low-income countries, described the ways that countries are using the COVID-19 pandemic response to initiate or accelerate the structural changes needed to achieve the SDGs. He pledged that ECOSOC would work in an inclusive way, listening to the voices of youth, women, vulnerable groups and a range of civil society organizations, to push forward efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda and address the climate crisis.

*H.E. Mr. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of Ghana and Co-Chair of the Secretary-General’s SDG Advocates,* described how the pandemic has pushed millions back into poverty and hunger. He called for action to close the USD 2.5 trillion SDG financing gap and for innovative solutions that can serve as SDG enablers.

*H.E. Ms. Erna Solberg, Prime Minister of Norway and Co-Chair of the UN Secretary-General’s SDG Advocates,* stated that the crises in health, the economy, and climate change demand transformative action and mobilization of political will, including fulfilment of commitments on finance and debt relief, and called for clear commitments at the UN Food Systems Summit.

**Contributions from Heads of State and Government from Africa**

Leaders from Africa agreed that all countries need to scale up action to give the world “a fighting chance,” and that all pandemic recovery investments and policies need to be firmly linked to the SDGs. Wealthier countries need to embrace this paradigm and bridge the financing gap for the SDGs.

They noted that all must move away from measures that exacerbate inequality and environmental destruction and toward investments in health systems, financing for development, debt relief, and job development, with human rights and non-discrimination at the center. They further emphasized the importance of partnership and Official Development Assistance and also national ownership of internal actions for development, stressing that actions for the SDGs will be most effective if they are integrated into national and regional visions, strategies and medium-term plans.

As the pandemic has driven more citizens into poverty and exacerbated many vulnerabilities, leaders are prioritizing social protection, infrastructure and housing, reforestation, manufacturing and export-related development, public health investments to address maternal and child mortality and HIV prevalence, universal health coverage, food security, and disaster risk reduction.

They described strategies for protecting the most vulnerable households, including through social cash transfer programs, programs to ensure access to clean water and sanitation, and
financial and capacity building support to smallholder farms and small to medium enterprises. Leaders also stressed the importance of access to energy—renewable energy in particular—and to the Internet and distance learning. Some leaders enumerated priority or “accelerator” goals, including, for instance, 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and all reaffirmed their commitment to address inequality and leave no one behind as they build back from the pandemic and the related social and economic crises.

**Spotlight on Connectivity: Narrowing the digital divide**

Participants in the discussion on the digital divide noted that half the world’s population does not have regular access to the Internet, and more than 70 per cent of that population is in Africa. Connectivity has been described as “SDG zero”, because it is an enabler and accelerator for the entire 2030 Agenda. Its impacts can be felt across all of society, including education and digital skills, income, gender equality and economic growth. Ensuring connectivity for all by 2030 is possible but will require cooperation between all actors as well as urgency.

For example, success in this area in Rwanda has centered on a multi-pronged approach and a drive to become a knowledge-based and digital economy, leading to policies for digital inclusion and access for all. In addition, the Government ensured affordable infrastructure for all, investing in the ‘backbone infrastructure’, which has acted as an anchor for other private sector investment. Further priorities have included digitizing services and making these services accessible to all, empowering citizens to be digital natives and also providing access to devices.

The discussion noted that previous efforts to narrow the digital divide have failed to overcome the divide because connectivity was viewed as ‘nice to have’ but not as essential. It was further stressed that this is a breakthrough moment for digital that requires “all hands on deck” to focus on connectivity and connecting schools. Capital and technology are both important for bridging the digital divide. Panellists noted that with technology advancements, all that is needed now is a solar panel and a wireless connection, whereas before connectivity involved putting fiber optics into the ground. In addition, costs are also coming down and connecting economically and digitally at the same time makes sense.

Panellists further noted the need for innovation in financing, regulatory and policy approaches, in the use of technologies, as well as innovative partnerships like Giga, a UNICEF-ITU global initiative to connect every school in the world to the Internet by 2030. The investment for Giga, for example, is US$428 billion just for infrastructure, and “connectivity bonds” can help raise capital.

**Contributions from Heads of State and Government from Asia and the Pacific**

Leaders from Asia and the Pacific highlighted national and global efforts to achieve the SDGs. National Strategic Planning was noted, integrating the SDGs. One Pacific Island country spoke of its “One Nation Concept”, aiming to integrate the unique development needs of each of its atolls, as well as pursuing adaptation measures with resources dedicated to support climate proofing and resilience building. It was noted that the voluntary national reviews (VNRs) can set out the vision to "build back better" from the COVID-19 pandemic.
The promotion of international cooperation was stressed for the equitable access to vaccines and efforts to achieve universal health coverage globally, address climate change, promote digitalization, and realize gender equality. Achievement of the SDGs was pursued through robust public health systems and inclusive universal healthcare, by developing sustainable and environmentally friendly industries with the Bio-Circular-Green Economy Model and closing the digital divide and promoting digital literacy. One specific goal mentioned was to increase the production of electric vehicles to 30 per cent of total vehicle production by 2030.

**Reflections and perspectives**

UNEP and World Bank panellists noted that earlier interventions during the SDG Moment addressed the much needed political will to address the challenges ahead. These panellists also stressed, however, that debt, climate change and human capital issues will greatly limit economic recovery.

Even before COVID-19, debt vulnerabilities had increased in recent years in emerging markets and low-income countries. Reduction in the stock of debt is needed in the poorest countries, along with greater debt transparency and improved debt management, so that countries can promote growth and favourable investment climates. In addition, a paradigm shift that recognizes the interlinkages between climate change, COVID-19, worsening poverty and structural weaknesses is essential. If these are not addressed in an integrated way, it will lead to a lost decade of development.

Panellists also stressed that we are falling ever deeper into a global planetary crisis, beyond just climate, but which also includes biodiversity, nature and pollution. This requires the entire global community to step up – everyone, everywhere – in order to solve this crisis. Currently, recovery spending is not being rolled out in a way that is shifting towards a more sustainable future. It can be done if the global community invests in clean energy, clean transport, nature-based solutions, a circular economy with circular consumption and production and green research and development. Solidarity is key.

Heading to COP26, the world is looking for specific actions for 2021 and 2022, along with firm commitments on financing and the realization that it will take everyone. The G20 should be very specific in its commitments and support. It was emphasized that now is the time to step up because the global community has very little carbon budget left.

**Spotlight on women and girls: The gender equality imperative**

Panellists discussed how gender equality and empowerment of women and girls are integral to all aspects of sustainable development and cannot be separated from other challenges the world faces today. The Secretary-General has called gender equality “the world’s greatest human rights challenge and a pre-requisite for a better world”. The COVID-19 pandemic, however, has dealt a serious blow to progress on gender equality and laid bare structural deficiencies in societies. Women have lost their jobs at a faster rate than men, taken on more unpaid care work and experienced greater gender-based violence. Two million women are projected to lose jobs this year.
This barrier needs to be addressed by looking at three areas: cash, care and data. Looking at the recovery efforts around the world, cash refers to good social protection programmes for women and putting money in their hands. Caregiving means having good policies in place or subsidizing childcare. Data refers to collecting the data to know where best to pinpoint programming. It was noted that investing in social protection can translate to lifting 100 million women out of poverty. For instance, childcare and social protection programs in countries such as Kenya, South Africa and Pakistan have shown the importance of good implementation and the positive effects they can have on families and women’s economic empowerment.

Panellists stressed that the impacts of crises are never gender-neutral. Economic recovery requires putting gender equality, environmental sustainability and social justice at the center with public investments in the care economy a key pillar. Universal gender-responsive social protection systems must be strengthened and take into account the risks and challenges faced by women and girls in order to target their needs.

It was re-emphasized that investing in women is an investment in everyone else. When women are given access to cash or credit, they spend it on their families and communities and spur economic recovery. Putting women at the center of every type of economic recovery is therefore essential and gender equality must be addressed as a matter of urgency.

**Spotlight on Youth in Action: Shaping the future now!**

In the *Youth in Action* section, young leaders from around the world (Italy, the Marshall Islands, Colombia, Nigeria, Switzerland) demonstrated how they are taking the lead to advance the SDGs in many areas, such as improving education, promoting gender equality, creating green jobs, helping refugees, and supporting indigenous communities. They are mobilizing communities and using cutting-edge technologies to offer new ideas and innovative solutions. Young people and adolescents serve as agents of change at local, national, regional and global levels. They have strong hopes for multilateralism, solidarity and United Nations processes. At the same time, however, young people still face considerable challenges in creating a bright future for themselves. They called for those in power to break down barriers that hold back young people.

First, young people are demanding to be allowed to sit at the decision-making table as equal partners since they represent both the present and the future generation of the world. They are asking for spaces to be opened up to allow for the holistic participation of young people and the integration of youth in key positions, particularly at the highest level of decision-making where youth participation is normally absent. Young people are catalysts of change and should be allowed at the table to discuss issues affecting them. This requires bringing a change of attitude not just from below but also from above.

Second, young people are asking for the removal of barriers to resources. Government and financial institutions should rethink the risk and scale of investing in youth non-profit and entrepreneurial projects. This will require a concerted and multinational effort to pool resources together to fund as many youth initiatives and projects as possible while ensuring those investments are de-risked. When it comes to non-financial resources, governments should include services directly linked to youth in their post-COVID-19 recovery packages, as recovery is not only about roads, bridges and buildings infrastructure, but primarily about people, including
youth. Young people are also requesting local and global education systems to be redesigned and restructured to address key sustainability issues of the world, from gender equality to climate change and leadership, particularly girls’ education.

Trust, resources and accountability are three key factors to create an enabling environment for youth participation. Young people around the world call for urgent, concrete and collaborative coalitions to empower youth to participate in translating the 2030 Agenda into local, national and regional policies.

**Contributions from Heads of State and Government from Latin America and the Caribbean**

Leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean reconfirmed commitments to the 2030 Agenda. They noted that the pandemic had negatively impacted progress in monitoring indicators. Equality and access to opportunities free of all types of discrimination was emphasized. They also noted that an undemocratic international order is the cause of inequalities and exclusion faced by great majorities of people, which is being aggravated by the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Renewed and strengthened multilateral cooperation with solidarity and a search for global solutions to common problems was emphasized. Ensuring equitable access to vaccines and new models of development financing were called for. SDG targets relating to climate change should be prioritized. Greater attention needs to be paid to strengthening resilience, particularly for the most vulnerable countries, such as SIDS and low-lying coastal states. This requires debt rescheduling, increased access to soft resources and increased financing for climate adaptation. Structural transformations for sustainable development were underscored.

All Latin American countries have firm commitments to the 2030 Agenda despite the uneven progress before the pandemic and the tremendous setbacks caused by the pandemic. To address the lack of fiscal space to deal with debts and the problems of mobilizing the necessary resources for change, international cooperation in mobilizing resources aligned with the SDGs is really needed. As the gaps between what the world’s needs and what is being delivered are getting bigger, truly transformative and collective action and the spirit of solidarity with a global response can help deliver the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. It was also noted that youth projects give us hope and young leaders can bring innovative, transformative, and concrete proposals and suggestions to the table to make the changes.

**Reflections and perspectives**

During a further discussion on reflections and perspectives, panellists from UNDESA and Neoenergia emphasized the need for effective international cooperation to alleviate the difficulties for developing countries through vaccines and economic recovery. To address the current lack of fiscal space to deal with debt and the problems of mobilizing necessary resources for the changes, international cooperation in mobilizing resource aligned with the SDGs is strongly needed. Countries also need to mobilize resources for investments that need to be taken for climate action, sustainable energy and retaining biodiversity.
As the gaps between what the world needs and what is being delivered are getting bigger, truly transformative change and collective action for a global response are necessary to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. A worldwide coalition is needed to succeed, with cooperation and a spirit of solidarity along with solid implementation and a sense of urgency. Climate change is of paramount concern, and not only governments, but also the private sector and civil society need to come together to address it more energetically. The upcoming COP26 is an opportunity for a stronger response.

It was also noted that it is important to listen to youth and have them claim their space at the table. Youth bring hope and there is space for young leaders to bring innovative, transformative, and concrete proposals and clearly formulated suggestions for change. Now is not the time to adhere to the status quo, and youth can play a strong part in bringing the change that is needed.

**Spotlight on Localizing the SDGs: Delivering for and with people**

UNDP and UN-Habitat spoke of their joint launch of the Local2030 Coalition. Cities are at the front lines in fighting the pandemic and have played a vital role in achieving the SDGs. Localizing the SDGs is critical for building an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable future for all. The Local2030 Coalition brings together leaders from national, regional, and local governments, the United Nations, private sector, civil society, philanthropy and academia to collaboratively develop and implement solutions that advance the SDGs at the local level. The Local2030 Coalition offers an engaging platform to mobilize, engage and empower local actors worldwide by sharing knowledge, best practices and innovative solutions that can shape a transformative recovery and accelerate progress on the SDGs.

Citizens operating at sub-national levels are often best positioned to devise specific solutions to the SDGs by taking local contexts into account. Local authorities can and must play a central role in shaping the recovery. They are the first to respond to emergencies and systemic challenges and ultimately in achieving the SDGs. However, cities, especially small and medium ones, are often neglected in national strategies and international cooperation programs. For the first time, Italy has placed, localization of SDGs on the G20 development presidency agenda to be held in October.

There are many barriers to implementation of the SDGs at the local level, such as access to finance, and conflicts between local governments and national governments. Creating the Local2030 Coalition allows for space to identify and address the barriers to effective localization of the SDGs. It is also a tool to democratize knowledge about the 2030 Agenda and give visibility to the various actions being developed by local authorities. Multi-level governance and multilateralism are pillars of effective implementation of the SDGs.

**Contributions from Heads of State and Government from Europe**

Leaders from Europe affirmed their commitment to support the 2030 Agenda. They recognized that the world is not on track to achieve the SDGs. Countries were committed to action, reflected in their national SDG plans. Leaders recognized that the COVID-19 pandemic set back the SDGs, but this global crisis is also an opportunity to make lives and economies more sustainable.
In Europe, vaccination is moving forward. Sustainable development is now starting to be taught in secondary school. The installed capacity of solar power plants has increased tenfold in five years. Electricity generated from solar energy has already overtaken coal-based electricity generation. By 2030, 90 per cent of domestic electricity generation will be provided by carbon-free technologies. The growth of sectors developing sustainability technologies in one country could reach 25 per cent per year by 2030.

Examples of other initiatives include a National Clean Development Strategy to accelerate the transition to a circular economy and a plan to double GDP per capita in the foreseeable future while reducing the ecological footprint of the economy. Another example was National Climate Change Management Agenda that seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70 per cent and to become climate neutral by 2050. Local communities, businesses, industries, and NGOs are working together for transformation to sustainable development.

**Spotlight on Effective and inclusive Institutions: For Justice, equality and trust**

It was noted in this session that institutions are not closing the gap to advance the SDGs and are not responding to contemporary challenges. Institutions must be transformed to enable change. This requires putting people at the center of development in a considered and international manner. The session proposed three practical ideas: assess the impact of policies for future generations as well as the costs and benefits between generations; learn from other governments, listen and act among senior leaders to build for the long term; and open SDG planning processes for long term collaboration.

Policymakers need to be custodians of the process of change, and civil servants should enable citizens to engage in the world they want to live. A few people should not decide the future for all; it is necessary to open the future for all and create ownership with citizens, building collective action. Society should be partners and not only beneficiaries. Ultimately, capturing peoples’ imagination is critical.

Technology has facilitated people’s engagement, yet still half of the population does not have access to the Internet. Technology should enable participation and knowledge sharing. Power inequalities at all levels need to be addressed, including in international organizations.

**Reflections and perspectives**

The global economy requires democratic processes, decolonizing the economy and its processes. Civil society calls for financial reform on transformative pathways, tackling debt, and private frameworks.

Persons with disabilities have been heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Policymakers should include them, as well as including children and youth, throughout all stages in the SDG process. They are able to contribute to the SDG implementation but also need an environment in which to participate.

To address the climate emergency, fossil fuel use must be reduced. More financial support should be provided to small farmers as they are very vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The transfer of vaccines to developing countries is a big challenge. Civil society should
be engaged, and discussion should be grounded on human rights as part of the commitment to multilateralism.

Closing Segment: The Way Ahead

Ms. Amina Mohmmed, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, recognized the work of many people toward implementation, noting that part of the answer lies in scaling up the solutions that have proven to be successful, and was grateful for the proposed solutions shared during the discussion. She highlighted the need to find resources to make things happened, moving from rhetoric to action, and stated that an inter-generational transition could help shake things up and build new partnerships.

Mr. Jeffrey Sachs, Director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University, affirmed that most people want to resolve the climate crisis, and many solutions have been put forward. We need to look at good practices and practical measures taken in different parts of the world. He considered that people worldwide are getting the SDG message, mainly through the climate change crisis. People want to discuss and find creative solutions to promote the SDGs at the local level. He urged leaders to find the resources and cooperation to get vaccine production to the necessary level, noting that the UN will get the job of distribution and rollout done.