



Task Force 6
Accelerating SDGs: Exploring New
Pathways to the 2030 Agenda



DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE HABITATS

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Abstract



International agencies have expressed concerns about the welfare of youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) considering unprotected work in the formal sector, informal employment in the informal sector, and skill gaps, among others. Alternatives to inclusively harness the demographic advantage are required for a better transition to decent work security. This Policy Brief recommends harnessing the strategy


of Development and Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Habitats (DESH). It can be modelled for the G20 with reference to India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), designed for resource-poor rural populations in need of employment. DESH will aim to give employment to skilled NEET youth for guaranteed job days a year against a country's prioritised shelf of sustainable habitat work.



The Challenge



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The recent *Future of Work* report by the World Economic Forum (WEF) calls for the wider inclusion of educated young people in decent work and social security.^a Other earlier reports by organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have found that unemployment and underemployment rates are on the rise because of disruptions caused by technology, pandemics, and other vicissitudes in the economy at large. This Policy Brief attempts to draw on the mandates of Agenda 2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) to provide decent work to post-secondary

educated young people and youth who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET) because of multiple vulnerabilities.

The aim is to accelerate the SDGs, particularly in habitats with social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities. The proposal is framed in a new policy construct, namely, Development and Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Habitats (DESH), for harmonious habitat outcomes in terrestrial and marine settings. Outcome indicators will be evident in the balanced development of habitats, together with the protection of the environment, shelter, equity in employment, basic services, climate action, and social infrastructure.

a Details available in WEF, “The Future of Jobs Report 2020”. The Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA) highlights the importance of a holistic approach and circular economy management for the recipients of public funds, including public-private partnerships (<https://sdgs.un.org/publications/public-private-partnerships-and-2030-agenda-sustainable-development-fit-purpose-18018>). Furthermore, the inclusion of different categories of the beneficiary within the same project, at different levels of education and/or professional experience can build consistent human capital in developing countries. This Policy Brief aims to target SDG-6: Clean water and sanitation; SDG-7: Affordable and modern energy; SDG-8: Decent work; SDG-11: Sustainable cities and communities; SDG-12: Responsible consumption and production; SDG-13: Climate action; SDG-14/15: Conservation of land and marine diversity; and SDG-17: Partnerships (<https://www.un.org>), and UN-Habitat (unhabitat.org).



The G20's Role

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Building on a succession of G20 declarations (Table 1), the G20’s DESH policy can be backed by a contributory alliance of sorts, comprising governments, businesses, non-government organisations, and international development and funding agencies.

Table 1: G20 Meetings (2013–2023) in Support of the DESH Rationale

Year	Summit	Key Declaration	Challenge Context
2013	Saint Petersburg, Russia, 5-6 September	Job creation to counter unemployment and underemployment among young people	Continued global financial crisis since the first G20 summit (1999) and domestic resource mobilisation
2014	Brisbane, Australia, 15-16 November	Add more than US\$2 trillion to the global economy and create millions of jobs by 2018	Gap mitigation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in developing countries
2015	Antalya, Turkiye, 15-16 November	Support better integration of young people into the labour market through the promotion of entrepreneurship	Transitioning from MDGs to SDGs and reducing at-risk young people left behind in the labour market by 15 percent by 2025
2016	Hangzhou, China, 5 September	Income opportunities for women, youth, and disadvantaged groups through policy integration, open economy, and inclusion	Taking into account the 2030 agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the Paris Agreement
2017	Hamburg, Germany, 7-8 July	Quality apprenticeship in integrating young people into the labour market	Digital economy, governments, business communities, and partners
2018	Buenos Aires, Argentina, 30 November-1 December	Work delivered through digital platforms and effectively tackling inequalities	Technological transformation and a menu of policy options for the future of work
2019	Osaka, Japan, 28-29 June	Data flow and electronic commerce	Trade and investment, environment and energy, development, and health
2020	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 21-22 November	Decent jobs for youth, including those in the informal economy and the G20 Youth Roadmap 2025	Inclusive recovery from the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic
2021	Rome, Italy, 30-31 October	SDG localisation, sustainable production, responsible consumption, and affordable access to clean and modern energy	Special drawing rights for improving sustainability, as underlined by the Habitat III New Urban Agenda
2022	Bali, Indonesia, 15-16 November	Opening up the potential of start-ups by involving the youth, women, the business sector, audit institutions, parliaments, scientists, and labour	Global Biodiversity Framework “Living in Harmony with Nature” under the G20 Financial Inclusion Framework

Source: Compiled from previous G20 presidencies reports.^b

^b Supported by the University of Toronto’s G20 Research Group, which provides insightful information pertaining to meetings and declarations.



In turn, productive assets are expected to not be limited to the following areas:

- **Water:** installation of water pumps, construction of wells, maintenance of water systems, water harvesting, clean and safe water for all;
- **Waste:** construction of waste treatment facilities, circular approaches, and wealth generation;
- **Energy:** installation of renewable energy systems and promotion of energy efficiency;
- **Infrastructure:** construction of roads and bridges, housing, common facilities, and utilities;
- **Transport:** intelligent multi-modal public transportation systems and emission control;
- **Agriculture:** improvement of agricultural systems, such as through precision and climate-smart agriculture
- **Environment:** protection of green and blue natural habitats, flora and fauna diversity, implementation of conservation measures, and promotion of sustainable practices.

The above measures will have a positive impact on people, the planet, and profit. Besides, human-nature harmony in the growth of sustainable tourism would be

more achievable with improvements in the conditions and carrying capacity of habitats under sustainable development for the growth of a sustainable tourism economy, which would provide new opportunities for decent employment of NEET youth.

Keeping the NEET youth in mind, there needs to be a renewed collaborative thrust in the G20's convergent role, along with a sustainable financing framework for the adoption of country-relevant DESH policy through the inclusive process of leveraging the demographic advantage for accelerating SDGs.

The G20 Demographic Advantage. The G20 region has a unique demographic advantage, with a large and growing youth population, which provides a huge opportunity to promote sustainable development and entrepreneurship. Both the Global North and Global South G20 countries stand to benefit from a DESH policy. Most importantly, young NEET people can be productively included in local development through new jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities in sustainable habitat development, which can be supported through multilateral cooperation, partnerships, and improved economic

Figure 1: Scope of Inclusion of Young People in Decent Work

High Income		Upper-Middle Income	Lower-Middle Income		Employment-to-population ratio				Unemployment Rate	Global Entrepreneurship Index (2018)	Entrepreneurial Country : World Rank (2021)	24-34-year-old degree holders worldwide by 2030
<i>(World Bank country classifications by income)</i>					2019	2022	2019	2022				
Global North G-20												
Country	Rank	% achievement on SDGs		Male		Female						
Germany	6	82.18		65.3	64.3	51	50.5	3.8	65.9	2	2	
France	7	81.24						8	68.5	10	1	
UK	11	80.55						3.7	77.8	4	2	
Japan	19	79.58						2.8	51.5	22	3	
Italy	25	78.34						9.2	41.4	28	1	
Republic of Korea	27	77.9						3.9	54.2	16	2	
Canada	29	77.73						9.5	79.2	17	1	
Australia	38	75.58						11.5	75.5	11	1	
USA	41	74.55						8.1	83.6	1	8	
Russia	45	74.07		69.6	68.1	53.6	51.8	5.6	25.2	54	4	
Turkiye	71	70.41						13.1	44.5	51	2	
Global South G-20												
Saudi Arabia	96	66.56		65.3	64.3	51	50.5	7.4	40.2	15	3	
Brazil	53	72.8		69.6	68.1	53.6	51.8	13.7	20.3	41	5	
Argentina	54	72.78						11.5	24	38	2	
China	56	72.38						5.2	41.1	24	27	
Mexico	74	70.2						4.5	26.4	35	2	
South Africa	108	63.72						29.2	32.9	48	<1	
Indonesia	82	69.16						70.5	68.7	33.2	32.2	4.3
India	121	60.32		4.7	28.4	9	23					

Sources: World Bank (blogs.worldbank.org); Sustainable Development Report 2022 (dashboards.sdgindex.org); ILO World Employment and Social Outlook (<https://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/weso/trends2022/lang-en/index.htm>); OECD (<https://data.oecd.org/unemp/unemployment-rate.htm>); World Bank (https://data.worldbank.org); Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM 2022.2023); Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute (<http://thegedi.org/global-entrepreneurship-and-development-index/>); CEO World Magazine (<https://ceoworld.biz/2021/01/03/worlds-most-entrepreneurial-countries-2021/>).

growth drivers. For instance, the World Bank (2018) endorsed that investing in youth employment programs is essential to reducing poverty and promoting economic growth. In addition, the ILO (2017) stated that providing financial support for apprenticeships can help reduce unemployment and create more

inclusive labour markets. For its part, the OECD (2019) has been in favour of introducing measures for employers to adjust their workforce in response to changing economic conditions, which can help create more job opportunities and stimulate economic growth.



Recommendations to the G20

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DESH Policy Model. This model is inspired by India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of India (MGNREGA 2005) and has the following objectives:

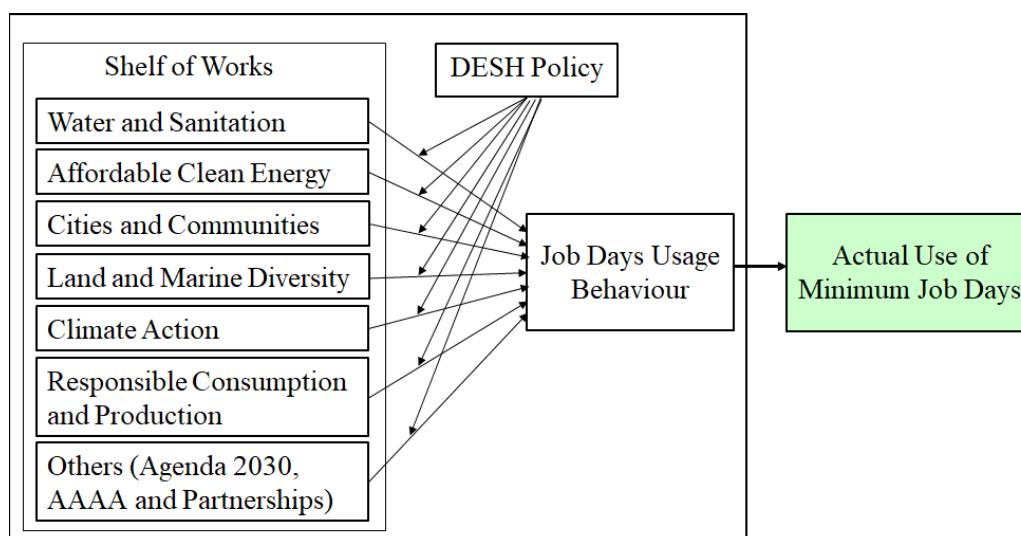
- Education, training, and employment-generation for NEET youth, without the regular or contractual labour legalities.
- Asset creation by way of guaranteed 100 days of employment in a financial year for eligible people in the age group of 24–34 years seeking apprenticeship and on-job entrepreneurship opportunities for transitioning to decent work security.
- Local habitat development under the notified shelf of work (Figure 3)

in accordance with the SDGs.


- Socio-economic inclusion of diverse groups comprising women, youth, and the disadvantaged.

The DESH Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The model (see Figure 3) requires the DESH policy (plans, schemes, programs) to significantly mediate the relationship between the dynamic shelf of work and the DESH system usage behaviour of participants in order to strengthen the actual use for effective outcomes. Therefore, a robust and conducive policy system would significantly strengthen TAM relationships, which will facilitate the successful pilot implementation of DESH for the NEET youth and help their transition to decent work and secure labour benefits.

Figure 3: DESH Technology Acceptance Model



Source: Authors' own



Overall, the model posits addressing youth unemployment and helping young people achieve their economic goals (Petrucci, 2021). At the same time, the strategy can help promote social bonding and increased growth in sustainable tourism by reviving ecologically vulnerable spots that are also preferred destinations for tourists and visitors (Sarkar 2022).

Funding. G20 countries can leverage their transition finance framework of 2022 to fund the DESH policy by considering the local priorities, common G20 North-South DESH goals, country-income categories, and US\$ parity, which can roughly be considered as the country-average allocation of approximately US\$550 for education, training, certification, technology systems, governance, and support services, and US\$2,450 as salary per NEET beneficiary for a total of 100 days of guaranteed employment a year. The scope of employment under DESH can be estimated more realistically based on the present and projected need analyses of countries for SDG mandates and data from credible agencies, such as the ILO (2022) and the percentage realisation of SDGs (Figure 2) and various other country reports (Appendices). However,

a preliminary appraisal of several such reports indicates the total NEET youth in G20 to fall within the lower and upper limits of 30 and 50 percent of the total number of post-secondary young people a year (Figure 2). Therefore, with a target of 100 million NEET youth over a five-year period under DESH, the yearly average outlay would amount to US\$60 billion.

In addition to funding mobilisation through governmental and multilateral channels, the G20 can look at inviting private participation, such as introducing tax incentives to encourage businesses to support and hire youth in DESH for transitioning to decent employment and job security with dignity. Furthermore, countries can consider introducing grants and subsidies and allow corporate social responsibility funds to help young people start their own businesses during and after the completion of 100 job days by offering lucrative pathways for inviting more private capital in ventures of DESH participants.

Limitations. DESH must overcome three constraints—financial, political, and administrative. Some G20 countries may lack substantial financial resources. Most likely the political

opposition to policy can be because of vested interests, or some may view it as a form of government intervention in the market. Furthermore, some G20 countries may lack the necessary infrastructure to effectively implement the policy.

Specific Recommendations

1. G20 countries, along with multilateral agencies, should establish a five-year DESH fund as a pilot mission to ensure an outlay of US\$60 billion a year to include a total of 100 million NEET beneficiaries in employment to deliver targeted productive assets under the respective country's Shelf of Work for sustainable habitat outcomes.
2. Individual G20 countries should engage with stakeholders, such as businesses, civil society organisations, and local communities, in order to build support for the policy.
3. Strengthen the administrative and e-governance capacity from local government levels and upward to effectively implement the policy.
4. Strategically build a country-wide Shelf of Work with continuous updates and fixation of outcome priorities against available Shelf of Work.
5. Establish an effective monitoring and evaluation system of DESH that involves all stakeholders' participation, from the local government unit upward.
6. Install a robust technology system. There have been favourable G20 declarations since 2017 for digital transformation employing appropriate and modern technology systems (Table 1). However, there must be technology acceptance by DESH stakeholders as well as beneficiaries (Figure 3).
7. The DESH Learning Management System (LMS), as an aggregator of relevant education and training credentials in blended modes, multiple language options, graphical interfaces, augmented and virtual reality for an immersive experience of habitats, satellite imaging, and geographical information, among other features, for mobile and self-paced learning, should be able to prepare demanding NEET youth for DESH employment.
8. The induction of NEET youth necessarily has to comply with the requisite credentials from DESH LMS and comply with the associated eligibility and employment criteria.
9. Overall, the DESH technology system, such as DESHSoft, should enable participating governments

with just-in-time decision-making on the following: (a) priority works at local governmental levels; (b) education, training, and certifications; (c) local-to-wide area management of work and operations; (d) public-private and multilateral partnerships for resources mobilisation; (e) allocation and utilisation of funds; (f) critical assets development; (g) job days grants and absorption; (h) intra- and inter-governmental reporting and communications among other things, which would be essential to uphold the inclusive

process in the enrolment of beneficiaries as well as to monitor and evaluate the quality of outputs and outcomes. It would also aid in stopping resource leakages, time delays, and cost overruns.


10. Transition DESH beneficiaries to decent and secured income generation activities.

Recommended Country Practices for DESH. The G20 countries' best practices (see Table 2) can be utilised by individual countries in the DESH system.

Table 2: Recommended Best Practices for DESH

Relevant DESH Area	Countries	Source
Environmental performance	Germany, the United Kingdom, France, South Korea, and Japan	2019 Environmental Performance Index
Rural infrastructure	Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Canada	World Bank's 2018 Rural Infrastructure Development Index
Urban infrastructure	The United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France	2017 Global Urban Competitiveness Index
Renewable energy	China, the United States, Germany, India, and Japan	2019 Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index
Waste management	Japan, South Korea, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom	2018 World Waste Index
Clean and safe water and water management systems	France, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, and South Korea	2018 Water Resources Performance Index

Source: Authors' own



Development of Social Enterprises. A social enterprise^c can be any not-for-profit private activity for producing goods and services in public interest and with an entrepreneurial mindset for the fulfilment of strategic economic and social goals, thereby devising innovative solutions to the problems of social exclusion and unemployment. The above recommendations shall pave the way for the cultivation of social entrepreneurs and newer jobs.

That gives a distinct entrepreneurial advantage to societies with younger populations in the 18-34 age group (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2023).

Finally, through DESH, the favourable deliberations held under previous G20 presidencies can be carried forward through an inclusive process to reap the demographic dividends with NEET youth in decent employment and entrepreneurship.

c According to the OECD and the European Commission's definitions of social enterprise

Attribution: Krishnendu Sarkar et al., "Development and Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Habitats," *T20 Policy Brief*, June 2023.



Annexure

4



Appendix

Labour and Employment: G20 Overview

Country	Document	URL
Germany	<i>The German Labour Market in 2022</i> , Federal Employment Agency	https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/DE/Statischer-Content/Service/English-Site/Generische-Publikationen/German-labour-market-2022.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2
France	<i>2017-2027. Boosting Employment in France</i> , France Strategie	https://www.strategie.gouv.fr/sites/strategie.gouv.fr/files/atoms/files/17-27_boosting_employment.pdf
UK	<i>Plan for Jobs</i> , HM Government	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1016764/Plan_for_Jobs_FINAL.pdf
Japan	Shinya Kotera and Jochen M Schmittmann, “The Japanese Labor Market During the COVID-19 Pandemic,” International Monetary Fund, 2022.	https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2022/05/13/The-Japanese-Labor-Market-During-the-COVID-19-Pandemic-517840
	Asia and Pacific Department, “Japan Economic Outlook and Policy Priorities” June 9, 2022.	https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/OAP/oap-home/2022/imf-asia-pacific-regional-seminar-on-japan-2022-june.ashx
Italy	Arianna Tassinari, “Labour Market Policy in Italy’s Recovery and Resilience Plan. Same Old or a New Departure?” <i>Contemporary Italian Politics</i> 14, no. 4 (2022): 441-457, doi: 10.1080/23248823.2022.2127647	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23248823.2022.2127647?scroll=top&needAccess=true&role=tab
Republic of Korea	Byung-Suk Chung, “Reforms of the Employment Insurance System of the Republic of Korea to Cope with the COVID-19 Crisis,” International Labour Organization, 2021.	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/publication/wcms_829877.pdf
Canada	Tiff Macklem, “Restoring Labour Market Balance and Price Stability,” Public Policy Forum, November 10, 2022.	https://www.bis.org/review/r221111e.pdf

Country	Document	URL
Australia	Australian Council of Social Service, "Restoring Full Employment: Policies for the Jobs and Skills Summit," 2022.	https://www.acoss.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/ACOSS_Restoring-full-employment_Policies-for-the-Jobs-and-Skills-Summit_2022.pdf
USA	<i>Economic Report of the President</i> , White House, 2023.	https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ERP-2023.pdf
Russia	International Labour Organization, "Employment and Labour Market Strategies in Russia in the Context of Innovations Economy," 2012.	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---sro-moscow/documents/publication/wcms_306607.pdf
Türkiye	Youth Deal Cooperative / Genç İşçi Kooperatif, "Youth Employment in Turkey: Structural Challenges and Impact of the Pandemic on Turkish and Syrian Youth," International Labour Organization, 2022.	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-ankara/documents/publication/wcms_849561.pdf
Saudi Arabia	Harvard Kennedy School, "The Labor Market in Saudi Arabia: Background, Areas of Progress, & Insights for the Future," 2019.	https://epod.cid.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/2019-08/EPD_Report_Digital.pdf
Brazil	Abdulelah Alrasheedy, "The Cost of Unemployment in Saudi Arabia," <i>International Journal of Economics and Finance</i> 11 (2019): 30, 10.5539/ijef.v11n11p30.	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336433983_The_Cost_of_Unemployment_in_Saudi_Arabia
	Rodrigo Martins Soares, "Reducing the Youth Unemployment in Brazil: A Practical Approach," ILO, 2020.	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---inst/documents/publication/wcms_776390.pdf
Argentina	National Directorate for Economy, Equality & Gender and UNICEF. "Public Policy Changes in Light of the Care Crisis," May 2021.	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2022/09/care_crisis_public_policy_challenges.pdf
China	World Bank, "Navigating Uncertainty-China's Economy in 2023," 2022.	https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/b8644c8a79ee3376b2cd3c16a9f90cc7-0070012022/original/CEU-December-2022-ENG.pdf

Country	Document	URL
Mexico	Gabriela Siller Pagaza et al., "Mexico's Economic Outlook," Grupo Financiero Base, 2022.	https://www.bancobase.com/sites/default/files/2023-01/Mexico%20Economic%20Outlook%202022%20Q4.pdf
South Africa	Lorraine Ferreira, "South Africa's Economic Policies on Unemployment: A Historical Analysis of Two Decades of Transition," <i>Journal of Economic and Financial Sciences</i> 9 (2016): 807-832, 10.4102/jef.v9i3.72.	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317143804_South_Africa's_economic_policies_on_unemployment_A_historical_analysis_of_two_decades_of_transition
Indonesia	MCPS for the Republic of Indonesia (2022-2025), "Supporting Economic Transformation & Inclusive Human Capital Development for Indonesians," July 2022.	https://www.isdb.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/2022-07/Indonesia%20MCPS_Final_Printing%20Version_MCPS%20Launch%20Event_compressed.pdf
India	"Labour & Employment Statistics," Government of India, 2022.	https://dge.gov.in/dge/sites/default/files/2022-08/Labour_and_Employment_Statistics_2022_2com.pdf

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