



International Federation of  
Library Associations and Institutions

# Libraries and implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda

IFLA Action for Development through Libraries programme

October 2015: First version

Note: This toolkit **updates and replaces** the toolkit on Libraries and the post-2015 development agenda (January 2015). The earlier toolkit remains online for reference purposes.

## Introduction: How to use this toolkit

Libraries make an important contribution to development. The purpose of this toolkit is to support advocacy for the inclusion of libraries and access to information as part of national and regional development plans that will contribute to meeting *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (“UN 2030 Agenda”).

**Libraries must now show that they can drive progress across the entire UN 2030 Agenda.** While the SDGs are universal goals, each country will be responsible for developing and implementing national strategies to achieve them, and will be expected to track and report its own progress toward each target. As these plans are developed, the library community in each country will have a clear opportunity to communicate to their government leaders how libraries serve as cost-effective partners for advancing their development priorities. Advocacy is essential now to secure recognition for the role of libraries as engines of local development, and to ensure that libraries receive the resources needed to continue this work.

**Take action now until December 2015** in your country to make sure libraries have a say as governments decide how to implement the SDGs:

**Participate** in national consultations on development plans  
**Organize** meetings with policymakers to advocate for libraries

## Purpose of this toolkit

This toolkit is primarily for librarians involved in national advocacy. It will also be of interest to librarians advocating at the local level, and organising activities to increase awareness of the UN 2030 Agenda in their own library.

This toolkit will help you to:

1. **Understand** the UN 2030 Agenda process, and IFLA's advocacy;
2. **Understand** how the UN 2030 Agenda will be implemented at the national level;
3. **Organise** meetings with policymakers to demonstrate the contribution libraries and access to information make to national development, and across the SDGs;
4. **Monitor** the UN 2030 Agenda and implementation of the SDGs;
5. **Tell** library users about the SDGs.

## Thank you, and next steps

As a result of advocacy by IFLA, our members, Lyon Declaration signatories<sup>1</sup>, coalition partners in civil society and UN Member States, access to information has been recognised in the SDGs as a target under 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.”:

Target 16.10: “**Ensure public access to information** and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements”

Culture (target 11.4) and ICT (targets 5b, 9c, 17.8) have also been included in the SDGs. And, universal literacy is recognised in the vision for the UN 2030 Agenda.

Recognition by the UN is just the first step as the work will really begin when the SDGs start to be implemented by governments on 1 January. **Advocacy at the national level is essential** to ensuring that governments recognise and commit to supporting access to information and libraries as they implement the SDGs.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.lyondeclaration.org/signatories/>

# 1. Understand the UN 2030 Agenda and IFLA's advocacy

## Background

In September 2015, after more than three years of negotiations and intense involvement from many stakeholders, including IFLA, the Member States of the United Nations adopted the post-2015 Development Agenda to succeed the Millennium Development Goals<sup>2</sup>, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

The new UN 2030 Agenda is an inclusive, integrated framework of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a total of 169 Targets spanning economic, environmental and social development. They lay out a plan for all countries to actively engage in making our world better for its people and the planet.

The UN 2030 Agenda will help all UN Member States focus their attention on poverty eradication, climate change, and the development of people. By achieving this Agenda, **no one will be left behind. All countries** in the world must achieve the Goals. The UN 2030 Agenda is a political commitment, which means that everyone, including libraries and civil society, will have a role in making sure governments are accountable for implementing the SDGs.

Libraries support many aspects of The UN 2030 Agenda's vision and the SDGs. Libraries are key public institutions that have a vital role to play in development at every level of society.

The UN 2030 Agenda includes<sup>3</sup>:

1. Declaration
  - Vision of the world in 2030
2. Sustainable Development Goals (17 goals, 169 targets)
  - What the world needs to achieve by 2030 – from eradicating poverty to good education, sustainable cities, peace and justice
3. Means of Implementation
  - Who is going to pay, and how much it will cost
4. Follow-up and review – including global indicators (to be finalised and agreed in March 2016)
  - How we know which countries are on track in meeting the Goals

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

## IFLA's advocacy

Increasing access to information and knowledge across society, assisted by the availability of information and communications technologies (ICTs), supports sustainable development and improves people's lives. IFLA has been advocating over the past two years to ensure that access to information, ICTs and culture are included as part of the UN 2030 Agenda<sup>4</sup>.

**These are issues IFLA has always advocated** – the SDGs are an important way to advance access to information and libraries as all governments have agreed to meeting the SDGs, but IFLA will also continue to advocate and build capacity through a number of other forums.

## Timeline to 2030

The timeline (Figure 1) shows the major activities and outcome documents that led to adoption of the UN 2030 Agenda in September 2015 (in blue), and the timeline after implementation begins on 1 January 2016 (in red). IFLA's advocacy and planned activities over the next year are indicated below the timeline.

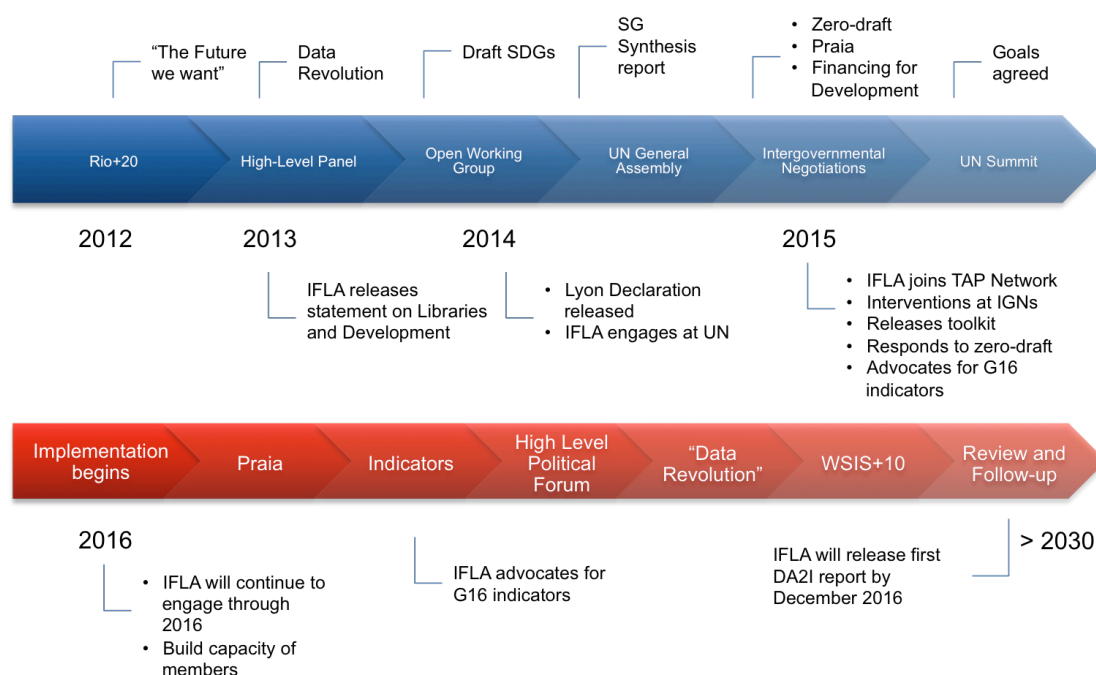


Figure 1. Timeline to the UN 2030 Agenda

The timeline shows that there are processes yet to be finalised and yet to commence which will impact the implementation, monitoring and review of the UN 2030 Agenda. IFLA will continue to engage with the development of follow-up and review processes including:

<sup>4</sup> Lyon Declaration on Access to Information and Development, <http://www.lyondeclaration.org/>

### **Indicators**

Indicators will be used to measure progress towards meeting the SDGs. The global indicators framework will be finalised in March 2016. To ensure that governments are on track with meeting target 16.10, IFLA has contributed to consultations on appropriate indicators for access to information, ICT, culture and literacy indicators.

**Refer to Appendix 4: Indicator proposals.**

### **High-Level Political Forum**

Progress towards meeting the SDGs will be monitored every four years by the UN High-Level Political Forum, beginning in 2016. IFLA will participate in this process and consultations on progress towards meeting targets on access to information, ICT, culture and literacy.

We will measure the impact of access to information and report on progress towards meeting the Goals in a Development and Access to Information (DA2I) report, and plan to release the first report by December 2016.

## **2. Understand how the UN 2030 Agenda will be implemented at the national level**

### **National development plans**

National development plans will shape many government spending and programme priorities. These plans can include a single national development plan, or broadband, digital inclusion, and social development plans, amongst others. By demonstrating the contribution libraries make across the Goals, libraries will be in the best position to partner with government and others to implement national strategies and programmes that benefit library users. Access to information and libraries support poverty eradication, agriculture, quality education, health, public access to ICT and universal service provision, culture, economic growth and all other Goals.

**Access to information is a cross-cutting issue that supports all areas of development.**

**If access to information and libraries are not included in National Development Plans, it's more than a missed opportunity.** Governments may overlook libraries and fund other organisations to provide public access, information and skills, or they may not recognize the need for public access at all. Through this toolkit, you will be able to demonstrate the value of libraries in meeting health, educational, economic and cultural goals, and to advocate to government about the need for adequate resources to provide high-quality library programmes and services.

**Examples and talking points for each Goal will be available in the forthcoming booklet, *Libraries and the SDGs*. An overview is provided in Appendix 3.**

## Implementation process and government priorities

Each country will take a different approach to implementing the SDGs<sup>5</sup>. They will also **adapt** and **localise** the SDGs for local context. National governments will emphasize or deemphasize various goals depending on the local situation, and will create and set local targets. They will also create national, localised indicators to measure progress towards national priorities. It is important to research the process in your country, who is responsible, and your government's priorities.

Countries will be supported by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and others to mainstream the UN 2030 Agenda at the local level and to target priority areas within the Agenda<sup>6</sup>.

These approaches can be broadly summarised as<sup>7</sup>:

Summary of approaches to implementing the SDGs			
Process	Suggested strategy	Example countries	Policymaker to target for meetings
<b>1. New national development plan</b>	Country will formulate a new national development plan using the SDGs and regional plans as the basis.  Get involved in the consultation process Emphasize the contribution access to information makes across the SDGs; Use other declarations to support your advocacy including the Cape Town Declaration and the Lyon Declaration on Access to Information and Development.	Tanzania <sup>8</sup> Uganda <sup>9</sup>	Minister or senior staff member responsible for SDGs. May be located in Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Development, or another Ministry or Department.
<b>2. Existing national development process</b>	SDGs will be incorporated into existing national development process.	Zimbabwe Colombia Gabon Indonesia	Minister or senior staff member in national development Ministry or Department

<sup>5</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

<sup>6</sup> A detailed overview of this process is available at: <https://undg.org/home/undg-mechanisms/sustainable-development-working-group/country-support/>

<sup>7</sup> IFLA has created a Google Doc with updates on country processes as they become known. Add details for your country: [https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1-A6iWAS5V6jLm8UsReNLeMPp\\_wxjqt\\_aNRva8YEE-3M/edit#gid=0](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1-A6iWAS5V6jLm8UsReNLeMPp_wxjqt_aNRva8YEE-3M/edit#gid=0)

<sup>8</sup> Will include SDGs in next 5 year National Development Plan: <http://tz.one.un.org/media-centre/press-releases/157-joint-press-release-seventeen-sustainable-development-goals-launched-in-tanzania-a-peoples-agenda-for-development>

<sup>9</sup> Will fully integrate the SDGs into the Second National Development Plan: <http://www.silofighters.org/hitting-the-ground-running-the-sdgs-in-uganda/>

<b>3. Variety of plans and processes</b>	SDGs will be integrated across different portfolios and policies as these countries do not have a single national development plan. Policies may or may not be updated to specifically reference the SDGs.	United States United Kingdom Australia Germany <sup>10</sup>	Minister or senior staff member in targeted Ministries or Departments, eg Health, Education, Culture, Social Inclusion
<b>4. Not yet known</b>	It is not yet known what the process will be.		Visit the website of the UN Permanent Mission in your country where announcements may be published.  Contact your UN Country Team <sup>11</sup>

## Other related processes

Other development and regional processes are related to the SDGs or will help meet the SDGs. **The SDGs do not stand alone** – they will be integrated with other development priorities in many countries. For member countries in these processes, there may be regional or thematic approaches to the SDGs that will impact how your country approaches implementation. These include, but are not limited to:

### Cape Town Declaration

Ministers and country representatives from Angola, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Lesotho, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, South Sudan and Swaziland signed a declaration in support of libraries in the SDGs at the IFLA Congress in August 2015<sup>12</sup>.

### Africa Union Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want

The Africa Union<sup>13</sup> has identified a number of areas for 'convergence' between the SDGs and 2063 Agenda: The Africa We Want<sup>14</sup>, through the work of the Common Africa Position on the post-2015 development agenda<sup>15</sup>.

### Open Government Partnership

The Open Government Partnership (OGP)<sup>16</sup> is an international organization that works with the governments of member countries to make strong commitments to transparency, civic participation, fighting corruption, and open, accountable

<sup>10</sup> Already completed comprehensive mapping of SDG targets to national priorities

<sup>11</sup> UN Country Teams, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will have an important role in supporting governments to implement the SDGs. Identify and meet with your UN Country Team Contacts: <https://undg.org/home/country-teams/unct-home/>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/wlic/2015/documents/cape-town-declaration-of-ministers.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <http://agenda2063.au.int/>

<sup>14</sup> [http://agenda2063.au.int/en/sites/default/files/03\\_Agenda2063\\_popular\\_version\\_ENG%2021SEP15-3.pdf](http://agenda2063.au.int/en/sites/default/files/03_Agenda2063_popular_version_ENG%2021SEP15-3.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Macroeconomy/post2015/cap-post2015\\_en.pdf](http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Macroeconomy/post2015/cap-post2015_en.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/>

government. The Partnership has released a declaration calling on OGP member countries to use National Action Plans to adopt commitments that serve as effective tools for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>17</sup>. OGP have committed to integrating Goal 16 in OGP National Action Plans. Countries such as Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine already have access to information and library commitments as part of their OGP Action Plans.

### **The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

The OECD<sup>18</sup> will support its 34 member countries through policy coherence, support for partnerships, strengthening data availability and adapting existing assessment tools such as Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) to the SDGs<sup>19</sup>.

### **UN Regional Commissions**

UN Regional Commissions, including Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)<sup>20</sup> will be an important bridge between global and national levels for implementation, follow-up and review of the SDGs<sup>21</sup>. Their priorities will have an impact on the SDGs in each region.

### **Related development processes on climate change and financing**

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015 has developed a global agenda for that topic<sup>22</sup>. This is important for the development and safeguarding of cultural heritage.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda framework<sup>23</sup> for financing for development was agreed in Ethiopia in July 2015. This framework called for the creation of an open access knowledge-sharing platform, which IFLA supports<sup>24</sup>.

A global agreement is expected to be reached at the COP21<sup>25</sup> conference on climate change in Paris, in December 2015.

## **3. Organise meetings with policymakers**

*Demonstrate the contribution libraries and access to information make to national development, and across the SDGs.*

**Take action now** to organize meetings with policymakers following these steps:

1. **Identify** representatives from the library sector;
2. **Identify** implementation process and government priorities;
3. **Develop** library strategy and key messages;

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<sup>17</sup> [http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/attachments/OGP\\_declaration.pdf](http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/attachments/OGP_declaration.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/dac/sustainable-development-goals.htm>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.cepal.org/>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/eclac-will-support-regions-countries-foster-alliances-and-ensure-success-2030-agenda>

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa>

<sup>23</sup> [http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA\\_Outcome.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.ifla.org/node/9702>

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.cop21paris.org>



4. **Organise** meetings with policymakers and participate in consultations;
5. **Utilize** the media, partners and champions;
6. **Monitor** the process.

### 3.1. Identify representatives from the library sector

It is important that the library voice on the UN 2030 Agenda is coordinated and broadly supported at the national level, and aligned with IFLA's international position. Choose two or three senior representatives from the library community to lead on advocacy and organise meetings. For example leaders from the national library association, national library and/or major public and research libraries.

### 3.2. Identify implementation process and government priorities

**Refer to section 2 Understand how the UN 2030 Agenda will be implemented at the national level** for further guidance on your country's planning process to identify policymakers, priorities, and planned activities to implement the SDGs.

### 3.3. Develop library strategy and key messages

*Further information on this topic will be available in the forthcoming **Libraries and the SDGs** booklet.*

To ensure that the message for access to information is strong across the world, it is important to focus on national priorities, and to include points from IFLA's global messages in your meetings. **Refer to Appendix 2: Briefing/handout: Libraries and access to information make an important contribution to national development for more details.**

It may be necessary to make some adaptations in different country or cultural contexts and feedback on this to IFLA is critical.

Plan the meeting and do your research:

- What do you know about the person you will meet with, their Ministry or department's priorities and the government's national interests?
- What do you know about existing investments and policies for access to information and libraries in your country?
- Which talking points will be most relevant?
- What's in it for the representative, or your government, to support access to information? How does access to information benefit your country?
- Who will present each talking point during the meeting?

### 3.4. Organise meetings with policymakers and participate in consultations

By demonstrating the contribution libraries make across the SDGs through campaigns and meetings with government officials, libraries will be in the best position to partner with government and others to implement national strategies and programmes that benefit library users. National development plans shape many government spending and programme priorities. Identify opportunities for libraries to be included.

The objective of meetings or participating in consultations is to brief representatives about the contribution that libraries in your country make to the SDGs, and the importance of access to information.

Identify the policymakers in your country:

- If your country has a Minister or senior staff member appointed to implement the SDGs, request a meeting with them;
- And, you can also request meetings with other key ministries to gain support for your position. Libraries in most countries work closely with Ministries of Education, Culture, Inclusion, Communication and ICT;
- UN Country Teams, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will have an important role in supporting governments to implement the SDGs. Identify and meet with your UN Country Team Contacts<sup>26</sup>.

#### **Participate in consultations**

Many countries will organise forums with or formal consultations to discuss the implementation of the SDGs. Take part in any open opportunities. To find out what meetings are planned in your country, follow the media or websites of your national development Ministry, or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in your country.

### 3.5. Utilize the media, partners and champions

Your advocacy can be more effective if libraries work with the media, partners and champions, so that your position is amplified and reinforced by those outside the library sector.

The **media** can help build support for your position. If an issue has a high profile in the media, it can often gain the attention of policymakers.

**Partners and coalition organisations** can also strengthen your voice. Building a coalition is not essential, but may help to show support for your position. A coalition of library (through the library association) and non-library organisations means that you have an agreement to work together to achieve a specific outcome. It does not need to be a formal agreement, but it should be mutually beneficial. For instance, IFLA participates in coalition with non-library organisations to advance access to

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<sup>26</sup> <https://undg.org/home/country-teams/unct-home/>

information in the Transparency Accountability and Participation Network (TAP Network).

**Champions** may be decision makers themselves, who can advance your position within a Ministry, or a prominent person who can make your position more visible. Consider whether you have champions that would be willing to work with you.

### 3.6. Monitor the process

Every country will approach implementation in a different way, and at different times. It is important that you monitor developments in your country in an ongoing basis, to take advantage of opportunities as they arise.

Libraries, together with other organisations and civil society have an important role in monitoring to make sure that governments fully live up to the SDGs.

## 4. Monitor the UN 2030 Agenda and implementation of the SDGs

The SDGs will be implemented over the next 15 years. Priorities and resources will change over time, as governments make progress towards meeting the SDGs.

### Feedback to IFLA

Feedback to IFLA Headquarters will help us to support you as you plan meetings, refine messages, and provide local evidence and case studies. Please contact [Fiona Bradley](#) and [Stuart Hamilton](#) when you:

- Plan or hold a meeting with policymakers;
- Need additional background on UN 2030 Agenda, or examples to use in your meeting;
- Need contacts or advice on potential coalition partners in your country.

## 5. Tell library users about the SDGs

*“Genuine participation and access to information are cornerstones of empowerment”  
United Nations Development Group<sup>27</sup>*

Every country is being asked to make sure that everyone knows about the SDGs, and how they apply nationally and locally. Librarians can help. Every librarian has a role in the UN 2030 Agenda to make sure that everyone that visits libraries knows about the Goals:

- Make the Goals famous: Share information about the SDGs at your library. More information about the Goals is available online<sup>28</sup>;
- Learn more about what people in your country want from the Goals at The World We Want<sup>29</sup> and the MyWorld data site<sup>30</sup>
- UN Depository Libraries have an essential role in communicating information and research to help decision makers achieve the Goals<sup>31</sup>.

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<sup>27</sup> <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Mainstreaming-the-2030-Agenda-UNDG-Interim-Reference-Guide-to-UNCTs-7-October-2015.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.worldwewant2015.org>

<sup>30</sup> <http://data.myworld2015.org>

<sup>31</sup> <http://unic.un.org>

## Appendix 1: Sample letter: Library Associations to contact policymakers

YOUR ORGANISATION'S LETTERHEAD/LOGOS HERE

Name of Minister  
Address  
Date

Dear (name of Minister or their advisor),

Around the world, public access to information enables people to make informed decisions that can improve their lives. Communities that have access to timely and relevant information for all are better positioned to eradicate poverty and inequality, improve agriculture, provide quality education, and support people's health, culture, research, and innovation.

Libraries guarantee access to information — a cross-cutting target that supports all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The knowledge society is about more than Internet connections. Worldwide, 320,000 public libraries and more than a million parliamentary, national, university, science and research, school, and special libraries ensure that information and the skills to use it are available to everyone – making them critical institutions for all in the digital age. Libraries provide information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, help people develop the capacity to effectively use information, and preserve information to ensure ongoing access for future generations. They provide an established, trusted network of local institutions that effectively reach new and marginalised populations.

In our country, [Library association to add one good example of how libraries in their country support one of the Goals/Targets of the SDGs]

Libraries are ready to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

We are writing to seek a meeting with you to discuss how access to information and libraries can contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in our country. We are available to meet you at your earliest opportunity and hope to stay in contact as the Goals are implemented.

Yours sincerely,

Your Signature

Your typed name

Your role/title

Your organisation, or organisations if multiple organisations are signing the letter

cc (list here others whom you have sent copies of the letter)

## Appendix 2: Briefing/handout: Libraries and access to information make an important contribution to national development

Public access to information supports the creation of knowledge societies, and includes the infrastructure, ICT and media and information literacy capabilities that people need to effectively use information, and preservation to ensure on-going access for future generations. In this definition, the type of information that should be provided goes beyond information made available by government or required under Right to Information legislation, but while acknowledging the public's right to access information and data, it is essential to respect the right to individual privacy.

### Access to information helps support all the Sustainable Development Goals

**Half of the world's population lacks access to information online. In our knowledge society, libraries provide access and opportunity for all.**

Around the world, access to opportunity begins with access to information and knowledge. Public access to information enables people to make informed decisions that can improve their lives. Communities that have access to timely and relevant information for all are better positioned to eradicate poverty and inequality, improve agriculture, provide quality education, and support people's health, culture, research, and innovation<sup>32</sup>.

**Libraries guarantee access to information – a cross-cutting target that supports all Sustainable Development Goals**

The knowledge society is about more than Internet connections. Worldwide, 320,000 public libraries and more than a million parliamentary, national, university, science and research, school, and special libraries ensure that information and the skills to use it are available to everyone – making them critical institutions for all in the digital age. Libraries provide information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, help people develop the capacity to effectively use information, and preserve information to ensure ongoing access for future generations. They provide an established, trusted network of local institutions that effectively reach new and marginalised populations.

Library services contribute to improved outcomes across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by:

- Promoting universal literacy, including media and information literacy, and digital literacy skills;

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<sup>32</sup> Lyon Declaration on Access to Information and Development <http://www.lyondeclaration.org>

- Closing gaps in access to information and helping government, civil society and business to better understand local information needs;
- Providing a network of delivery sites for government programmes and services
- Advancing digital inclusion through access to ICT, and dedicated staff to help people develop new digital skills
- Serving as the heart of the research and academic community
- Preserving and providing access to the world's culture and heritage

## Libraries are ready to support implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda

Libraries are proven, cost-effective partners for advancing development priorities. Many countries have designated libraries as UN depositories, making them an important venue for information about the UN and the SDGs. Libraries are already supporting progress toward the SDGs:

- **Increasing income for small-scale food producers (Goal 2):** In Romania, public library staff trained by the Biblionet programme<sup>33</sup> worked with local government to help 100,000 farmers use new ICT services to apply for agricultural subsidies, resulting in US\$187 million reaching local communities in 2011-2012.
- **Promoting lifelong learning opportunities (Goal 4):** In Botswana, public libraries have taken large strides toward supporting government objectives under its National Vision 2016, including introducing ICT access, improving the computer skills of library users, and enabling users to be successful in business, education, and employment<sup>34</sup>.
- **Empowering women and girls (Goal 5):** The National Library of Uganda has provided ICT training specifically designed for female farmers<sup>35</sup>, ensuring that these women can access weather forecasts, crop prices, and support to set up online markets, in their local languages.
- **Ensuring productive employment and decent work (Goal 8):** In one year, 4.1 million adults in the European Union used public library computers to support employment-related activities – 1.5 million used library computers to apply for jobs, and more than a quarter of a million secured jobs this way<sup>36</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> IREX (2013), Librarians, Internet Improve Farmers' Livelihoods in Romania

<http://www.irex.org/news/librarians-internet-improve-farmers%E2%80%99-livelihoods-romania>

<sup>34</sup> IFLA (2013), The Role of Public Libraries in the Attainment of Botswana's Vision 2016

<http://library.ifla.org/258/1/201-radijeng-en.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> Beyond Access (2012) Empowering Women and Girls Through ICT at Libraries

[http://beyondaccess.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Beyond-Access\\_GirlsandICT-Issue-Brief.pdf](http://beyondaccess.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Beyond-Access_GirlsandICT-Issue-Brief.pdf)

<sup>36</sup> Public Libraries 2020 (2014) See the numbers <http://www.publiclibraries2020.eu/content/see-numbers>

## Appendix 3: How libraries meet the 17 Sustainable Development goals

More examples and talking points for each Goal will be available in the forthcoming booklet, *Libraries and the SDGs*.

Goal	Library example
1. No Poverty	<b>Sri Lanka:</b> the e-Library Nenasala Programme <sup>37</sup> is a government-run initiative to increase digital literacy and access to technology among the nation's poorest residents living in remote rural areas. The Nenasalas offer instruction in basic computer skills, guidance on accessing information through the Internet, and a wide variety of locally relevant knowledge.
2. No Hunger	<b>Romania:</b> Librarians trained by Biblionet <sup>38</sup> helped 100,000 farmers get US \$187 million in subsidies via new Internet and computer services in 2011-2012. The 1,000+ librarians who participated in training decided to bring the services to their libraries together with local mayors. Most of the mayors understood that this service is in the farmers' interest. The programme helped farmers learn how to use the technology in libraries to access financial forms and submit them to the government, saving time and money.
3. Good Health	<b>Cuba:</b> <i>Infomed</i> is the first electronic health information network in Cuba, which emerged as part of a project to facilitate the electronic exchange of information between a set of libraries, information centres and other entities that make up the National Information System of Medical Sciences in the Ministry of Health. <sup>39</sup>
4. Quality Education	<b>Canada:</b> Offered in various locations across Vancouver since 2001, the Library's Man in the Moon is an early literacy program for men and young children. The program builds on the growing research that shows fathers' involvement in children's lives impacts enormously on children's health and literacy outcomes. By teaching fathers how to play, sing, talk and read to their young children, the father-child bond builds the foundation for children's reading readiness, happiness and success later in school and in life. <sup>40</sup>
5. Gender Equality	<b>Nepal:</b> READ Information and Resource Centre's Capacity-building Initiative helps women and girls gain insight into their lives. The empowerment programme includes seminars and workshops on women's rights, gender equality, health, violence against women and other issues. The library encourages women to sign up for the women's group, which meets once a month in a separate section of the library where the women

<sup>37</sup> Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (2014), Global Libraries Access to Learning Award  
<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/What-We-Do/Global-Development/Global-Libraries/Access-to-Learning-Award-ATLA>

<sup>38</sup> IREX (2013), Librarians, Internet Improve Farmers' Livelihoods in Romania  
<http://www.irex.org/news/librarians-internet-improve-farmers%E2%80%99-livelihoods-romania>

<sup>39</sup> Advancing Sustainable Development Through Information and Communication Technologies: WSIS Action Lines Enabling SDGs [http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/sdg/Content/wsis-sdg\\_draftbooklet.pdf](http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/sdg/Content/wsis-sdg_draftbooklet.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> [http://www.vpl.ca/news/details/mitm\\_receives\\_lozier\\_award](http://www.vpl.ca/news/details/mitm_receives_lozier_award)



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	<p>feel free to speak their minds.</p> <p>Practical courses include literacy and numeracy, English language, ICT, entrepreneurship skills and hands-on classes in making goods for sale.<sup>41</sup></p>
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	<p><b>Honduras:</b> San Juan Planes Community Library plays a central role in bringing safe drinking water to the entire community via a water treatment project they established in the town's central square<sup>42</sup></p>
7. Clean Energy	<p><b>Namibia:</b> Many public and community libraries around the world are the only place where people can get reliable access to light and electricity to read, study and apply for a job. The Katatura public library provides public access to ICT, study rooms, and classes on using mobile phones.</p>
8. Good Jobs and Economic Growth	<p><b>Europe:</b> 250,000 people find jobs through their public library in the European Union each year<sup>43</sup>. Public access to ICT and skills enables people to apply for jobs, as the application process for all jobs has moved online.</p>
9. Innovation and Infrastructure	<p><b>Latvia:</b> For every dollar invested in public libraries in Latvia from 2008-2010, nearly \$2 in value (direct and indirect) was created. The return on investment of computer and Internet use in public libraries was even higher, returning more than <b>\$3 for every dollar invested</b>.<sup>44</sup></p>
10. Reduced Inequalities	<p><b>Mongolia:</b> Most of Mongolia's 15,000 blind and low vision people are unemployed. In 2010, Ulaanbaatar Public Library (UPL) and the Mongolian National Federation of the Blind built two recording studios to create talking books in digital DAISY format that has increased the amount of accessible materials, and opened up new worlds of learning for visually impaired people.</p> <p>The Mongolian Libraries Consortium (MLC) advocated for adoption of the Marrakesh Treaty (2013) to facilitate access to published works for persons with print disabilities, the parliament voted to ratify the Marrakesh Treaty in July 2015.<sup>45</sup></p>
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	<p><b>Mali:</b> In 2013 armed groups occupied Northern Mali and Timbuktu, a city famous for its cultural heritage and its vast amount of public and private libraries with invaluable documentary heritage. To safeguard the manuscripts during the occupation, volunteers smuggled them into safety to Bamako with the help of international support. The manuscripts have since been kept in the capital and are undergoing restoration and digitisation work. Libraries have been at the forefront of evacuating and preserving the unique heritage of Mali.<sup>46</sup></p>
12. Responsible Consumption	<p><b>United Kingdom:</b> At libraries in Croydon, Derby and other cities across the UK, users are able to borrow energy monitors to find out which electrical appliances use a lot of energy enabling people to actively change and reduce their energy use.<sup>47</sup></p>

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.eifl.net/eifl-in-action/empowering-women-and-girls-innovation-award>

<sup>42</sup> Beyond Access MDGs report <http://beyondaccess.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Beyond-Access-MDG-Report-EN.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> Public Libraries 2020 (2014) See the numbers <http://www.publiclibraries2020.eu/content/see-numbers>

<sup>44</sup> K Paberza (2012): Economic value and impact of public libraries in Latvia

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.eifl.net/eifl-in-action/right-read> <http://www.eifl.net/news/mongolia-votes-ratify-marrakesh-treaty-persons-print-disabilities> [http://www.eifl.net/sites/default/files/vip\\_mongolia.pdf](http://www.eifl.net/sites/default/files/vip_mongolia.pdf) <http://02old.eifl.net/ulaanbaatar-city-public-library-mongolia> <http://www.eifl.net/news/mongolia-library-success-sparks-law-change> <https://www.flickr.com/photos/eifl/6102628375/in/album-72157641310335394/> <https://www.flickr.com/photos/eifl/6103174082/in/album-72157641310335394/>

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/emergency-actions/mali/>

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.croydonlibraries.com/library-services/cut-energy-bills>.

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13. Protect the Planet	<b>United States:</b> The Environmental Health Student Portal, a product of the National Library of Medicine (NLM), National Institutes of Health (NIH), provides a safe and useful resource for students and teachers in grades 6 – 8 to learn how the environment can impact our health. The Web site explores topics such as water pollution, climate change, air pollution, and chemicals. <sup>48</sup>
14. Life Below Water	<b>Indonesia:</b> The National Library of Indonesia has an important role in increasing the level of education and literacy for the population spread amongst thousands of islands where education is harder to access – many library services are provided by boat.
15. Life on Land	<b>United States:</b> "The <b>Biodiversity Heritage Library</b> (BHL) is an ongoing open access digital library for biodiversity literature. BHL's collection includes more than 46 million pages from over 160,000 volumes of biodiversity literature published from the 15th-21st centuries in over 40 languages. Scientists around the world are using the data to identify new species, map population and ecosystem declines, and inform future climate change models. Such data can be used to inform policies related to conservation, sustainable development, and responsible resource management. <sup>49</sup>
16. Peace and Justice	<b>Moldova:</b> Libraries are contributing to Open Government Partnership (OGP) action plans, a platform between government, civil society and business to drive commitments to open government and accountability. Librarians attend civil society meetings to help develop the country's national action plan, and to include the role of libraries as a supporter of access to information.
17. Partnership for the Goals	<b>International:</b> The World Bank Group Library provides staff and the global community with access to relevant information & services to foster knowledge transfer, good governance through transparency and accountability initiatives and economic development to bring about shared growth and prosperity worldwide in line with the World Bank Group strategy to end extreme poverty by 2030 and foster income growth of the bottom 40% of the population in every country <sup>50</sup> .

<sup>48</sup> <http://kidsenvirohealth.nlm.nih.gov/generic/9/about>

<sup>49</sup> <http://biodivlib.wikispaces.com/>

<sup>50</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/10/18372588/world-bank-group-strategy-vol-2-2-final-report>

## Appendix 4: Indicator proposals

Note: the indicators framework for measuring global progress towards meeting the SDG and targets will be finalised in March 2016, The proposals below reflect only proposals that IFLA has contributed to or supports and are subject to change at any time until or after March 2016.

Target	IFLA supports the following indicators	Notes
<b>Access to information</b> 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	1. Existence and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (proposed by UNESCO)  2. Number of countries promoting fundamental freedoms through ensuring the protection of journalists and combatting impunity for attacks on them (proposed by UNESCO)	IFLA, together with other civil society organisations, has advocated for indicators that will measure both aspects of the target: ‘ensuring public access to information’ and ‘protecting fundamental freedoms’.  IFLA supports the proposals of other organisations on indicators for 16.10 including: UNESCO <sup>51</sup> World Bank Group <sup>52</sup>  UNESCO has proposed an additional indicator that IFLA would also support: Number of library service points per 1,000 inhabitants
<b>ICT</b> 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	Percentage of public libraries with broadband Internet access (proposed by UNESCO)	
<b>Literacy</b> 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Percentage of youth/adults with ICT skills by type of skill (proposed by UNESCO, UNICEF)	The proposed indicators are too narrow regarding ICT skills, therefore IFLA proposes to use Media and Information (MIL) competencies, with data from the Global MIL Assessment Framework developed by UNESCO.

<sup>51</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/open-consultation-iaeg/Summary%20of%20Comments%20on%20Indicator%20Proposals%2025-9-15.pdf>

<sup>52</sup> <http://blogs.worldbank.org/governance/public-access-information-critical-promoting-peaceful-and-inclusive-societies>