

TASK Framework: Human Welfare → **Domain:** Safety and Basic Needs → **Subject:** 2.1.1. – Nutrition

Definition: “There are multiple forms of malnutrition, including undernutrition (wasting or stunting), inadequate vitamins or minerals, overweight, obesity, and resulting diet-related noncommunicable diseases.” ([WHO](#)) “Nutrition is a maker and marker of sustainable development, directly or indirectly linked to all the SDGs. [The goal is to ensure that] all people at all times and at all stages of life have access to affordable, diversified, safe and healthy diets.” ([UN Nutrition](#))

1. Principles of nutrition

- Nutrition: role in human health & well-being
- Macronutrients, micronutrients, trace elements
- Characteristics of a healthy and affordable diet
- Food security pillars: availability, access, utilization, stability
- Right to adequate food and nutrition

2. Food systems and markets

- Food systems: production, processing, distribution, consumption, disposal
- Traditional and industrial farming methods
 - Subsistence agriculture produces 70% of world food
 - Globalization of food, global food commodity trade and speculation, global food supply chains
- Integration of agriculture into the agribusiness chain: multi-national companies playing influential roles
- Volatility and rising trends in food prices: e.g., food riots
- Land and property rights, land concentration, agrarian reforms

3. Nutrition-related health issues

- Hunger: prevalence, distribution
- Undernutrition: impacts on health and development
- Malnutrition: different forms & trends
- Obesity: rise globally, associated health risks
- Child conditions: stunting, wasting, overweight, obesity

4. Persistent food insecurity in a self-sufficient world

- Main causes: conflict, climate change, price/cost volatility
- Main driver of food insecurity
- Food deserts
- Food insecurity and famines, as social and political phenomena
- Food sovereignty

5. Food loss and waste

- Loss in production
- Loss and waste in retail
- Loss and waste in consumption
- Differences by type of food
- Environmental consequences: water/energy waste, pollution, GHGs, useless land-change
- GHG emissions
- Prevention and valorization: collection issues, composting

6. Environmental impact of food production

- Green revolution and the intensification of food production
- Footprint: ecological and carbon footprints
- Land-use change (deforestation, soil gradation, etc.)
- Water pollution
- Impact of chemical intrants (e.g., novel entities)
- GHG emissions (animal farming in particular)
- Biodiversity and animal welfare
- Impact of climate change on food systems
- GMOs: controversy, biodiversity impact
- Palm oil: role in food, soaps and cosmetics, driver of deforestation

7. Food diets and consumer behaviors

- Meat: Health & environmental impacts, ethics
- Plant-based diets: misconceptions, benefits
- Food and culture: the role of food in identity and sense of place
- Strategies for promoting healthy and sustainable eating habits, food safety and hygiene
- Impact of global food markets on diets and consumer behaviors
- Ultra-processed foods
- “Slow, local” food movements; “fast, commodification” of food
- Food justice movement

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TASK Framework: Human Welfare → **Domain:** Safety and Basic Needs → **Subject:** 2.1.2 – Health

Definition: “Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” (WHO, 2023)

1. Health: definitions and determinants • Biological: genetics, age, sex • Behavioral: hygiene, lifestyle, substance use, diet, sedentary habits • Social: socioeconomic status, education, social support • Environmental: pollution, climate change, access to clean water and sanitation • Life expectancy, healthy life years • Quality of life and well-being	2. Mental health • Characteristics of mental health • Risk factors: biological, socioeconomic, stress • Prevention, promotion, and quality of mental health services • Impacts of environmental degradation and climate change: eco-anxiety, “solastalgia” • Addressing mental healthcare misinformation • Trauma-informed healthcare	3. Disability, ageing and vulnerable populations • Ableism in health and society • Disability rights: from social attitudes to legal frameworks and protections • Equitable healthcare coverage for people with disabilities • Demographic trends and their implications for health and social systems: aging population • Elderly care models: retirement, care, nursing homes • Health and social systems adaptation • Socio-economic consequences of demographic change • Silver economy	4. Global health and well-being challenges • Global pandemics and infectious diseases, origins, transmissions (animal-based), including emerging diseases (malaria, AIDS, Ebola) • Communicable and non-communicable diseases worldwide • Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) • Vaccines: effectiveness, distribution and controversies, health-related conspiracy theories • Climate change health impacts (air pollution, extreme heat and weather) • Natural disaster health impacts (droughts, increased tropical storm strength/frequency, flooding, wildfires, food and waterborne diseases)
5. Health systems: access and disparities • Ensuring equitable health access and health care coverage • Privatization of healthcare services • Discrimination, and misinformation about healthcare • Cultural approaches: traditional, indigenous, alternative, eastern, and western • Geographic disparities: medical desert, isolation, limited transportation • Economic disparities: low income, lack of insurance, high healthcare costs • Educational disparities: health literacy • Gender disparities: reproductive health and contraceptive access, preventive care, under-diagnosis, undertreatment. Maternal and child health, including mortality issues	6. Medical infrastructure: staffing, systems, processes • Global shortage of healthcare workers • Impact of burnout and stress • Women’s representation in healthcare • Medical missions, Humanitarian aid • Emerging trends: digital therapeutics, AI, Self-medication • Global health governance	7. Pharmaceutical industry and research • Structure, key players, global reach of the pharmaceutical industry • Role of Research & Development (R&D) • Ethical Issues in research: clinical trials, animal testing, use of genetic information • Pharmaceutical lobbying impact on health policy and patient care • Access to medicines: drug pricing, patents, generic drugs	

Selected Bibliography	Key International Regulatory Initiatives
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TASK Framework: Human Welfare → **Domain:** Safety and Basic Needs → **Subject:** 2.1.3 – Access to Water and Sanitation

Definition: The right to water entitles everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible, and affordable water for personal and domestic use. The right to sanitation entitles everyone to have physical and affordable access to sanitation, in all spheres of life, that is safe, hygienic, secure, and socially and culturally acceptable and that provides privacy and ensures dignity. Physical presence is not the same as access. ([UN Water](#))

1. Principles of access to water

- Principles of access: available, accessible, equitable, affordable, safe, adequate, universal (gender equality access)
- Water as a basic need, human right, and common good
- Water availability vs. water access
- Scarcity: drought, shortage, restriction, rationing
- Physical water scarcity
- Economic water scarcity
- Freshwater stress indicators (water stress, water crisis, "Day zero")
- Water footprint

2. Practices of access to water

- Unequal access to safe drinking water
- Disparities between rich and poor
- Water security
- Water distribution
- Transboundary water (access, regulation, conflict, etc.)
- Climate-induced water scarcity
- Water exports, virtual water

3. Drinking water

- Ambient water quality
- Basic drinking water
- Potable and non-potable water
- Safely managed drinking water services
- Improved water source
- Water quality standards
- Pollution types, sources, causes, impacts, etc.
- Contamination by pesticide, herbicide

4. Sanitation and hygiene

- Principles of sanitation and hygiene: available, accessible, equitable, affordable, safe, adequate, dignified, universal, (gender equality access)
- Open defecation
- Basic sanitation & important role of water
- Safely-managed sanitation services
- Sanitation facilities management
- Improved sanitation facilities
- Handwashing facilities and hand hygiene
- Unequal access to sanitation facilities

5. Water use efficiency

- Water exports (virtual water)
- Water harvesting
- Water recycling
- Water desalination
- Water leakage, theft
- Agricultural water productivity
- Water sprinkling and evaporation
- Water storage
- Irrigation and micro-irrigation

6. Freshwater use and misuse

- Tension between human use and ecosystem health
- Irrigation
- Excessive extraction for agricultural use (Overdrafting)
- Water uses by sector
- Degradation and/or depletion of aquifers, groundwater, lakes, rivers, wetlands, reservoirs
- Water rights (patents, regulations, treaties, boundary water, etc.)
- Water pollution impact on health of fauna and flora

7. Water and sustainability

- Key role water plays in achieving other SDGs
- Water and: gender, inequality, health, cities, energy, food security, the economy, jobs, etc.
- Water and climate change
- Community engagement and participation in water management
- Role in global, systemic interrelationships

8. Wastewater management

- Safely treated wastewater: generation, collection, monitoring
- Wastewater treatment plants, septic tanks and home treatment of grey water
- Untreated wastewater

Selected Bibliography	Key International Regulatory Initiatives
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TASK Framework: Human Welfare → **Domain:** Safety and Basic Needs → **Subject:** 2.1.4. – Housing and Human Settlements

Definition: “The right to adequate housing (...) should be seen as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity” (*UN Habitat*, 2009, p.3). Key aspects of the right to adequate housing include freedoms, entitlements, conditions of adequate housing, and protection (*UN Habitat Factsheet 21 on the Right to Adequate Housing*). “Human settlements encompass the physical spaces where humans live and interact, [providing] protection (from environmental elements and external threats), economic cooperation (pooling resources and sharing costs), resource management (efficient use and distribution of local resources), and social connectivity (fostering relationships and shared cultural practices)” ([UN Global Issues, 2025](#)).

1. Housing adequacy and affordability

- UN-Habitat “7 adequacy criteria” for housing: habitability, location, services, cultural adequacy, etc.
- Housing affordability: cost-burden ratios, rent-control measures, credit and mortgage access
- Security of tenure and protection against forced eviction
- Energy cost affordability and fuel-poverty metrics, energy labels and insulation norms
- Access to safe water, sanitation, waste collection, clean energy, clean cooking, education, gender-responsive, and universally accessible design
- Emerging requirements: integrated, affordable public transport links to housing sites, digital connectivity as essential service

2. Human settlements, spatial and environmental aspects

- Characteristics of rural, peri-urban and urban settlements
- Urbanization: rural-to-urban migration, labor mobility, peri-urban growth
- Artificialization, urban sprawl vs. compact city models, impacts on land use
- Informal settlements, slums, homelessness
- Residential segregation, gentrification and short-term-rental-driven displacement
- Environmental impacts of the built environment, construction, architectural choices and design, destruction, upcycling, reuse, in particular of cement production

3. Human settlements, socio-economic aspects

- Housing crisis: population growth, urban planning failures, construction capacity regulation constraints
- Land-value dynamics, zoning, social housing, land-grabbing, speculative vacancy
- Real estate investment and speculation, housing market bubbles and crashes (e.g., 2008)
- Economic drivers: crises and inequality, loss of income in agriculture; economic stress with environmental degradation or conflict (“compound displacement”)
- Human migration and settlement abandonment
- Regional and rural development issues and the rural-urban divide

4. (Forced) Displacement and resettlement

- Conflict-related displacement: armed conflict, political persecution, human rights violations
- Climate-related displacement: floods, wildfires, desertification, land degradation, resource scarcity, ecosystem collapse
- IDPs, refugees, stateless persons, informal housing
- Living conditions in refugee camps and shelters
- Rapid-response shelter and legal asylum protections
- Community disaster-preparedness and early-warning networks

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6. International Organization for Migration (IOM). (annual). World migration report. Annual editions available at: <https://worldmigrationreport.iom.int/>
7. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). (2023). SDG 11 synthesis report 2023: Rescuing SDG 11 for a resilient urban planet. Retrieved from <https://unhabitat.org/hlpf2023>
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10. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). (annual). Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/publications/global-report>

Key International Regulatory Initiatives

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) — 1950
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) — 1978
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) — 1951
- Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC) — 2015
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction — 2015
- Cities Alliance — 1999

TASK Framework: Human Welfare → **Domain:** Safety and Basic Needs → **Subject:** 2.1.5 – Access to Energy

Definition: Access to energy is understood to mean that “all people have access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy” for the basic human needs of home lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, and access to networks. ([UN, SDG 7](#))

1. Universal access - Principles: clean, safe, affordable, reliable, sustainable, modern, and universal - Currently off-track for 2030 SDG-7 targets - Requires access to safe and clean cooking fuels, facilities, and technologies - Must fulfill basic domestic energy needs: lighting, cooking, heating, cooling - Importance of energy security & reliability - Energy poverty vs. fuel poverty	2. Clean energy - Clean cooking fuels (WHO standards): LPG, ethanol, biogas, solar cookers, electricity - Improved cooking technologies: meeting WHO emission standards of PM2.5 and CO₂. - Global disparities: access to clean cooking fuels and technology is lowest in Asia and Africa (> 2 billion people); slow progress over last decade - Health impacts: lack of clean cooking as major cause of indoor air pollution and related premature deaths - IEA net zero 2050 scenarios: more investment needed to meet 2030 goal of universal access; at current pace, 1.8 billion will still lack access in 2030	3. Affordable, modern, and reliable energy - SDG-7 targets: 7.1 (access), 7.2 (renewables), 7.3 (efficiency), 7.b (technology) - Role of policy in energy access, use, affordability - Energy production models: centralized vs. decentralized or local supply companies - Importance of technology transfers - Energy mix: local, national, global sources - Energy Development Index (EDI) - Energy security/insecurity	4. Energy use and consumption - Primary energy sources by region - Global energy mix - Total final and renewable energy consumption trends - The “Energy Ladder”: shift from traditional to modern energy with rising incomes - Energy use by income level, region - Supply and demand dynamics: cost, price, markets - Electricity generation by source
5. Energy efficiency - Electrification - Energy intensity / carbon intensity - Global primary energy intensity (global total energy supply per unit of GDP) - Energy sufficiency and conservation - Rebound effect (Jevons’ Paradox) - Innovative technologies: smart grids, efficient appliances - Low-emissions energy options: fuels, gases, electricity, etc.	6. Energy transition away from fossil fuels - Renewable energies: hydropower, wave, tidal, marine, geothermal, solar, wind - Low carbon energies: nuclear, hydrogen, bioenergy via biomass and biofuels - Emerging technologies and “bridge” solutions supporting a just transition - Ecological impacts of zero- and low-carbon energy - Critical minerals and metals - From ICE (internal combustion engine) to battery-powered cars - State leadership in fossil-fuel phase-out, regulation, and planning - Economic shifts: fossil-free GDP, divestment, fossil fuel subsidy reform, lobbying, market distortions reduction	7. Systemic impacts of energy access - Sustainable energy as enabler of “sustainable development” - Fossil fuel dependence as key driver of climate change - Environmental impacts: energy extraction degrading biodiversity, land, water - Social impacts: energy poverty deepening inequality, especially by gender and region - Human health impacts: respiratory, indoor pollution, particulate matter - Human development links: lighting, education, and safety outcomes tied to reliable energy - Energy poverty and inequality	8. Fossil fuels - Main sources: coal, oil and petroleum, natural gas - Derived products: hydrocarbons, kerosene, ethanol, methanol, liquified petroleum - Extraction and reserves: peak-oil concerns, unconventional and high-impact methods (strip mining, fracking, tar sands, oil shale,) - Oil spills from offshore drilling, pipelines, shipping - Methane leakage and “fugitive” gas emissions - Transition challenges: phasing out high-emission fuels while maintaining energy security and equity

Selected Bibliography	Key International Regulatory Initiatives
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TASK Framework: Human Welfare → Domain: Social Welfare → Subject: 2.2.1 — Basic Income and Decent Work

Definition:

Basic Income: “An income support mechanism typically intended to reach all (or a very large portion of the population) with no (or minimal) conditions.” (IMF, 2018)

Decent Work: “The opportunity of women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity” (ILO, 1999, in Raworth, 2017a)

1. Poverty

- Types of poverty: absolute, extreme, relative, multidimensional
- Measurement tools: income-based, consumption-based, Human Development Index (HDI), gender gap index
- Poverty alleviation strategies: conditional cash transfers, microcredit, social pensions
- Employment and poverty: informal labor, low wages, job insecurity as key drivers
- Poverty traps: impact on education, health care, nutrition, energy access, debt cycles
- Poverty and discrimination: gender, race, caste, disability

2. Decent work and employment

- Employment opportunities: job creation, unemployment, and underemployment trends
- Precarious work: informal economy, gig economy, working poor, and modern slavery
- Non-remunerated work: care work, volunteer work, reproductive labor
- Social dialogue and tripartism: employee rights, collective bargaining, union representation
- Decent work policies: minimum wages, labor-rights protection, and occupational safety
- Decent work as a human right: dignity of work and its intrinsic social value

3. Labor markets

- Labor demand and supply: employment types, wage levels, and structural trends
- Globalization and work: offshoring, outsourcing, labor migration
- Income inequality and wage stagnation: causes and socio-economic impacts
- Job quality: working conditions, job security and stability, and workers’ rights
- Skill mismatch: overeducation, undereducation, re-skilling, and up-skilling
- Meaningful vs. “bullshit” jobs: perceptions of work, satisfaction, employee morale, and emerging trends (green jobs and the “Great Resignation”)

4. Social protection: systems, reforms, limitations

- Social insurance programs: unemployment, pensions, and health insurance
- Social assistance and welfare services: cash transfers, food programs, and housing aid
- Approaches to poverty reduction: strength-based vs. deficit-based strategies
- Systemic limitations: coverage gaps, bureaucracy, and welfare traps, addressing modern slavery
- Reform debates: universal vs. targeted models; financing and sustainability

5. Basic income

- Living wages: ensuring income adequacy, reducing exploitation, improving bargaining power
- Social protection: insurances, welfare services, assistance schemes
- Universal basic income: universality, unconditionality, individuality, periodicity
- Macroeconomic levers: taxation, redistributive policies, maternity leave, care-work recognition, etc.
- Decent work as a human right: intrinsic value, dignity of work, meaningful work
- Reimagining work and welfare: unconditional support, right to non-work, and decoupling income from employment

6. Inclusion and equal opportunity

- Women in the labor market: wage gap, maternity leave, part-time work
- Recognition of unpaid care work: childcare, elder care, and domestic responsibilities
- Women’s empowerment: economic independence, decision-making, time use
- Racial and ethnic disparities: employment discrimination and wage inequalities
- People with disabilities: inclusive workplaces, accessible design, and disability benefits
- Brain drain and its impacts

7. Productivity and automation: impacts on work and income

- Defining productivity: labor productivity and total factor productivity
- Technological change to job market: job displacement, digitalization, AI, and skill-biased technical change
- Automation and job loss: risk assessment, economic and social consequences
- Regulation of automation: ethical use, labor standards, and transition planning
- Basic income as a response to automation: potential benefits and critiques

8. Societal impacts of work, income, and inclusion

- Poverty reduction: decent work and fair pay lower material and relative poverty
- Health and well-being: unemployment and job insecurity harm mental health, life satisfaction, stress levels
- Social cohesion: stable work supports community trust, participation, lower crime
- Empowerment and autonomy: income security strengthens bargaining power, choice, control over time
- Resilience: inclusive jobs and income protection build capacity to face social and economic shocks

Selected Bibliography	Key International Regulatory Initiatives
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TASK Framework: Human Welfare → **Domain:** Social Welfare → **Subject:** 2.2.2 – Social Equity

Definition: Social Equity concerns itself with the fair, treatment of people. There is a normative component, a sense of justice, that distinguishes it from equality (McSherry, 2013) In practice, Social Equity as a Social Foundation is concerned with reducing inequalities (be they in income, wealth, or opportunities) (Raworth, 2017).

1. Inequality

- Dimensions of inequality: economic, political, cultural, social, environmental, knowledge, spatial
- Intersectionality: overlapping inequalities that amplify exclusion and vulnerability
- Indicators for economic inequality: Gini, Palma, wealth gaps
- Climate vulnerability and inequality: biggest socio-economic consequences for those contributing least to emissions
- Poverty and inequality trends: relative, absolute, multidimensional
- Inequality in income, wealth, capital distribution between the top and bottom 10% and 50% of the population

2. Structural forms of inequity

- Unequal access to capital: economic, human, cultural, and social resources reproducing privilege
- Barriers to essential services: sanitation, water, food, healthcare, education, housing, etc.
- Global structural inequities: trade systems; the ongoing socio-economic effects of colonization, decolonization and neo-colonialism; debt burdens and relief
- Obstacles to the access of natural resources: native and indigenous rights, land tenure, food sovereignty
- Labor market inequities: brain drain, hiring discrimination, education gap, reduced opportunities, unfair labor practices and standards, gender considerations
- Macroeconomic systems: regressive tax regimes, limited social protection, and unequal wealth distribution

3. Discrimination

- Psychological origins: biases, prejudice, othering as sources of exclusion
- Direct, indirect, systemic discrimination forms
- Racial and ethnic: systemic racism, xenophobia, hate crimes
- Gender: sexism, pay gaps, harmful stereotypes
- Disability: ableism, accessibility barriers, stigmatization
- Religious: intolerance, lack of religious freedom, persecution
- Indigenous: land rights, cultural heritage, self-determination
- LGBTQ+: Homophobia, transphobia, “conversion therapy”, equal rights, discrimination in healthcare and employment
- Class and caste: barriers to income, mobility, education, decent work

4. Social justice and inclusion

- Equity and inclusion policies: DEI strategies, anti-racism initiatives, reconciliation, affirmative action, reparations
- Intergenerational equity: addressing demographic transition, health care, ageing populations
- International development funding, global institutions and decision-making in MDGs/SDGs frameworks
- International human rights frameworks: migrant, refugee, children, and youth rights, etc.
- Technological inequities: widening digital and innovation
- Environmental justice: just transition, international climate funds, disaster relief mechanisms

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- Refugee Convention (Refugee Rights Framework) – 1951
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) – 1997 (*World Social Reports – annual*)
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights – 2011
- World Inequality Lab & World Inequality Database – 2011
- ILO Decent Work Agenda & Just Transition Guidelines – 2015
- European Pillar of Social Rights – 2017
- European Social Climate Fund – 2023

TASK Framework: Human Welfare → **Domain:** Social Welfare → **Subject:** 2.2.3 – Gender Equality

Definition: Gender equality affirms that women and men, girls and boys have equal conditions, treatment, and opportunities for realizing their full potential, human rights and dignity, and for contributing to (and benefitting from) economic, social, cultural and political development. Gender equality is, therefore, the equal valuing by society of the similarities and the differences of men and women, and the roles they play. It is based on women and men being full partners in the home, community, and society. Sources: [UNICEF](#), [UN Global Compact](#)

1. Patriarchal social norms and historical legacies • Patriarchal societal structures, gender hierarchies • Religious and cultural traditions shaping gender roles: hegemonic and traditional masculinity, virility, feminization of care and household work • Gendered socialization of children • Lack of media representations of femininities, masculinities and diverse gender identities • Coloniality and colonial origins of gender systems	2. Discrimination: social legal, political • Women's underrepresentation in positions of power and decision-making • Right to vote, fight for universal suffrage • Embedded, structural discrimination forms: employment, property, movement, health, education, reproductive autonomy • Obstacles to equal property and inheritance, land tenure and ownership of productive resources • Legal definitions and global indicators of gender equality	3. Labor market segregation, economic structures and care work • Labor-force participation and access to formal employment • Discrimination and differences in hiring, promotion, pay • Occupational segregation: women underrepresented in STEM, overrepresented in care and service sectors • Exploitation, domestic work, vulnerability to poverty, informal work • Macroeconomics shifts in job markets: rise of women in higher education and service economies, economic displacement of less-educated men, backlash against DEI policies
4. Gender-based violence; reproductive rights • Sexual and gender violence against women & girls • FGM – Female genital mutilation • (Sex-)trafficking in women, sexual exploitation • Marriage: early, child, forced • Forced pregnancy • Intimate partner violence • Femicide and honor killings • Rape and principles of consent, The #MeToo movement • Cyberbullying and harassment	5. The Gender Lens • Education of girls: major lever of change in struggle against inequality, climate change, poverty • Addressing barriers for women in STEM and in low-income contexts • Men's health, emotional well-being, prevention of violence, high-risk behavior, suicide • Gender roles in family law, household management, and elderly care • Gender and community dynamics • Women and local resource management: food, water, energy, and energy security • Women and health: nutrition, medical care; maternal mortality rates; menstrual health and education, taboos; reproductive rights, access to sexual and reproductive care • Women and politics: representation, public decision-making, conflict resolution • Women and climate change: disaster risk reduction, mitigation, adaptation	6. Intersectional and compounded discrimination • Special protections for rural women • Non-binary identities and issues (LGBTQ+ etc.) • Structural gender discrimination • Intersectionality of gender (race, religion, identity) • Women most vulnerable in situations of conflict, climate change, food insecurity and natural hazards • Most vulnerable to poverty, informal work, exploitation • Intersectionality of masculinity, poverty and race discrimination: police brutality, police killings

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TASK Framework: Human Welfare → **Domain:** Human Flourishing → **Subject:** 2.3.1 – Education and Culture

Definition: Education is not only an end in itself but also a means to achieving the broad global development agenda. It is a basic human right that is vital for development. Education enables individuals, especially women, to live and aspire to healthy, meaningful, creative, and resilient lives. It strengthens their voices in community, national and global affairs. It opens up new work opportunities and sources of social mobility. (UNESCO, 2014) “ Culture and Education are the backbone of sustainable development, human rights and peace. Together, they shape who we are and who we will become” (UNESCO, 2025).

1. Centrality of education and culture

- A basic human right
- A global common public good
- Role in building basic skills and competences
- Role in human development, socialization
- Empowerment of youth, girls, marginalized groups
- Critical to early childhood development
- Role in identity formation
- A source of human emancipation and autonomy
- A lever for achieving the broad SDG agenda

2. Principles of quality education

- Principles: inclusive, equitable, lifelong (UNESCO), plus free, affordable, transformative, ICT-based
- Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI)
- Culturally responsive teaching
- Addressing learning disabilities
- Supply of qualified instructors and effective teacher training
- Targets and Indicators of SDG-4 (4.7)

3. Access to education
Enabling factors

- Free, affordable, universal
- Proximity and urban location
- Mother’s education
- Public funding, free school meals
- Expanding scholarships
- Inclusive safe school culture

Hindering factors

- Poverty and inequality, privatization
- Status as refugee / migrant
- Legal, financial, and structural issues
- Poor facilities / rural isolation (ICT and internet access)
- Drop-out and completion rates
- Child labor and child marriage

4. Girls’ education & empowerment
Impediments

- Patriarchal tradition and gender discrimination
- Religious fundamentalism
- Unsafe access
- Identifying and closing gender gaps

Benefits

- Positive impact on family planning, family health, child development, food security
- Benefits accrued to communities via local leadership, social cohesion, social and climate justice, political participation, environmental resilience, ecosystem regeneration

Priorities

- Access to reproductive health education
- Supporting girls in STEM education
- Achieving parity in participation / outcomes

5. Essential learning outcomes (Traditional)

- Formal, non-formal, and informal learning
- Functional literacy
- Reading proficiency
- Functional numeracy
- Information and communication technology skills
- Critical thinking
- Integrated problem-solving

6. Culture and sustainability

- Role of culture in achieving sustainability
- Art & Culture: preservation, conservation, heritage
- Access to culture: Obstacles and solutions
- Threats to culture: globalization / anglicization
- Cultural education for all: youth, adults
- Regional culture: arts & crafts, traditions, languages, food, music, dance, etc. / Culture and creativity
- Artistic expression for mental health
- Role of education in celebrating cultural diversity

7. Traditional Ecological Knowledge

- Indigenous ecological knowledge (IK)
- Indigenous sovereignty
- Spiritual and cultural significance of ecosystems
- Indigenous approaches to Earth resources use
- Adaptation & resilience strategies based on TEK
- Case studies highlighting successful integration of TEK into resource management

8. Education for Sustainability
Approaches and models

- Outdoor education
- Environmental education
- Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)
- Global Citizenship Education (GCE)
- Sustainability literacy
- Key competences in sustainability (UNESCO, GreenComp, etc.)
- Digital transformation of education

Pedagogy and teaching methods

- Experiential and place-based education
- Feminist pedagogy
- Critical pedagogy and eco-pedagogy

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- UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) – 1946
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Right to Education) – 1948
- UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education – 1960
- UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm) – 1972
- First Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education (Tbilisi) – 1977
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action – 1995
- OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) – 2000
- UNESCO Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) – 2005

TASK Framework: Human Welfare → **Domain:** Human Flourishing → **Subject:** 2.3.2 Peace, Justice, and Political Voice

Definition:

Peace and Justice — Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies and providing access to justice for all is both defined and achieved by the reduction of violence in all its forms, the rule of law, accountable and transparent institutions, and responsive, inclusive, participatory decision-making. (SDG-16)

Political Voice is a composite measure of freedom of expression, freedom of association, and meaningful political and civic engagement. Democratic governance of society and the economy rests on the right and capacity of citizens to engage in public debate—the essential importance of political voice.” [Raworth, DE-77] Moreover, ensuring ‘responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels’ is the focus of SDG Target 16.7. To this end, the World Bank captures perceptions of the extent to which a country’s citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and free media. (World Bank-Worldwide Governance Indicators).

1. Holistic approach to peace, justice, and political voice

- Peace: definitions, dimensions, and theories
- Justice: procedural, retributive, distributive, and restorative approaches
- Political voice: expression, participation, and influence
- Climate justice and peacebuilding frameworks

2. Political systems and governance

- Forms of government: democracy, authoritarianism, dictatorship, fascism
- Sovereignty, neocolonialism, and external influence
- Rule of law: equality, transparency, accountability
- Separation of powers: legislative, executive, judicial (+ press and economic as 4th and 5th power)
- Public participation in government: voting, petitioning, lobbying, and protest
- International law and relations
- Role of national and international NGOs

3. Human rights and global legal frameworks

- Key international human rights instruments and treaties: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international covenants, conventions
- Child labor and modern slavery: definitions, causes, impacts, and legal frameworks
- International Criminal Court: mandate, jurisdiction, and cases
- Combating impunity: transitional justice, war crimes tribunals, and truth commissions

4. Civil-political /economic-social-cultural rights

- Free speech: definitions, limits, and controversies
- Right to assembly: peaceful protests, strikes, and public gatherings
- Political participation: voting, representation, and accountability
- Access to information, right to privacy, protection from surveillance, digital rights (ICCPR)
- Right to education, work, housing, health care, water, culture, etc. (ICESCR)
- Rights of women (CEDAW) / Rights of the Child (CRC)

5. The role of media in politics and justice

- Press freedom
- Political polarization
- Disinformation and fake news
- Media’s role in peacebuilding, conflict escalation, and social justice movements
- Media concentration
 - Ownership patterns, market dominance
 - Impacts on democratic processes: media pluralism, access to information, bias
 - Regulatory approaches: antitrust laws, public service broadcasting

6. Impact of corruption on peace and justice

- Types of corruption: petty, grand, systemic
- Social: undermined trust in public institutions, erosion of social cohesion
- Political: instability, impaired governance
- Environmental: deforestation, waste management
- Economic: reduced development, increase inequalities, distorted market conditions, discourage investments
- Anti-corruption measures: transparency, whistleblowing, independent oversight

7. Inclusion and representation of minorities

- Inclusive education: accommodating diverse learning needs and abilities
- Inclusive employment: diversity and inclusion initiatives, equal opportunity laws
- Inclusive public policy: anti-discrimination laws, social services, representation
- Minorities in media and culture: lack of representation, stereotyping, cultural appropriation
- Role & voice of Indigenous Peoples

8. Global conflicts, refugees, and peacebuilding

- Political, economic, climate migrants and forcibly displaced peoples
- Refugee rights and challenges: asylum, statelessness, integration
- International peace treaties
- Illegal weapons trade: small arms, landmines, chemical and biological weapons
- Post-conflict reconciliation and transitional justice

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TASK Framework: Human Welfare → Domain: Human Flourish → Subject: Access to Networks and Human Interaction

Definition: Humans depend partly on their social system to meet their needs such as, for example, participation, or affection. The social system, meaning the network of interpersonal connections between individuals and between individuals and institutions, can be seen as a complex adaptive system with essential aspects. These are: trust, diversity, self-organization, learning, and common meaning. These aspects can be degraded through structural obstacles in the social system (the network) to individuals’ access to health, influence, competence, impartial treatment, and common meaning-making. When these structural obstacles degrade the essential components of a social system’s adaptive capacity, it can limit people’s possibilities to meet their needs through their networks and interactions. (Missimer et al, 2017, 2017a)

1. Social webs, networks, and capital - Human Network Theory: nodes, dyads, clusters, tipping-point dynamics (M. Gladwell) Social capital: definition, bonding/bridging/linking, “strength of weak ties” - Commons thinking (Ostrom): shared resources and cooperative management - Human-needs frameworks: Maslow, Max-Neef; Raworth’s Circles of Caring/Support Networks	2. Social system health and well-being - Complex adaptive systems: communities as evolving, self-organizing social structures - Missimer’s five adaptive elements: trust, diversity, shared meaning, learning, and self-organization - Structural barriers: exclusion from influence, competence, impartiality, meaning making - Exclusion cycles: bullying, harassment, stigma, discrimination; vulnerabilities and compounding inequalities; isolation / loneliness, mental-health impacts, addictions, elderly isolation, family-dynamic breakdown	3. Sustainable communities - Community building: inclusive, safe, and vibrant public, green, cultural, sports spaces - Resilience hubs: local preparedness for disaster and climate shocks - Access to nature: green-space design integrating ecological and social well-being - Access to water recreation facilities - Cultural identity and place-making: rituals and shared spaces that reinforce belonging	4. Sustainable and accessible mobility - Public transport: sustainable, affordable systems (rail, bus, BRT) ensuring universal access - Universal design: accessibility for children, older adults, and persons with disabilities - Safety and gender-sensitive planning: addressing harassment and barriers to women’s mobility - Integrated planning: links between transport, housing, and equitable city design
5. Digital networks integrity - Means of telecommunication; infrastructure gaps, last-mile coverage, affordability gaps - Digital inclusion: literacy, barriers in LDCs, youth digital-skills gap, remote education and work - Information ecosystems: freedom of speech vs. hate speech; disinformation, polarization, echo chambers, conspiracy theory; social-media coordination - Digital human rights: privacy, (mass) surveillance, cyber-bullying, protection of activists/whistle-blowers	6. Community participation, inclusiveness, agency - Participatory governance: budgeting, co-design, civic-tech / crowdsourcing tools - Collective organizing: unions, cooperatives, crowdfunding, social movements - Commons governance: Ostrom’s rules for shared decision-making and accountability - Participatory leadership and other deliberative approaches to community decisions - Job and support networks: pathways to decent work, worker solidarity, unions - Mutual-aid systems: inter-generational. And community-based care, informal-economy recognition, social protection nets - Links between mobility, care duties and women’s labor participation	7. Connecting across borders and scales - Global networks and flows: globalization, freedom of movement (Schengen Area), visas/barriers, multinational corporations and non-profit organizations - Diaspora and transnational civil-society ties: remittances, advocacy, knowledge exchange - Multi-scale governance: linking local, regional, and global decision-making systems - Indigenous and local knowledge systems: integration of human-nature interdependencies into global governance - Cross-cultural solidarity: global citizenship, empathy, and intercultural learning	

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