

SDG Progress Report 2016-2020

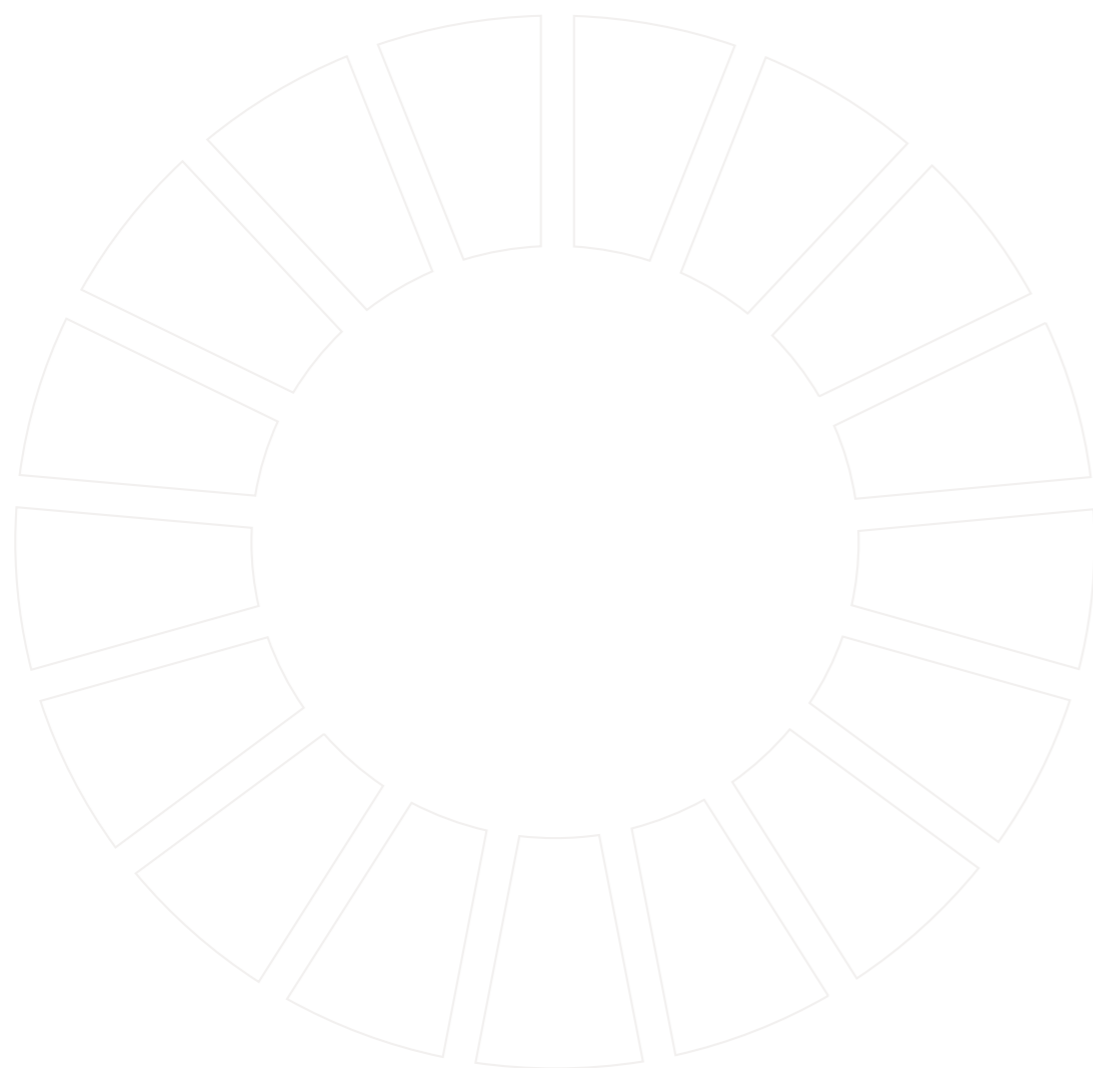
Empowering People, Transforming Communities

 Good Neighbors

 Good Neighbors



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Good Neighbors exists to make the world a place without hunger, where people live together in harmony. Established as an international humanitarian development NGO in Korea in 1991, the organization today is committed to implementing community-led international development and humanitarian programs, in partnership with the United Nations, governments, businesses, NGOs, and the local community, in 48 countries with the aim of bringing about substantial changes in the lives of the underprivileged and the neglected. This report provides a summary of the efforts that GN has been making, along with its partners, over the last five years (2016 to 2020) to help realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SDG Progress Report 2016-2020

Empowering People, Transforming Communities

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Abbreviations and acronyms

A/S	After-sales service
ADC	Annual data collection
CDC	Community development committee
CDP	Community development project
CFS	Child-friendly space
CHW	Community health worker
CLTS	Community-led total sanitation
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EBS	Korea Educational Broadcasting System
ER	Emergency relief
FCHV	Female community health volunteer
GBV	Gender-based violence
GN	Good Neighbors
GN GDA	Good Neighbors Global Development Approach
HDI	Human Development Index
HMG	Health Mothers' Group
ICT	Information and communications technology
IG	Income generation
INGO	International nongovernmental organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IVI	International Vaccine Institute
KCOC	Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
MCH	Maternal and child health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFI	Micro Finance Institute
MHM	Menstrual hygiene management

MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
NTD	Neglected tropical disease
ODA	Official development assistance
PSS	Psychosocial support
PTA	Parent-teacher association
R&D	Research and development
SBA	Skilled birth attendant
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SLTS	School-led total sanitation
SZHC	Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities
UN	United Nations
UN DESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UN HCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UN HLPF	UN High-Level Political Forum
UNICEF	UN International Children's Fund
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
VSLA	Village savings and loan association
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

I. Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19

Sustainable Development Goals: For Inclusive Development

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) embody a promise of the international community, adopted in September 2015 as a successor to the earlier similar promise of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs list 17 goals and 169 targets that are to be accomplished and undertaken, from 2016 to 2030, to reduce poverty and inequality of all forms and achieve development that “leaves no one behind.” Whereas the MDGs focused specifically on the problem of poverty in developing countries, the SDGs recognize poverty and inequality as common issues afflicting the developing and developed worlds alike, defining sustainable social, economic, and environmental development as the universal and transformative ideal toward which the entire world ought to aspire.

Since the SDGs were adopted, efforts have been made to monitor their implementation and progress worldwide. The United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNECOSOC) organizes the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development every July to prompt discussions on SDG-related progress and necessary follow-up measures. The UN General Assembly organizes its own HLPF every four years to ensure consistent and comprehensive support for the UN development regime. Civil societies worldwide are also actively participating in the monitoring of SDG-related progress at the local and global level, publishing their own reports.



Impact of COVID-19 on SDG Progress

Since the first official case of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was reported in December 2019, the virus has been spreading worldwide at breakneck speed. The cumulative total count of confirmed cases exceeded 62.74 million, and the total death count surpassed 1.45 million, around the globe as of November 30, 2020.¹⁾ The world is undergoing unprecedented crises of health, unemployment, food

shortages, and collapse of education. The current gamut of social and economic impacts of the pandemic appears poised to haunt us for years to come.

While COVID-19 is a truly universal crisis to which no nation is immune, its effects are not distributed equally to all peoples. It has been a major accelerator of world poverty, which exerts disproportionately more fatal influences on the most vulnerable, who are poor and in need of humanitarian aid in developing countries. The World Bank forecasts that COVID-19 will increase the world poverty rate from 8.2 percent in 2019 to 8.6 percent in 2020, increasing the population subsisting on USD 1.90 or less per day from 632 million to 665 million. In 2020 alone, nearly 49 million people worldwide have been driven into extreme poverty, 23 millions of whom are concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa, and another 16 million in South Asia.²⁾

COVID-19, furthermore, presents a serious obstacle to realization of the SDGs. The 2020 Sustainable Development Report estimates that the pandemic will exert impact, whether directly or indirectly, on all 17 goals, but will be most acute and drastic on Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities).³⁾ The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) analyzes the likely impact of COVID-19 on each SDG as follows.⁴⁾



2) The Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA), How COVID-19 is changing the world: a statistical perspective.
 3) Cambridge University Press (2020). Sustainable Development Report 2020: The Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19.
 4) UN (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

1) Johns Hopkins University & Medicine Coronavirus Resource Center <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html> 2) The Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA), How COVID-19 is changing the world: a statistical perspective.

II • Good Neighbors' International Development Projects and the SDGs

Good Neighbors (GN) is an international humanitarian development NGO dedicated to serving over three million children and community members in impoverished regions around the world for the last three decades. With ownership and integrated community development at the center of its approach, GN has been working with actors in 48 partner countries to ensure protection of rights for the vulnerable and bring about substantial changes in their lives.

GN has also been working to realize the SDGs by 2030. The organization's Global Development Approach (GDA), laying down the strategic direction for its international development programs, has objectives expressly matched with eight of the SDGs: zero hunger, child protection, the right to education, the right to health, sustainable environment, inclusive and democratic community, economic empowerment, disaster relief and humanitarian aid. By following the GDA, actors in GN's partner countries contribute to the realization of a number of SDGs, including no poverty (Goal 1), zero hunger (Goal 2), good health and wellbeing (Goal 3), quality education (Goal 4), gender equality (Goal 5), clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), affordable and clean energy (Goal 7), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), climate action (Goal 13), peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16), and partnerships for the goals (Goal 17).

The expertise, professionalism, and networks GN has accumulated over the last 30 years on promoting integrated community development and humanitarian aid in developing countries has enabled the organization to respond effectively and promptly to the pandemic situation. Emphasizing the need for worldwide solidarity as fundamental to overcoming COVID-19, the UN called for "delivery of a large-scale, coordinated and comprehensive health response"; "adoption of policies that address the devastating socioeconomic, humanitarian and human rights aspects of the crisis"; and "a recovery process that builds back better."⁵⁾ Amid the UN-led international efforts in response to COVID-19, GN quickly coordinated cooperation with international organizations, governments, businesses, and local organizations and individuals to secure and distribute personal protective equipment (masks, hygiene kits, testing kits, etc.) to minimize the virus' spread amongst populations in developing countries and enhance local government capabilities to detect the virus. Furthermore, GN has been delivering food to community members whose livelihoods have been affected by the pandemic, and provides the tips necessary for the local community to help contain the virus. GN has also restructured its income projects with a view to mitigating the financial blow of COVID-19 on local populations in developing countries and accelerating their socioeconomic recovery.

GN also chose sustainability as its foundational vision, along with the GN Spirit, of its Vision 2030. Under the slogan of "Good Neighbors: Empowering People, Transforming Communities," the organization will pursue its vision and help accelerate the efforts for implementing the SDGs by 2030.

In this section, we shall take a look at the progress and achievements GN has been making toward helping to realize the SDGs. GN has specifically contributed to 12 of the 17 SDGs through its international development and humanitarian aid projects from 2016 to the early half of 2020. We will list each SDG that implicates GN's work, and review major outcomes of the organization's projects over the last five years based on its Annual Data Collection (ADC). Finally, we will introduce specific cases of leading GN projects in relation to each SDG and COVID-19.

⁵⁾ UN (2020). United Nations Comprehensive Response to COVID-19: Savings Lives, Protecting Societies, Recovering Better.

SDGs and GN's International Development Projects

SDG 1. No Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency relief (temporary housing, personal hygiene kits, food, non-food items (NFI), child-friendly spaces (CFS), and psychosocial support (PSS)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction (DRR) projects (building systems for capable disaster handling, early warning systems, shelters) Recovery and reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village savings and loan associations (VSLA) Cooperatives Microfinance institutions (MFI)
SDG 2. Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency food support Nutritional support (to prevent malnutrition) Support for enhanced agricultural productivity (farming/livestock) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> training, agricultural input support, post-harvest management support) Seed/fertilizer banks, livestock banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing/distribution support (warehousing, training) Sustainable agriculture support (climate change training)
SDG 3. Good Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mother-child health projects (MCH) Menstrual hygiene management projects (MHM) Sexual and reproductive health projects Mobilization and support of community health workers (CHW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neglected tropical disease projects (NTD) Organization and support of community health committees Nutritional support projects Disease prevention projects (check-ups, vaccinations, distribution of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mosquito nets and essential drugs) Enhancing capacity of health workers Education and training on basic health Mobile clinics Support of health facilities
SDG 4. Quality Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School/learning facility improvements Tuition/textbook support Capacity building for teachers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving working environment Establishment of educational monitoring system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School committees/parent-teacher association (PTA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness of right to education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls/child club Improving access to education for girls/vulnerable children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girl-friendly spaces/dormitories, sanitary napkins, etc. After-school programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult literacy programs Vocational training for youth/adults ICT-based education support projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media (tablet computers) based educational content development and program operation
SDG 5. Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing capacity of girls and women (financial self-sufficiency, leadership, clubs, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for participation by men/boys Response to gender-based violence (GBV) 	
SDG 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation facilities (wells, water tanks, latrines, etc.) Education on personal hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization and support of WASH committees Community-led total sanitation projects School-led total sanitation projects 	
SDG 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small hydro projects Photovoltaic energy projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate energy development for communities 	
SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social enterprise support Vocational training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small entrepreneurship support 	
SDG 10. Reducing Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood support for the vulnerable 	
SDG 13. Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education/awareness projects on climate change Environmental protection projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change-adapted agriculture Household waste control and recycling projects 	
SDG 16. Justice, Peace, and Strong Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global citizenship education Education on the rights of children Parental education Anti-child abuse campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy activities for protection of child rights Strengthening child protection system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality campaigns
SDG 17. Partnerships for the Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community development committee organization/relations Partnership with local governments and NGOs Partnership with international and domestic NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in monitoring the implementation of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Participation in implementation and monitoring of SDGs at global level (via UN HLPF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with UN programs (WFP, UNHCR, IOM, WHO, UNDP, UNCDF, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNOPS, IVI, etc.)

※ Any given project may contribute to more than one SDG, but the projects have been classified according to the single dominant SDG that each project is meant to contribute to.



End poverty in all its forms everywhere



GN strives to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by promoting solidarity. GN strives to eradicate poverty (SDG 1.1); support the financial self-sufficiency of the local community by improving their access to financial resources (SDG 1.4); and reduce the vulnerability of the already disadvantaged to the risks of climate change and enhance their resilience in climate-related disaster situations (SDG 1.5).

GN helps community members organize income-generation groups (IGGs) and cooperatives so that they can earn more income. GN also helps organize village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), self-help groups (SHGs) and microfinance institutions (MFIs) to promote and facilitate financial and business endeavors by the local community. GN provides emergency relief when disasters or emergencies occur, and enhances local capacity to cope with disasters by helping them organize their own response teams. GN also undertakes long-term recovery, reconstruction and disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs.

22,008 people participated in economic capacity building programs (e.g. VSLA, MFI) (2018~2019)

22 countries



399,348 people participated in disaster coping capacity building programs (2018~2019)

9 countries

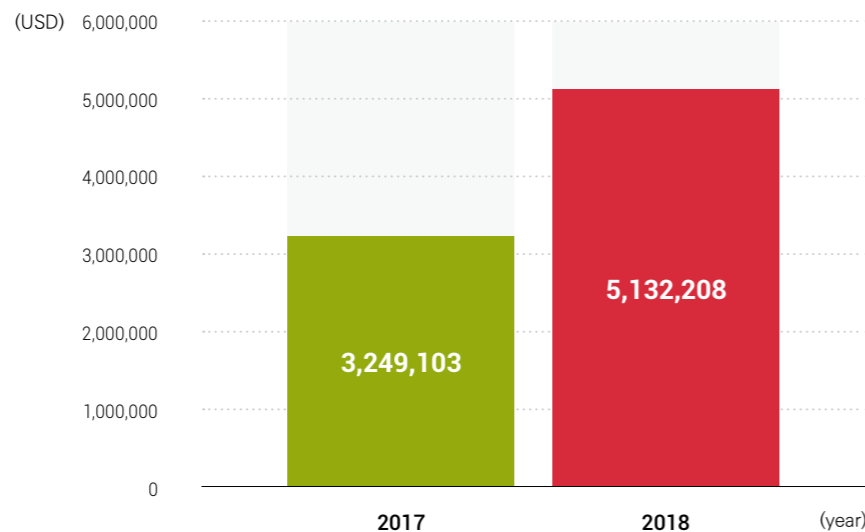


Total amount of revenue earned by income generation groups (IGGs) and cooperatives

■ 11 countries
■ 22 countries

USD 2018

5,132,208 USD



Increasing the added value of local produce | Mustard Seed Oil Producers Cooperative, Bangladesh

Although 78 percent of the entire working-age population in Bangladesh works in agriculture, the vast majority of Bangladesh farmers are engaged in primary activities only, producing their crops for intermediaries and selling them for low prices. In an effort to help local farmers increase their income, members of the community development project (CDP) in Dhohar reached out to GN Bangladesh first in 2015 requesting assistance with enhancing the added value of local farmers' produce. After reviewing their application, GN decided to provide systematic help to the cooperative of local mustard seed oil producers. GN first gave members of the cooperative basic education and training on organization and management

of a cooperative, and enabled them to acquire other skills necessary for their endeavor, i.e., machine operation and quality assurance, merchandising and marketing, and obtaining food

certificates. GN invested its Revolving Fund in the cooperative twice, in 2015 and 2019. From 2015 to 2020, the cooperative generated USD 94,316 in total cumulative revenue and USD 19,357 in

cumulative net profits. By enabling members to develop and sell a product with added value on their primary output, GN's support for the mustard seed oil cooperative helped local farmers increase their income and also expand their scope to include more farmers as members.

[Photo: Mustard seed oil / Cooperative members sorting their mustard seed oil products]



GN COVID-19 RESPONSE

Women's Savings Group for economic empowerment of women in the Philippines

GN Philippines helped 20 local women in San Pedro organize the Women's Savings Group (WSG) in 2019 so they could raise and pool the funds necessary for personal and community purposes. COVID-19 has led to society-wide lockdowns on social, organizational, and many business activities, and the impact has been disproportionately more adverse on women's economic activities. Members of the WSG were able to draw upon the Social Fund they had set up and accumulated to buy food and maintain their livelihoods. After discussion, they also decided to provide new Micro Business Pandemic Loans for struggling businesses owned and run by local women. The WSG is a great example of how local community members, through their own organization, beat the pandemic and helped one another.



[Photo: WSG meeting in San Pedro(2019)]



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

GN strives to eradicate hunger worldwide. GN works hard to provide food and nutrition to people who are prevented by poverty and physical/geographical limits from accessing adequate quality food (SDGs 2.1 and 2.2); reinforce food security; and help develop sustainable food security systems for local communities by improving agricultural technology and productivity in anticipation of the impact of climate change on agricultural production (SDGs 2.3 and 2.4).

GN also delivers food in emergency situations; supports nutrition programs and campaigns for the healthy development of children; operates seed, fertilizer and livestock banks to help improve agricultural productivity; supports and facilitates the processing and distribution of agricultural/livestock produce; and disseminates food security programs and climate change-adapted farming techniques to local communities to enhance capacity of individuals and communities to ensure food security.

92,850 children received micronutrient supplements (2016~2017)

27 countries



146,458 people participated in community-led food security programs (2018~2019)

14 countries



60,840 farmers practiced climate resilient farming (2018~2019)

9 countries



[Photo: Local farmers farming terraced land]

| Integrative community development projects to end hunger |

Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities Project, Rwanda

Geographical barriers and lack of natural resources have led Rwanda to struggle with chronic poverty and hunger. The country ranked 166th out of 187 countries surveyed for the Human Development Index (HDI) in 2011. The region of Nyamagabe has been especially struggling with famine, as the mountainous terrain and acidic soil have continuously kept agricultural productivity low within the region. In partnership with the World Food Program (WFP), GN Rwanda undertook a community development project, with an integrative scope, to address the extreme poverty and food insecurity in Nyamagabe from 2012 to 2018. In collaboration with the community, 337.76 hectares of terraced farmland, and an additional 57 hectares of marshland were developed for farming. GN also introduced the Irish potato, cassava, legumes, and fruits into the region for cultivation; trained 531 local farmers on advanced farming and livestock techniques; and gave business training to members of a local cooperative so that they could sell their crops for better profits. GN Rwanda also improved local access to basic necessities of life, including education and clean water, and helped them improve their living conditions so as to assist not just escaping hunger, but also improving their overall quality of life.



[Photo: Community members who participated in farmland restoration]

GN COVID-19 RESPONSE

Emergency nutrition support for the most vulnerable in Bangladesh during the pandemic

The spread of COVID-19 has drastically reduced local household income and access to food in Bangladesh. GN Bangladesh decided to distribute emergency food to the community through the Maternal and Neonatal Health project Mother-Child Health with Community Health Workers in Bochaganj, which began in 2019. The new initiative involved distributing eight kilograms of rice, two kilograms of pulse, and one kilogram each of sugar and salt to each local household on two separate occasions. These actions served to rescue 1,400 local households, including those with elderly and disabled members. Close cooperation with local partners maximized the efficiency of the food distribution process. The prompt response it took helped stem extreme hunger among the poor in Bangladesh during the pandemic, and was broadcast across Bangladesh via Jamuna TV and national newspapers.



[Photo: Distributing food to the vulnerable population]



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

GN supports the right to health for all, especially those who are already struggling with disease and poor environments. GN particularly focuses on preventing disease to reduce child mortality (SDG 3.2); aiding safe delivery of newborns to reduce maternal mortality (SDG 3.1); and participating in campaigns for preventing and treating neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and other infectious diseases (SDG 3.3). GN takes strategic approaches to the capacity enhancement of health workers, mobilization of community health workers (CHWs), and expansion of health infrastructure (SDG 3.c) to help strengthen local health security nets.

GN also provides essential vaccinations, check-ups, and basic medicines and medical supplies, particularly for children and mothers; supports antenatal and postnatal care and safe delivery of newborns; provides sexual and reproductive health programs as well as menstrual hygiene management (MHM) programs to protect women and girls' right to health; prevents NTDs; and organizes CHWs and community health committees, in addition to training professional health workers, to ensure widening and sustainable health security nets for the local community.



Mobilizing the community to strengthen the local social and health security net | Maternal and Child Health Program with CHWs in Tanzania

UNICEF reports that, as of 2015, the maternal mortality rate in Tanzania was 398 per 100,000 live births, placing Tanzania among the top 10 countries with the highest neonatal and maternal mortality rates (together accounting for 61 to 66 percent of all newborn and maternal deaths worldwide).⁶⁾ Rural areas in Tanzania suffer from especially poor health infrastructure. GN Tanzania thus implemented an MCH program, from 2015 to 2019, with the help of local CHWs in Kishapu District with the aim of reducing maternal mortality rates. CHWs are community members who are recruited and trained to provide basic health education and refer pregnant women and other community members in need of medical care to community health clinics. GN Tanzania set out to improve health facilities, enhance the capacity of local health workers, and raise awareness of mother-child health issues in Kishapu, while also mobilizing CHWs to provide antenatal and postnatal care and ensure

safe delivery of newborns, and also to encourage wide use of local community health clinics. Thanks to these efforts, the number of pregnant women in Kishapu who had received antenatal care on at least four occasions grew 37 percent from 2016 to 2018, while the number of mothers who received postnatal care within 48 years of delivering their children also spiked 83 percent. The number of live births delivered by skilled birth attendants (SBA) also grew 9 percent from 2016 to 2018, while the number of husbands educated and trained on the importance of their wives' antenatal care also rose 30 percent from 2017 to 2018. The activities of CHWs, who share the same language and way of life as the people they help, have significantly contributed to maternal and child health and the local health infrastructure in Kishapu.



[Photo: CHWs visiting home and providing basic health education to the mother and her children / CHWs working to promote maternal and child health in Kishapu]

1,607,218

children received health check-ups (2016~2019)

31 countries



139,141

people received sexual and reproductive health services (2016~2019)

27 countries



67,346

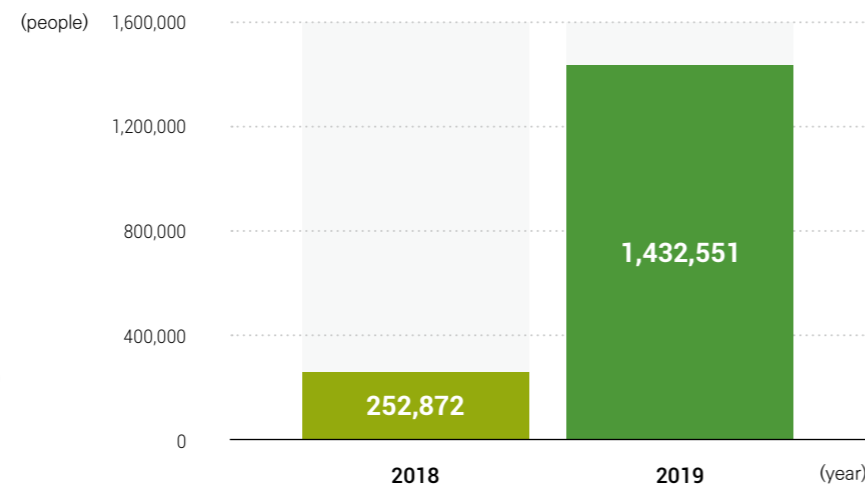
CHWs mobilized for health and WASH projects (2016~2019)

30 countries



Number of pregnant women who received antenatal and postnatal care

11 countries
13 countries



Number of pregnant women 2019

1,432,551 people

Support for prevention of COVID-19 infection in Bangladesh

GN COVID-19 RESPONSE

It is crucial to improve sanitation and the health-related behavior of groups that are most vulnerable to infectious diseases during a pandemic. GN Bangladesh has partnered with Seoul Metropolitan Government to launch a COVID-19 response and containment campaign in Mujibnagar and Kalai, two districts in Bangladesh, in July 2020. Each community development project (CDP) group active in these areas went on to provide hygiene and sanitation training to local community members and distribute personal hygiene kits containing soap bars, face masks, powder detergents, and the like to 1,125 households in Mujibnagar and 1,445 households in Kalai. GN Bangladesh also disinfected public transit and worked with market operating committees to install tap water facilities in markets to enable locals to wash their hands. In addition, GN broadcasts programs on radio for two hours every day and put up billboards to remind listeners of the importance of personal hygiene and communicate important information concerning the pandemic. GN Bangladesh supported these efforts to strengthen local health security nets for handling the pandemic and increase local participation and ownership in sustainable pandemic responses.



[Photo: Personal hygiene kits distributed in Mujibnagar]

⁶⁾ UNICEF, Tanzania Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities, 2017.



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

GN strives to ensure everyone's right to education across age and gender barriers. GN particularly focuses on ensuring equal access of girls and boys to quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education (SDGs 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5); supports tertiary education and vocational training of youth and adults so as to improve their chances at employment and a better quality of life (SDGs 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6); and improves quality of education and enhances capacity of teachers by increasing their knowledge of child development and effective pedagogics (SDG 4.c).

GN supports education services for students of all ages, including not only primary and secondary education, but also pre-primary education, tertiary education, vocational training, adult literacy and numeracy education, and life skill education. In addition to supporting school facilities and providing material support, GN also encourages development of ICT-based learning content and applications, and provides learning programs on media so that more children can also benefit. GN helps schools establish monitoring systems and enhance the capacity of their teaching staff toward improving the quality of education, and also supports education for adults to help them improve their quality of life.

14,304 schools or learning facilities supported (2016-2019)

33 countries



8,546 teachers trained (2018-2019)

28 countries



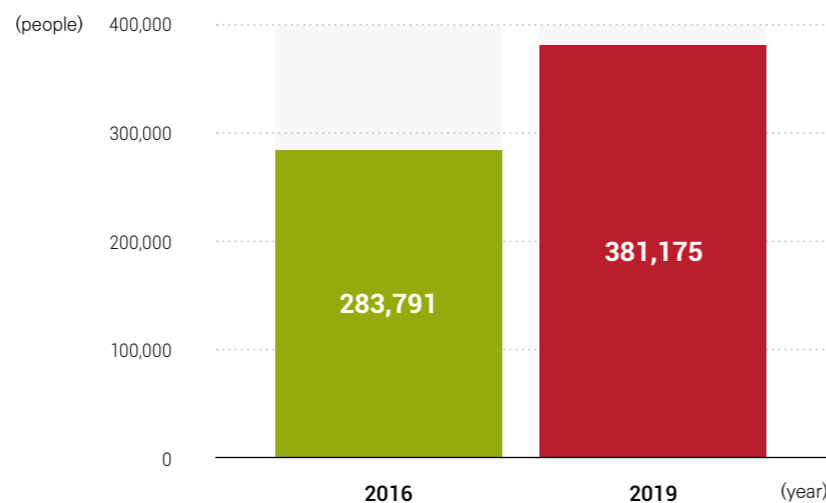
34,365 people completed literacy and numeracy education (2016-2019)

15 countries



Number of students enrolled in schools supported by GN

21 countries
25 countries



Number of students 2019

381,175 People

| Supporting African children's right to education | GN Hope Schools

Although the international community as a whole has been making significant progress with providing inclusive and quality education for all, sub-Saharan Africa still remains largely overlooked by these global efforts. Acknowledging this critical lack, GN set up 58 Hope Schools in 12 African countries from 2009 to 2018 to provide educational support in various forms for 62,050 children. GN has established a school-centered model of integrative community development projects in which children's all-round development is promoted through close interaction between schools and surrounding communities, making schools the centers through which the organization's various support resources—health, drinking water, income-generating activities, etc.—are distributed.

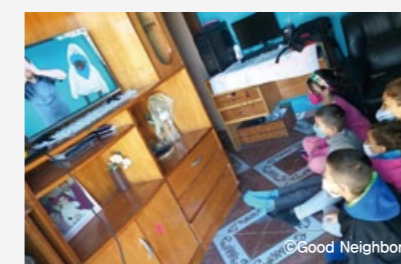
As a result of providing a comprehensive range of support adapted to local needs, from school construction to meal support, child clubs, vocational training, teacher training, and child protection committees, teaching has been made more effective, and children's career goals and civic attitude have been emboldened. GN's efforts have contributed to reduce the number of students per class from 112 to 72, raise the percentage of students graduating from 72 percent to 83 percent, and also increase school enrollment rates from 66 percent to 80 percent. Hope School students have also shown a greater sense of connection to their respective communities than non-students (hope school: 3.98/5.0 versus non-hope school: 3.81/5.0). Through Hope Schools, children and youth in Africa are embracing new hopes for their learning, future, and communities, and growing into "good neighbors" in their community.



[Photo: GN Hope School and its students]

"My school has great facilities, including a media center, a computer lab, and a science lab. I write scripts and learn how to use the computer and the camera in multimedia club. I love being able to participate in diverse activities. As I learn and apply video-editing techniques in the multimedia club, I have come to want to be a TV script writer."
- Mustafa, student and president of the multimedia club at Kwarara Tumaini Middle School.

GN COVID-19 RESPONSE



Producing educational programming for children in Paraguay

The Paraguayan government imposed a nationwide school lockdown until the end of 2020 in an effort to contain COVID-19. Now that millions of schoolchildren are unable to attend schools, GN Paraguay teamed up with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Korea Education Broadcasting System (EBS), and the Ministry of Education and Science in Paraguay, as part of an official development assistance (ODA) partnership already underway, to produce Good Kids, an educational TV series. The 103-episode series was broadcasted on TV starting from May to provide Spanish and Guarani lessons, education on children's rights, and other subjects so that children can watch these episodes at home and learn. GN Paraguay has also been providing training to the local production team so that they can continue to provide quality learning programs on a continued basis. GN has been supporting ICT-based education initiatives and developments to improve the access of underprivileged and disadvantaged children to learning. Thanks to these continued efforts for education, GN has been able to help children worldwide to continue to learn despite the pandemic and consequent lockdowns.

[Photo: Children watching Good Kids at home]



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

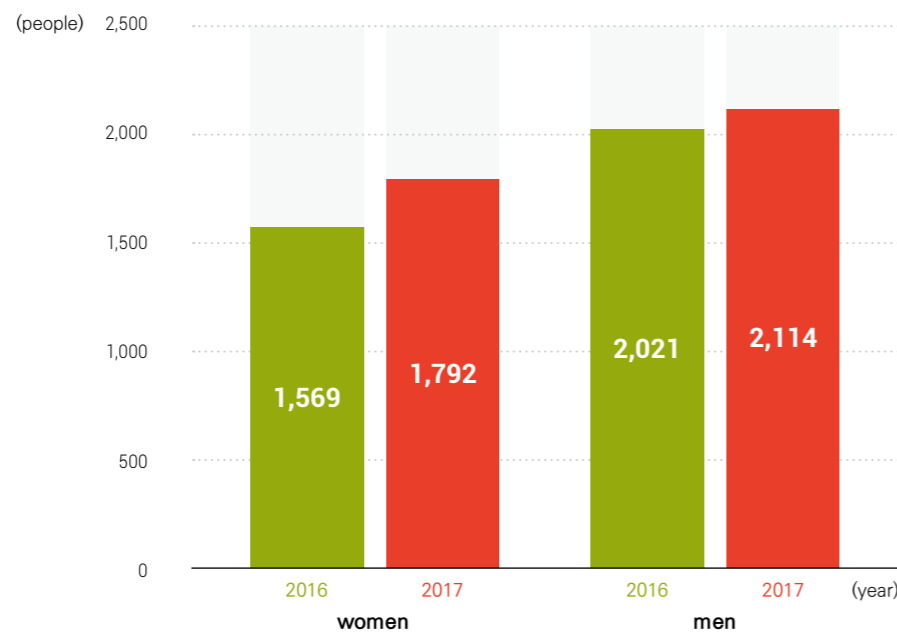
GN is dedicated to actively fighting against discrimination and inequality. It has been striving to end discrimination and exclusion of all forms against women and girls (SDG 5.1); ensure the inclusion of more women in decision-making at all levels so as to foster their leadership (SDG 5.5); and empower women to recognize, advocate, and exercise their rights (SDG 5.6).

GN ensures that none of its humanitarian aid and local development projects exclude or discriminate against women and girls. GN supports enhancing women's financial competency and decision-making power at home, increasing women's participation and leadership in community organizations, and strengthening women's leadership. GN also helps girls organize clubs and encourages boys to participate in an effort to enhance their gender awareness and sensitivity.



Percentage of women participating in CDC

26 countries (green)
28 countries (red)



the rate of increase in women

14.2%

the rate of increase in men

4.6%

| For the safety and inclusion of women refugees |

Response to gender-based violence against Rohingya women

More than 50 percent of the Rohingya refugees staying in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, are women and children. They are exposed to discrimination and dangers of various forms. Many Rohingya women and girls also suffer from violence and abuse perpetrated by men, Rohingya or not. GN organized an awareness campaign for 2,073 men within the area in 2019 in an effort to prevent gender-based violence (GBV), increasing their awareness of physical, emotional, sexual, and financial violence and abuse. The campaign also involved surveying local women and children and counseling 82 of them with the aim of restoring psychological stability and self-esteem to victims of GBV. In addition, GN also organized psychosocial support for 90 women and girls struggling with the trauma of displacement and other various conflicts. GN then partnered with a variety of specialized organizations to build referral pathways through which GBV victims can access livelihood support, life skills training, recreation, and other forms of assistance they need. GN supports the safety and rights of women refugees by ensuring proactive response to GBV in humanitarian crises.



[Photo: Mother's Day program for women's rights]

GN COVID-19 RESPONSE

Menstrual hygiene management support in Nepal

Nepal has a Gender Inequality Index score of 0.476, and with its serious levels of gender inequality, ranked 125th of the 177 countries compared by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in 2018.⁷⁾ The taboo of menstruation, known and practiced as chhaupadi, forces women to stay in unhygienic and dangerous huts by themselves during their menstrual period, in addition to depriving them of education and other essential services. As COVID-19 poses additional threats to the health and safety of women and girls in Nepal, GN Nepal decided to expand its existing menstrual hygiene management (MHM) program in the country to improve hygiene and health for target beneficiaries. It has teamed up with the Healthy Mothers Group (HMF) and female community health volunteers (FCHVs) to distribute menstrual hygiene kits; provided hygiene kits and equipment to 40 schools and 16 community health clinics; and installed hand-washing stands and water purifiers. GN continues to strive for women's health and safety amid the pandemic.

⁷⁾ UNDP Gender Inequality Index (GII): Measures gender inequality on a scale ranging from zero to one, with zero indicating perfect gender equality.



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Aware of the indispensability of clean water and sanitation to daily life worldwide, GN strives to ensure universal and equitable access to affordable and safe drinking water (SDG 6.1); guarantees adequate and equitable access to hygiene and educates people to make lifestyle and behavioral changes that are more hygiene-friendly (SDG 6.2); improves water quality (SDG 6.3); and increases local community participation in sustainable management of drinking water (SDG 6.b).

GN improves people's access to safe drinking water and prevents waterborne diseases by supporting wells, water tanks, latrines, and water purification systems into communities. GN provides education and training on basic personal hygiene, organizes community-led total sanitation (CLTS) and school-led total sanitation (SLTS) projects for latrine installation and improvement, and encourages community members to participate in and lead awareness campaigns intended to improve their hygiene-related behavior. GN also organizes drinking water committees to help ensure sustainable management of drinking water supply in communities.

| Improving access to clean, adequate water | Building a dam in Meguara, Kenya

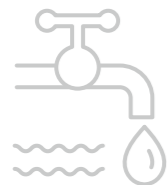
Up until two decades ago, it was customary for villagers in Trans Mara, Kenya, to walk at least two hours each day, over a distance of five kilometers or more, to gather the water they needed for household activities and livestock management. Despite the labor involved in securing water, there was no system to keep drinking water separate from water for livestock use. Waterborne diseases were frequent and seriously threatened local health. The practice of men and boys herding their cattle to distant locations for grazing on a regular basis also meant disruption to family stability and dynamics, inability of children to learn, and property losses and damage in the absence of the male head of the household. GN sought to help locals avoid these issues by helping them build a dam, capable of creating a reservoir of up to 140,000 tons of water, in Meguara, a rural village in Trans Mara District. The dam supplies clean water to 7,000 villagers and their 25,000 head of cattle. GN also introduced a system to keep drinking water separate from water for livestock use, thereby helping reduce waterborne diseases while increasing school enrollment rates of local children. GN transferred ownership of the dam to community members in 2002, who then organized a committee to oversee its management. In 2018, the local government built three more dams to serve all of Meguara (11 villages, with an additional population of 6,000) through a water pipeline. The dams now provide water for agriculture, livestock farming, and household consumption. GN was able to protect local health and help community members improve quality of life effectively by identifying and responding to what locals needed the most.



[Photo: Front view of a Meguara dam]

1,926 water supply facilities were improved (2016~2019)

31 countries



5,620 toilets or latrines were improved (2016~2019)

29 countries



37,515 water purifiers or filters were provided to households (2016~2017)

19 countries



| Protecting health with safe drinking water and hygiene | Waterborne disease control project in Mozambique

Diarrhea is a common symptom of many waterborne diseases. Nearly nine percent of children under the age of five die each year from diarrhea and dehydration in Mozambique as of 2016. At the same time, 53 percent of the population lack access to clean drinking water, and another 76 percent, to basic sanitary facilities. GN Mozambique has been undertaking community-led total sanitation (CLTS) projects, with active local participation, in an effort to eradicate the practice of open defecation and thereby protect local sources of drinking water from contamination by disease-causing germs. CLTS projects encourage local community members to build and maintain latrines in their own households by searching and mobilizing available local resources. In 2019, the first year of the projects, GN Mozambique recruited 48 village leaders and 40 volunteers to lead CLTS projects in their respective communities, and also organized a capacity enhancement workshop for 38 civil servants. The organization also installed three photovoltaic energy-run water supply facilities and modern latrines in nine community health clinics, in addition to developing and distributing a personal hygiene training manual. As of 2020, GN Mozambique had installed new latrines in 29 schools across the country. The organization will end open defecation in 18 villages and install and repair 32 water supply facilities across Mozambique by 2021. It is GN's goal to make significant improvements to the quality and hygiene of drinking water in the area, and thereby protect the health of local children and adults, through this project.

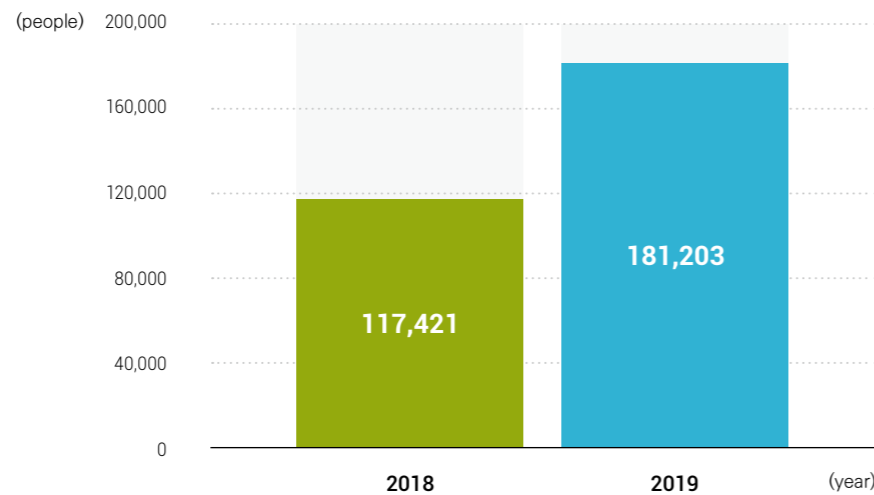
[Photo: A villager washing hands in front of the latrine that villagers built as part of the CLTS project]

Number of people participated in WASH programs

- 21 countries
- 26 countries

Number of participants in 2019

181,203 people



GN COVID-19 RESPONSE

Slowing down the spread of COVID-19 through personal hygiene in Ethiopia

Although the government in Ethiopia introduced strong measures, beginning in April, to prevent the spread of COVID-19, rapid community transmission continued. Residents of towns and villages outside the nation's capital lacked proper information as well as personal protective equipment. Villages in which GN is most active were already suffering from poor sanitation and extreme poverty, and were therefore greatly vulnerable to infections. From the early days of the pandemic, GN Ethiopia decided to install water tanks in 40 or so rural villages overlooked by governments, launch hand-washing campaigns, and deploy mobile speakers to communicate necessary information to locals on how to contain and prevent COVID-19. The organization also distributed basic personal hygiene items (hand sanitizers, soap bars, etc.) to local households, with a local broadcasting station (OBS) reporting on these efforts to enlist greater participation.

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

GN supports access by the disadvantaged to modern energy at affordable prices (SDG 7.1), particularly by undertaking local development projects involving renewable energy (SDG 7.2) and improving energy efficiency of existing facilities and households (SDG 7.3).

GN strives to ensure local community access to stable supplies of energy at affordable prices, developing sustainable energy infrastructure (photovoltaic, small hydro, etc.) and encouraging the development of appropriate technology products for improving energy efficiency and quality of life.

Energy prices for low-income households
(Energy Development Support Project, Cambodia)

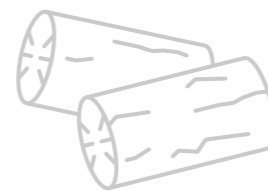
25% Down



Fuel (charcoal) output for refugees
(Refugee Response Project, Tanzania)

30,000 kg

with participation of
1,200 refugees in 2019



| Appropriate energy technology for the poor |

Energy Development Support Project in Battambang, Cambodia



Low-income households in Cambodia struggle with chronic shortages of electricity and high energy prices. GN partnered with KOICA and GS Caltex in 2011 to establish the Solar Energy Center to provide affordable, reliable energy for rural villages in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. In 2013, GN also established infrastructure to produce and distribute photovoltaic (PV) energy in the provinces, providing technical training for local employees. With local PV energy businesses producing and marketing their products in 2014, GN also provided after-sales services.

Thanks to the increased availability of alternative and PV energy products, local villagers were able to cut down their energy costs by 25 percent on average by 2013. By 2014, low-income households were spending USD 5 less on their electricity bills as energy accessibility and availability improved. The project also created jobs for community members

[Photo: Good Solar's PV energy products]

and helped villages reduce their carbon emissions. In 2018, the home PV systems, water pumps and other related products together generated an annual revenue of USD 110,000, prompting further R&D for new business models and products. GN continues to support development of appropriate energy technology to enable the poor and disadvantaged to use affordably-priced electricity.⁸⁾

[Photo: Children holding Good Solar lanterns in an unlit classroom]



| Effort for sustainable energy |

Support for production of charcoal briquettes for refugees in Tanzania

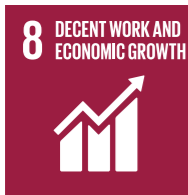
In the refugee camp in Kigoma, Tanzania, over 95 percent of households use wood for cooking. This practice, however, threatens to deforest the surrounding areas, while the fact that it is mainly women and girls who have to travel long distances to gather firewood also increases the risk of gender-based violence (GBV). GN has thus partnered with the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to create charcoal briquettes so as to reduce refugee use of firewood and provide them with a more sustainable fuel. Throughout 2019, 600 Congolese refugees and 600 Burundi refugees were given two-week training as well as manual compressors, plastic drying sheets and personal protective equipment so that they could create charcoal for their own use. The program led to the production of 30,000 kilograms of charcoal, which were distributed to all households in need. The trainees also shared their knowledge with 10 neighbors each on average so that more people could make charcoal briquettes. Programs like this are part of GN's efforts to enable refugees to improve their living conditions and access more readily available and sustainable forms of energy.



[Photo: Incentive workers producing charcoal in the Kigoma refugee camp⁹⁾

⁸⁾ Developments so far include: (1) a tied grid PV energy system; (2) a home water purifier (with Korea Institute of Ceramic Engineering and Technology); (3) a water processing (filtration) system developed (with funding from the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute); and (4) a wooden lamp (with Merrycoop).

⁹⁾ Refugees incentivized to work and provide services for fellow refugees.



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

GN supports social solidarity and cooperation for enhancing the financial self-sufficiency of the poor and the neglected. GN establishes social enterprises and works with other existing social economy actors to improve locals' productivity and create jobs for the local economy (SDG 8.3). GN also empowers local workers through capability enhancement training and advocating full employment and decent working conditions (SDG 8.5).

GN supports creation of new social enterprises and expansion of social economies based on comparative advantages, and enables these enterprises to grow into democratic and self-sufficient organizations. GN provides training on entrepreneurship and basic aspects of management, including financing, production, distribution and marketing, and also enhances business networks. GN also provides vocational training and support for small local businesses.

2,478 people completed vocational training (2016~2019)

17 countries



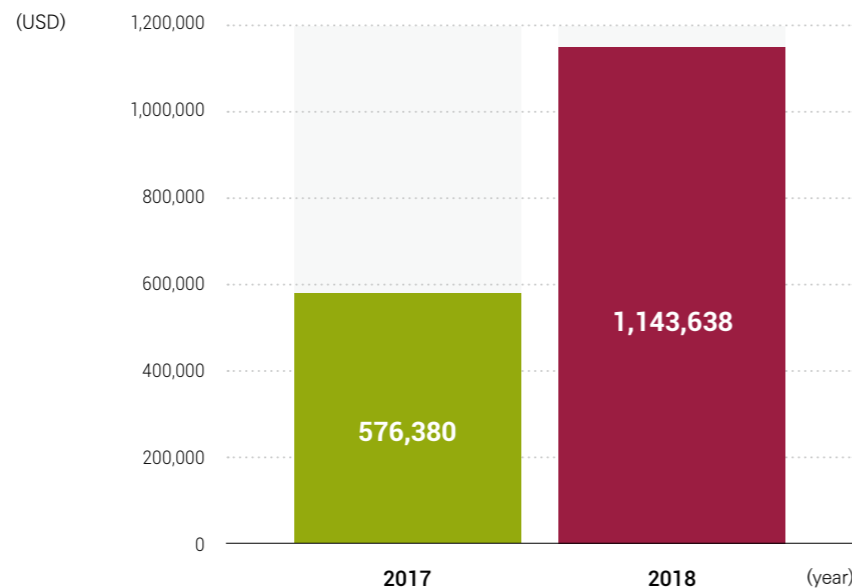
Number of social enterprises (2017~2019)



Total annual revenue of social enterprises (USD)

*USD 1=KRW 1,120

2017
2018



Total revenue in 2018

1,143,638 USD



| Social enterprise furthering women's financial independence | SBE Taxis, Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan's economy has barely grown over the last few decades. Single mothers and other female breadwinners struggle even more in this floundering economy because of stigmatization and discrimination. Gender inequality in Kyrgyzstan is particularly apparent in the income gap, as women make only 79 percent of what men earn on average. GN launched the SBE (Sustainable Business for Everyone)

Taxi service in 2018 to train and enable women to run their own taxi businesses. SBE Taxi hires Muslim women as drivers and trains them on driving, customer service, and business management to help them earn steady streams of income. There are nine women drivers participating in the program today, whose average monthly income is projected to rise from USD 140 in 2019 to USD 368 in 2023. GN plans to help at least 20 women work as taxi drivers by 2023. Social economy-inspired initiatives like this are expected to transform women's economic and social status worldwide.

[Photo: SBE Taxi-promoting women's financial independence in Kyrgyzstan]

| Transnational partnership, quality products, and ethical consumption | Tod Ilch Cooperative, Mongolia

GN launched Merrycoop in an effort to help pioneer channels of distribution and marketing for merchandise from small businesses and producers GN supports worldwide. Thanks to design contributions from RePLain, a knitted apparel brand in Korea, Merrycoop formed a successful partnership with Tod Ilch Cooperative in Mongolia in 2017. RePLain plans, designs, and markets cashmere products, with Tod Ilch's members producing the ordered products and exporting them to Korea. Producing RePLain-designed sweaters for women, cardigans for children, scarves, hats, and gloves raised the income of Tod Ilch members 4.8-fold in just two years. In the second collaboration project in 2018, Tod Ilch producers created additional types of products, including toques, gloves, and scarves in five different styles, all of which went on to secure seven new channels of distribution in Korea, including Givestore, Wconcept, Wizwid, 10X10, 29CM, HAGO, and Undestand Avenue. By training Tod Ilch members on how to produce cashmere apparel and providing them with appealing product designs, GN significantly enhanced the competitiveness of Tod Ilch's products. In 2019, the third Mongolian cashmere accessory collection was successfully launched, resulting in a 7.4-fold increase in Tod Ilch member incomes.

[Photo: Tod Ilch members and their products]





Reduce inequality within and among countries

GN strives to reduce poverty and inequality worldwide across ethnic, national, religious, ideological, and geographic boundaries, and is committed to support the social, economic and political inclusion of the most vulnerable and advocate the improvement of social systems (SDG 10.2). GN also seeks to increase and reinforce humanitarian aid, particularly for refugees, to advocate and protect the basic rights of people who are displaced from their places of origin against their will (SDG 10.7).

Much of GN's efforts against inequality at the local level are centered on community development committees (CDCs) comprised of local community members. GN provides food, drinking water and hygiene kits, health and medical care, education, and psychosocial support for refugees, as well as livelihood support programs to enable refugees to manage their lives better on their own. GN also operates mechanisms for resolving conflicts between refugees and host communities.

885 community Development Committees (CDC) were active (2016~2019)

30 countries



1,679 host community members participated in refugee response programs (2019)

2 countries

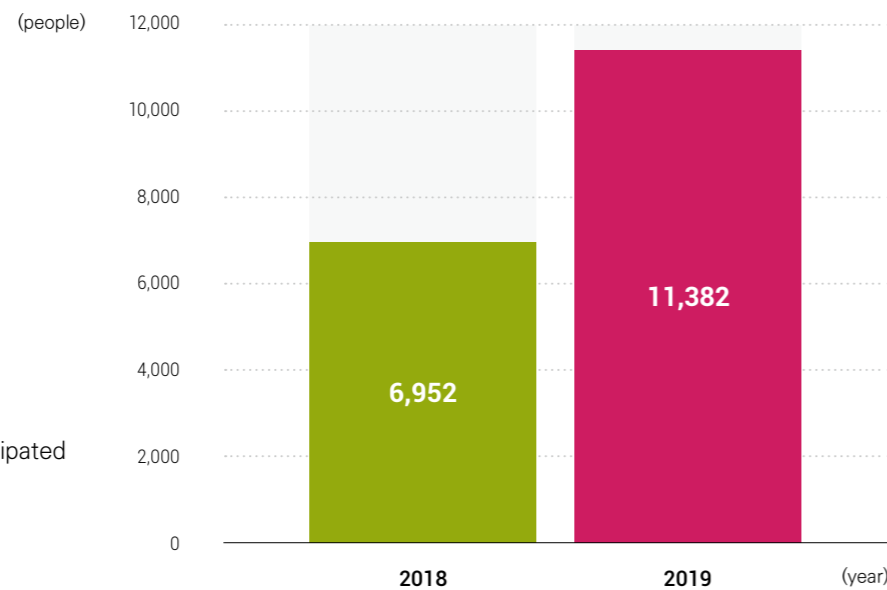


Number of refugees who participated in refugee response programs

4 countries
4 countries

Number of refugees who participated in the programs in 2019

11,382 people



| Promoting gender equality and self-reliance of refugee women | Anti-SGBV and empowering Congolese refugee women project in Uganda

There were 380,000 Congolese refugees living in Uganda as of 2019, or nearly 44 percent of all Congolese refugees. Women have always been victimized, socially and culturally in the Congo, and the authoritarian culture of decision-making and conflict resolution still pervasive among refugees continue to expose refugee women to an unending cycle of violence and inequality. GN Uganda has therefore sought particularly to protect women, girls, and other vulnerable groups as part of its refugee support efforts. The organization has introduced anti-SGBV measures as well as a program for empowering refugee women and enhancing their financial self-reliance. Along with the awareness trainings on SGBV, Women's Development Center has been established in 2019 and provided seamstress training and women-friendly safe spaces, in addition to helping them increase their income from various sources. The 12 refugee women who are participating in the center's program have produced 5,600 cotton face masks in partnership with a local NGO to help reduce the spread of COVID-19. GN continues to support the hopes and futures of refugees worldwide, fighting inequality and discrimination in all its diverse forms.

[Photo: A woman refugee making cotton masks]

GN COVID-19 RESPONSE

Strengthening the COVID-19 response capacity of the most vulnerable in Uganda and Sri Lanka

The people living in urban slums and ethnic minorities are often the most vulnerable groups in a given society, as the majority of these groups remain beyond the reach of public services and are relegated to the blind spots in any social security nets. COVID-19 has hit the urban poor in Uganda and Tamil tea-field workers in Kandy, Sri Lanka, especially hard, depriving them of even their underpaid jobs and causing serious food shortages and a lack of hygiene. GN has teamed up with KOICA to deliver personal hygiene and protective kit and emergency food supplies to 82,000 residents of urban slum in Uganda and 3,000 rural villagers ethnic minorities in Sri Lanka, in addition to awareness campaigns delivering up-to-date information on COVID-19. GN has also organized online symposiums for local health workers and delivered diagnostic kits to local hospitals as well as personal hygiene and protective kit to schools and other public facilities.

[Photo: Emergency food support for Ugandans]





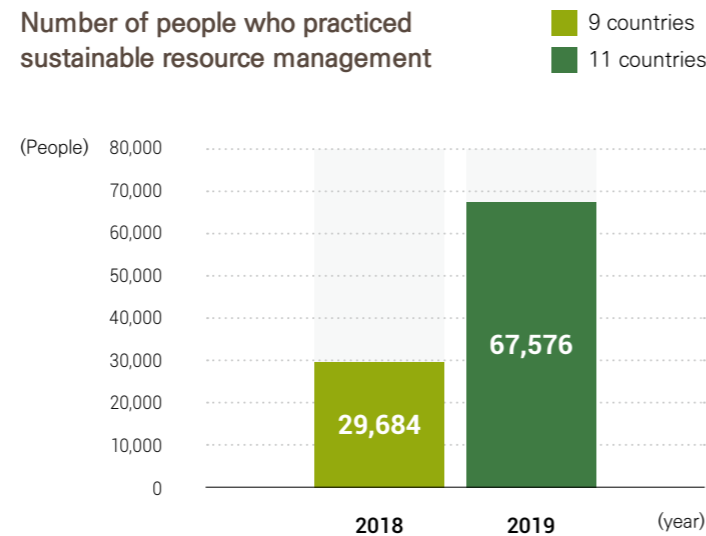
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

GN is aware of the particularly adverse impact climate change has been exerting on the impoverished. GN has been striving to enhance the resilience of local communities, in regions hit particularly hard, against natural disasters and emergencies (SDG 13.1), while leading efforts to raise awareness among both government officials and local community members (SDG 13.3).

GN has established a climate change response program to help local communities strengthen their capacity and resilience against the effects of climate change. GN trains local farmers on advanced farming techniques to help them maintain or improve agricultural productivity in the face of climate change. GN also encourages community members to recycle and manage their waste in an eco-friendly manner toward reducing carbon emissions and preserving the local environment.

58,332 people managed and recycled household waste (2018-2019)

9 countries



| Innovative solution to deforestation | Good Briquette Project in Myanmar

As households in Myanmar overwhelmingly depend on charcoal for cooking and heating, the country's forests are fast disappearing. On the other hand, because the climate and geography in the nation allow for triple cropping, the huge amounts of rice husks illegally dumped into local waterways for disposal continue to pollute the river systems. GN Myanmar decided to tackle both these problems by transforming rice husks into fuel. In 2017, the organization began on-site inspections and technological review. It also launched the design of a facility for producing cooking briquettes from rice husks. Good Briquette, a social enterprise established by GN, began to manufacture the briquettes and distribute them to retailers. The retail price of the briquettes was set so that local families could afford them easily.

GN intends to keep the price of the rice husk briquettes competitive so as to enable Burmese households to save on their energy costs and increase the disposable income of poor families. The Good Briquette Project is also to purchase rice husks from a rice producer cooperative affiliated with GN so that farmers, too, can benefit from the initiative. The rice husk briquettes are expected to provide low-income households with more affordable energy, while reducing adverse impacts on Myanmar's natural environment.

| Fostering environmental awareness and sustainable culture | Recycling in Valparaíso, Chile

Valparaíso is a city in Chile that hosts over 170 landfill sites, with streets littered with waste. GN Chile sought to transform the city by launching a recycling campaign and providing financial support for recycling pickup vehicles, encouraging local community members to protect the environment and manage waste more effectively. The campaign emphasized the need for recycling and organized mobile classes for children unable to attend programs at the local environmental education center. It also featured Reciclato, a recycling challenge intended to interest students in recycling and environmental issues, where schools that collected the largest quantity of recyclables in a given month were rewarded. Reciclato helped to collect 10,741 kilograms of recyclables in 2017 and 10,116 kilograms in 2018. Profits from disposal of the recyclables were reinvested in environmental education programs at schools. GN will continue its fight to preserve the Earth and a sustainable future for the growing generation.

"No one recycled in Valparaíso before. With Good Neighbors' help, schools are turning into centers for recycling and related education." – Andrea, an employee in the Environmental Division, Valparaíso City Government.



[Photo: Children recycling with their teacher / A mobile environment education class for children]



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

GN strives to ensure sustainable development and institutional protection of rights for the poor and the neglected. The organization advocates the elimination of all forms of violence (SDG 16.1); strives to end all forms of abuse and violence against children with a central emphasis on child rights (SDG 16.2); and supports inclusive and participatory decision-making in all sectors and at all levels of society (SDG 16.7).

GN organizes child clubs, child committees, child assemblies, and other such groups to campaign for child rights, educating parents and urging them to register their newborns, and also enabling children themselves to recognize, demand and exercise their rights. GN has long been lobbying policymakers worldwide to uphold and promote child rights: reinforcing local and national systems and institutions for protecting children; and engaging in policy advocacy over matters of gender equality, education, health, and other matters to help transform national institutions.

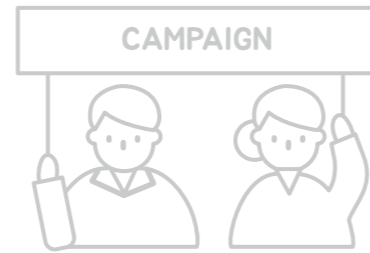
205,753 children registered for birth (2016~2019)

21 countries



974 advocacy campaigns conducted for child rights (2018~2019)

25 countries



1,056 child clubs, child committees, and child councils were active (2016~2017)

22 countries



30 policies, legislations, systems changed through GN's advocacy efforts (2016~2019)

10 countries



| Striving for institutional transformation beyond changes in awareness | Child rights advocacy in Mongolia

GN Mongolia has been organizing a variety of campaigns and activities since 2011 to end child abuse and advocate child rights. Working with local governments, public organizations and businesses in Ulaanbaatar and elsewhere, GN Mongolia has been providing education and training on child rights, combating sexual abuse and school violence, and parenting. From 2011 to 2018, nearly one-third of all children in Mongolia (31.3 percent or 385,494 children) participated in these programs. Child Clubs have been organized in 30 schools, a family counseling center has been established, and programs with a focus on child rights have been aired on TV and streamed online throughout the country. These efforts led GN Mongolia to become a member organization of the new Child Committee under the Prime Minister's Office, giving the organization a footing to voice its opinion on matters of child rights and related policymaking.



The organization has also been continuing other diverse efforts to transform institutions. In 2016, it teamed up with the Mongolian Human Rights Commission to survey the state of child rights on a national scale. The resulting propositions were reflected in an enforcement decree from the national legislature. In July that year, GN Mongolia also submitted "Alternative Report Following the 5th National Periodic Report from the Government of Mongolia on Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child" to the UN. The delegation of GN attended the 75th Pre-session on the Convention on the Rights of the Child afterward to speak on matters of Mongolian child civil rights, freedom of expression, basic health and welfare, right to education, and other related subjects. The final national report adopted by the Mongolian government in 2017 endorsed the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's recommendation, which reflected 12 of the policy changes proposed by GN.

[Photo: Child rights advocacy campaign in Mongolia]

| Social change for child rights | Good Daddy Campaign against child marriage in Bangladesh

A 2016 UNICEF survey revealed that 52 percent of women in Bangladesh marry before the age of 18, and 18 percent marry before the age of 15.¹⁰⁾ GN Bangladesh continues to wage campaigns against child marriage and for child rights. The Good Daddy Campaign, launched in 2016, started with the participation of over 5,000 fathers, who pledged that they would not marry their children off before they attained legal age. The campaign garnered attention from policymakers and the media, and went on to enlist the participation of over 22,000 parents. GN continues to organize child rights councils and youth councils, and educate parents on the wrongs of child marriage. The Child Right Keepers, who are local community leaders and school teachers, continue to persuade parents in their respective communities to cancel planned child marriages. GN will continue to support girls in being girls, to prevent them from being forced into premature motherhood, and to enable them to lead happy lives on their own terms.



[Photo: A father and his daughter pledging against child marriage]

10) UNICEF, Ending Child Marriage Progress and Prospects, 2014.



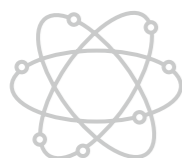
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

GN is paying attention to the need to enhance capacity of participating governments to implement SDGs toward achieving fundamental and sustainable changes (SDG 17.9). In addition to undertaking local development projects aligned with government policies in developing countries (SDG 17.14), GN also works with diverse stakeholders and global partners to facilitate the implementation of SDGs (SDGs 17.16 and 17.17).

GN works with local governments at all stages of its projects, and organizes policy forums/conferences/workshops for policymakers and civil servants to help steer the governments of developing countries toward sustainable development. GN also shares expertise, technology, finances, and other resources with local NGOs, communities, and international partners to ensure effective implementation of SDGs, in addition to participating actively in international forums organized by the UN on monitoring progress and issues of SDG implementation.

3,228 local groups participated in community development projects in cooperation with GN* (2016~2017)

30 countries



508 conferences, forums, and workshops were held with policy makers and public servants* (2016~2019)

28 countries



22 projects were implemented in partnership with international organizations (2016~2020)

14 countries



| International solidarity for refugees | GN announces its pledges at the first Global Refugee Forum

GN officials attended the first Global Refugee Forum held in Geneva, Switzerland, in December 2019, organized following the Global Compact on Refugees, adopted in 2018, to organize discussions and search for solutions on refugee-related issues. In the Spotlight Session, GN co-hosted a meeting with the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and KOICA on the theme, "The Whole of Society Approach in Asia: Burden-sharing through livelihood, protection and solutions", reminding attendees of the need for governments to provide support for refugees. GN also served as a co-sponsor for refugee employment and livelihoods at the forum, sharing its experience and knowledge on refugee response programs.

The forum is most significant for the pledges that individual governments from around the world made toward supporting and helping refugees. Along with the MOFA, the Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development (KCOC) and other NGOs, GN joined a list of common pledges on actions to be taken by 2023, and helped establish a plan for delivering sustainable, peaceful and quality services for refugees and host communities, and for increasing livelihood support and protection to ensure their safety.



[Photo: Global Refugee Forum]

GN COVID-19 RESPONSE

International partnerships to enhance capacity of the local health system in Myanmar

The traditional style of housing and lack of sanitation infrastructure leave many vulnerable to COVID-19 in Myanmar. The number of confirmed cases remains low in the country in part because the underdeveloped medical infrastructure does not permit many to seek and obtain testing. GN Myanmar attended an emergency COVID-19 meeting convened by the World Health Organization (WHO), already with its own plan to distribute Korean-made COVID-19 screening kits in Myanmar. After discussing with numerous development cooperation agencies on proper response to the outbreak in Myanmar, GN became a partner to the international project to enhance the capacity of local healthcare systems to detect the virus. The resulting financial support from the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) enabled GN Myanmar to secure and distribute 25,000 COVID-19 testing kits. In addition, GN Myanmar provided 60,000 kits for extracting/transporting/storing specimens as well as personal hygiene kits and pamphlets for 30,000 households to enable both the nation and individuals to more effectively reduce the spread of COVID-19.



[Photo: Emergency COVID-19 support in Myanmar]

SDG Progress Report

2016-2020

Empowering People, Transforming Communities

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Address 131 North Tustin avenue, #204, Tustin, CA 92780

Phone +1-877-499-9898

E-mail gngpc@goodneighbors.org

Homepage www.goodneighbors.org

Editor International Development Policy Center,
Good Neighbors Global Partnership Center (Korea Office)

Address 13, Beodeunaru-ro, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea

E-mail idpc@goodneighbors.org

Design MAY Communication
Tel) +82-(0)2-761-8340 www.maycom5.com
