K ENTERPRISES

MODERNISATION SECURITY & INFRASRUCTURE

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KEnterprises.biz

"We're Problem Solvers"

Communication On Progress report 2021

K Enterprises with teams and partners, provide practical solutions to tackle sustainable development issues with an understanding of present challenges to help customers meet current and future demands.

We provide primary to tertiary sector solutions for governments, businesses, NGOs, and individual customer needs.

We're your international trade organisation with a unique culture.

We apply our problem-solving skills and methods to programmes and partnerships which are designed towards those explicit goals, falling into three main categories:

Modernisation, Security, and Infrastructure development.

We partner with some of the world’s leading companies and work with aid and development agencies to build better futures together. Holistic solutions for all industries whilst focusing on the sustainability agenda without compromise.

CONTRACT OF SALE OF REAL ESTA
Coolingoff period

Our Mission Statement

"To provide excellence in services, robust solutions, and technologies, to address the growing issues within environmental, social, and governance whilst working with the right partners to bridge the gap together."

We're Problem Solvers

K ENTERPRISES

Modernisation Security & Infrastructure

K Enterprises has been a signatory to the UN Global Compact (UNGC) since 2021. The Compact challenges businesses to operate according to 10 principles covering bribery and corruption, human rights, labour and the environment, gender equality, and the promotion of peace, justice and strong institutions. Our company's foundation is built on our values, which distinguish us and guide our actions.

We conduct our business in a socially responsible and ethical manner whilst respecting the laws of individual countries, support universal human rights, engage with governments to foster lasting relations, be a bridge for mutual development and stability.

Our Core Objectives

Modernisation

Security &

Infrastructure

The Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1: No poverty.

Goal 2: Zero hunger (No hunger)

Goal 3: Good health and well-being.

Goal 4: Quality education.

Goal 5: Gender equality.

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation.

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy.

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Goal 10: Reduced inequality

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production

Goal 13: Climate action

Goal 14: Life below water

Goal 15: Life on land

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Goal 17: Partnership for the goals

https://sdgs.un.org/goals

Statement of support from our CEO.

“As a UK 2022 finalist startup company, for the global category, K Enterprises and all our partners provide practical solutions to tackle sustainable development issues with an understanding of present challenges to help customers meet current and future demands. We engage with governments, UN partners, and other organisations to address the growing challenges of transitioning to net zero, food security, economic growth, clean water and sanitation, education, health, and robust technologies to save lives. We've integrated the SDGs into our business model as we believe in it's importance to building a better world together.

We're consistently developing and refining our corporate sustainability principles to enable us to continue to be a growing exemplary organisation measuring our performance against transparent targets. We're your international trade organisation with a unique culture. We know our work to build trust with emerging markets extends far beyond just commercial and development benefits. It allows us to be a bridge between our countries, promote ethical practices, trade, and partner for the goals. We understand the importance of building lasting partnerships to also address issues around human trafficking, supply chain corruption, and extremism. We understand that you can not tackle the SDGs in isolation and where there is a gap, other development issues arise, hindering the SDG goals to be met holistically.

Although we are still a start up, founded during the pandemic, we've risen from the ashes together with other organisations to rise to the challenge and again build better futures.

Our teams are committed with you for the goals and we are delighted to be part of such a great family.”

Gracias Kassongo WaMukendi, Chief Executive Officer, Founder of K Enterprises LTD, May 2022.

Initial challenges

Global closures due to the pandemic had affected our business and required us to adapt with changes. Our business relied on direct meetings, events, and other direct engagements. Virtual meetings occurred occasionally and shifting our approach and model proved to be both challenging yet necessary.

We we're also limited in resources as a start up however managed to gradually reduce any unnecessary activities to stay afloat. Meeting virtually with our global consultants and being present during this crisis enabled us to grow as team and share our sufferings whilst persevering with our shared vision.

Most of our meetings became virtual, our offices, and many of our consultants were either directly affected by Covid, their families having a direct impact on our progress.

What we did succeed to achieve during the pandemic was to focus on growing our partnerships for the goals. Goal 17 became a priority as we forecasted that as things start to normalise (lifting of closures, limited contact or Covid protocols) this would allow us as a business to resume engagements for the goals.

What we did find fascinating was the amount of interest from organisations who share our vision and have now over 37+ partners who have become very integrated into our business.

In addition, as a pilot we reached out to different levels government departments to understand the existing challenges that they were facing during the pandemic. We also have been in meetings with different branches of the UN to explore collaborations and get a better understanding of the realities during this crisis.

We have only recently resumed engagements and are still at the developmental phase of our business. However, we are confident that 2022 -2023 will be a much more successful year for us.

The report will share some of our experiences and understanding of current challenges and our commitment to support through collaborations.

Description of practical actions, solutions, and measurement of desired outcomes

We initially created different departments to focus on individual goals within the SDGs whilst implementing COVID-19 restrictions, remote working accommodations, and other matters that could affect our members/consultants rights and wellbeing.

We then proceeded with appointing members of the team to manage those departments, training, educate on the SDGs, introduce best practices and our anti - corruption policy, then assess solutions available to address current challenges within the respective goals. This allowed our consultants to focus on key areas of need then engage with our partners, UN departments, potential customers for collaborations.

Recruited consultants to join our organisation and be involved in enabling the SDGs through our different departments whilst exploring growth opportunities.

As an organisation to address the issues of inequality and promote fairness in labour, human rights, and to contribute towards the environment we've ensured that our consultants are from various ethnicities, promote multiculturalism, fairness for women and men where all of our consultants feel a sense of belonging within our organisation. We don't print papers unless necessary, all our staff use PDFs for presenting, we don't use business cards but virtual cards or LinkedIn, use recyclable bottles, share best practices to contribute towards net zero. We are very emotionally intelligent, have a work life balance, and respect the privacy of our consultants when they share their challenges especially with several members having families affected by the crisis. Our partners also love our culture and as a start up we wanted to ensure that the SDGs we're an integral part of our culture.

Our Anti - Corruption policy was introduced to ensure that at every levels of engagements that we avoided any activities such as:

- Bribery.
- Embezzlement, theft and fraud.
- Graft.
- Extortion and blackmail.
- Influence peddling.
- Corrupt networking.
- Abuse of discretion.
- Favouritism, nepotism and clientelism.

To deliver high-quality and robust solutions to address the SDGs and services to meet future demands in regards to impacts of environmental, social, governance (ESG) and climate issues, we understood the importance of having the right partners for the goals. This also required us to ensure that with due diligence we partnered with organisations with similar anti-corruption programs and addresses matters such as bribery, facilitation payments, political and charitable contributions, and gifts and entertainment. All our partners share this in common and we are delighted to be working together for the goals.

In FY2021, no incidents of corruption were reported to K Enterprises under this policy.

All our consultants are required to complete an anti-corruption training and we conduct a review program to assess compliance with anti-corruption policies and drive continuous improvement at every stage of development.

Our Anti - Corruption Policy

"Guiding Principles

At K Enterprises, our integrity is non-negotiable – we do not tolerate bribery of any kind – and we will not knowingly facilitate any other party's corrupt conduct.

We will never trade our integrity for a business opportunity. We believe it is important that public officials spend public money based on the merits of the deal, not for personal interests and this includes any NGO projects and government projects within our shared ESG ambitions.

We do not bribe. You must not offer, promise, give or accept money or anything of value to or from any person to improperly obtain or retain business, secure an improper advantage, or otherwise influence them to act improperly.

In addition, we do not allow third parties to bribe on our behalf and any impersonation of working for K Enterprises or being affiliated with K Enterprises without a formal contract or having a contract, and be in suspicion of being involved in any forms of bribery will be subject to legal actions. You may not use third parties to take actions that we cannot otherwise take ourselves. You must not ignore "red flags" that indicate that a third party may make illegal payments or engage in corrupt behaviour on K Enterprises behalf. We do not engage in activities that create the appearance of impropriety.

We maintain accurate records and report on our progress.

We comply with local laws and any due diligence for compliance. This Policy sets a global, minimum standard and provides the underlying principles to help our members, partners, customers, and directors uphold our anti-corruption commitment. However, many countries have more restrictive rules and you must comply with those requirements as well.

We observe a higher standard of conduct when dealing with public sector officials and private sector customers.

A public sector official may include any officer or employee of a public sector entity or quasi-public sector entity or any department, agency, or public international organization, any person acting in an official capacity for, or on behalf of, any such public sector entity or quasi-public entity or any department, agency or public international organization, members of the royal family, and candidates for a political office.

Any members, partners, or customers with knowledge or suspicion of any violations of this Policy must report these concerns with K Enterprises and we will ensure that all relevant actions are taken to address any concerns or activities. For scenarios and additional guidance on recognising circumstances suggesting a risk of bribery, kickbacks or other improper conduct, please contact us via team@kenterprises.biz.

For all our consultants, members, and directors, you must not provide or promise to provide anything of value to a third party to improperly influence a decision on their part. You may provide or accept gifts, meals, travel, entertainment and other items of value only when appropriate. You must never solicit any item of value from any third party.

We thank you for supporting our shared vision and our anti-corruption policy. We look forward to fostering a fruitful relationship with you as partners, teams, and customers.

K Enterprises

we're problem Solvers"

Description of practical actions, solutions, and measurement of desired outcomes - Continued

Goal 1.
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic reversed the steady progress of poverty reduction over the past 25 years. This unprecedented reversal is further exacerbated by rising inflation and the impacts of the war in Ukraine. It is estimated these combined crises will lead to an additional 75 million to 95 million people living in extreme poverty in 2022, compared to pre-pandemic projections. Almost all countries have introduced new short-term social protection measures in response to the COVID-19 crisis to protect people's health, jobs and income. If these measures continue, they will provide the needed assistance for the poor and help them move out of poverty.

We believe that innovation and leadership programs can bring the rigorous, immersive, collaborative, action-learning experience with entrepreneurship programs for the youth, commercial sector development projects and proposals. Environmental management programs, corporate innovation programs, strategies for leveraging ecosystems programs, entrepreneurship workshops and angel investment programs , constructing small affordable modern markets and large commercial hubs.

It is our aim this year to engage with governments, NGOs, and other organisations where there is the most need to partner for the goals. With our partners we are confident that we can provide bespoke solutions to help reduce the issues within Goal 1. In addition, E commerce development programs, transforming supply chain and processing machinery, distribution centres and production facilities systems and logistics are being explored. Warehousing and packaging systems.

In Progress

Goal 2.
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

In 2020, between 720 and 811 million people in the world were suffering from hunger – as many as 161 million more than in 2019. In the same year, over 30% – a stunning 2.4 billion people – were moderately or severely food insecure, lacking regular access to adequate food. This represents an increase of almost 320 million people in just one year.

Globally, 149.2 million or 22.0% of children under age 5 were suffering from stunting (low height for age) in 20202, decreasing from 24.4% in 2015. These numbers may, however, become higher due to continued constraints in accessing nutritious diets and essential nutrition services during the pandemic, with the full impact possibly taking years to manifest. To achieve the target of a 50% reduction in the number of stunted children by 2025, global efforts must double the annual rate of decline from its current annual reduction rate of 2.1% per year to 3.9% per year.

In three quarters of the limited number of countries with data, small scale food producers show an average annual income of less than half that of large-scale food producers. Similarly, the labour productivity of small-scale food producers continues to lag behind those of larger-scale producers. Among small-scale food producers, the income of women-headed production units is systematically lower than the income of those headed by men, only 50-70% of the income of those headed by men in half of the countries.

The world is still far from maintaining the genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals, either in the field or in genebanks. For 62% of local livestock breeds, the risk status remains unknown. Of the limited number of surveyed local livestock breeds, 72% are deemed at risk of extinction. At the same time, only 277 out of a global total of 7704 local livestock breeds have sufficient material in genebanks to reconstitute the breed in case of extinction.

Solutions

Vertical farming
Drone agriculture

Precision agriculture:
- Discover Disease Early
- Accurately Identify Crop Stress
- In-the-field Scouting through Precision Geolocation
- Compute Exact Fertilizer Dosages per Micro Plot
- Pin-point Multi-Layered Crop Assessment Maps
- Full Spatial Maps with Crop Trends Over Time
- Track the Success of Nutrient Applications
- Precision Nitrogen Recommendations

Smart Farming Solutions

The use of precision farming can not only help you get better yields but also reduce on your costs. With such agriculture technology, you do not need to apply fertilizer on your crops.

Agriculture

- Tractors
- Combines
- Self-Propelled Forage Harvesters
- Sprayers
- Balers
- Mower Conditioners
- Frontloaders
- Drills
- Gator Utility Vehicles
- FarmSight
- Training and consultancy

WASTE TO GREEN ENERGY

From our specialist branch:

Waste to Green Energy & Product
Waste to Energy (W2GE) is an advanced, next gen, two stage gasification technology, that guarantees the safe, green, zero emissions, destruction of all waste.

TYPES OF WASTE HANDLED BY THE W2E
All solid waste
All recycling
All hazardous and medical waste
All animal and marine waste
All organic waste
All construction waste

BENEFITS OF THE W2GE SOLUTION
OUR W2E TECHNOLOGY
The heart of GCR W2E technology is the Sonic Standing Wave Gasifier (SSWaG)
The (SWAG) unit is an evolution of the proven ”ecoPhaser” technology developed & deployed by EcoTech Canada, (with over a decade of emission and operations data available).

The Features of the SWAG:

– Safely burns almost everything (MSW – Biomass – Hazardous Waste)
– Burns at high temperatures (no dioxin, futans, VOC and prevents the reformation of long chain hydrocarbons)
– Extremely low initial emissions from the tight controls of the Flame characteristic (approx. 75% lower than Canadian & EU standards to begin with & before GCR Emissions mitigation Techs are applied)
– The very high flame temperatures ensures harmful emissions are destroyed – (eg. Dioxin, TCCD, PCB, PCDD, PCDF etc)
– All other containments (eg. Heavy Metals) are trapped in the Burner Ash & treated & neutralised separately
– The SWAG efficiently & safely destroys plastics, but requires a blend of other combustibles to achieve this; (max efficient blend 75% plastic)
– Due to the high temperatures, the Swag safely & efficiently destroys a wide range of Hazardous (& Medi-waste)

JOHN DEERE
Iso doc
GPS
11.0km/h
4.5 bar
30.0 m
JOHN DEERE
6250R
17:15
Machine
0
m/h
850
n/min
Eng Set Speed
1050
n/min
1300
n/min
Transmission
42.0
KPH
12.0
KPH
7.0
KPH
Engine Power
178.5 h
16.0
°C
97%
Front Hitch
Rear Hitch
88%
VAR STEER
ITEC
ISOBUS VT
MENU

Agricultural Financing included

Goal 3.
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

As of April 2022, COVID-19 had infected more than 500 million people and killed more than 6.2 million worldwide. However, the latest estimates suggest the global “excess deaths” directly and indirectly attributable to COVID-19 could be as high as three times this number. The pandemic has severely disrupted essential health services, shortened life expectancy, and exacerbated inequities between countries and people in access to basic health services, threatening to undo years of progress in some health areas. Furthermore, immunization coverage dropped for the first time in ten years, and deaths from tuberculosis and malaria increased. Based on data from 2015-2021, 84% of births worldwide were assisted by skilled health professionals, including medical doctors, nurses and midwives, an increase from 77% in 2008-2014. In sub-Saharan Africa, coverage is 20 percentage points lower. Available data does not reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the disruption of services, which may reverse gains made over the past decades.

Infectious diseases

An estimated 1.5 million new HIV infections and 680,000 deaths from AIDS-related causes occurred in 2020. The incidence of HIV infections globally declined by 39% between 2010 and 2020, far less than the 75% target agreed by the UN General Assembly in 2016. Measures to slow the spread of COVID-19 and the additional strain the new pandemic has placed on health systems have disrupted HIV services.

In 2020, an estimated 9.9 million people fell ill with tuberculosis (TB) worldwide. COVID-19 caused a rise in TB deaths for the first time in a decade, from 1.2 million in 2019 to 1.3 million in 2020 (excluding TB deaths in people with HIV). TB incidence is falling at about 2% per year, which is much slower than the 4–5% annual decline that was required to achieve the 2020 milestones of the End TB Strategy. Between 2018–2020, TB treatment reached 20 million people, only half of the global target.

Solutions

Hospitals
Health centres or clinics
Telehealth
Crisis commnications

Medical equipment

- Health Hospital Stretchers. Transporting patients is very important when dealing with emergencies.
- Defibrillators.
- Anesthesia Machines.
- Patient Monitors.
- Sterilizers.
- EKG/ECG Machines.
- Surgical Tables.
- Blanket and Fluid Warmers.
- Vaccines

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

- overalls and protective aprons.
- protective headgear - safety helmets, wide brimmed hats to protect against the sun.
- safety boots or shoes.
- safety glasses or goggles.
- gloves.
- respirators and masks.
- earmuffs and earpieces.

There were an estimated 241 million malaria cases and 627,000 malaria deaths worldwide in 2020. This represents about 14 million more cases in 2020 compared to 2019, and 69,000 more deaths. About two thirds of the additional deaths were linked to disruptions in the provision of malaria services during the pandemic. Africa was home to 95% of malaria cases and 96% of malaria deaths. Despite significant disruptions to health services caused by COVID-19, the global number of people requiring treatment and care for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) decreased from 2.19 billion in 2010 to 1.73 billion in 2020. Notably, in least developed countries (LDCs), 48% of the total population required NTDs treatment and care in 2020, down from 79% in 2010.

Non-communicable diseases, mental health and environmental risks

Globally, 74% of all deaths in 2019 were caused by noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). The probability of dying from any of the four main NCDs (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease) between age 30 and 70 declined from 19.9% in 2010 to 17.8% in 2019. This rate of decline is insufficient to meet this SDG target. Tobacco use rates have declined in 150 countries, contributing to the decline of the global average prevalence rate from 24.4% in 2015 to 22.3% in 2020. In fifteen countries, tobacco use rates are either steady or still going up. Global suicide death rate declined by 29% from 13.0 deaths per 100,000 population in 2000 to 9.2 deaths in 2019. Although the available data do not show an increase in suicide rates during the first months of the COVID-19 crisis, the pandemic has had a severe impact on the mental health and wellbeing of people around the world. In 2020, there was an 25% increase in prevalence of anxiety and depression worldwide.

Data for 2014-2020 show that the density of nursing and midwifery personnel in Northern America remains the highest, over 152 per 10,000 population— close to 4 times the global average of 40 per 10,000 and over 15 times that of sub-Saharan Africa and 8 times that of Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Despite a steady increase in the density of medical doctors per 10,000 population globally, the disparities between regions remains high—from an estimated 40 medical doctors per 10,000 population in Europe, to only 2 in sub-Saharan Africa.

Goal 4.
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The COVID-19 outbreak has caused a global education crisis. Most education systems in the world have been severely affected by education disruptions and faced unprecedented challenges. School closures brought by the pandemic have had devastating consequences for children's learning and wellbeing. It is estimated that 147 million children missed more than half of their in-class instruction over the past two years. This generation of children could lose a combined total of $17 trillion in lifetime earnings in present value. School closures affected girls, children from disadvantaged backgrounds, those living in rural areas, children with disabilities and children from ethnic minorities more than their peers. Insufficient skills are often mentioned as an impediment to effective Information Communication Technology (ICT) use. Based on data for 2017-2020, in only 10% of countries, more than 70% of individuals can carry out one of the activities that compose basic skills in the last three months, such as sending an e-mail with an attachment. In only 15% of countries, more than 40% of people have standard skills, such as creating an electronic presentation with presentation software. The percentage of young people completing upper secondary school increased from 54% in 2015 to 58% in 2020, slowing down relative to its progress in the preceding five-year period. It is too early to predict the effect of COVID-19 on completion.

Early indications from low-income countries based on phone surveys indicate a small decline in attendance upon a return to school but a larger increase in repetition, which may increase dropouts in coming years. Despite improvements, disparities in educational participation and outcomes are persistent. Gender inequalities remain for many indicators. For example, most countries with data have not achieved gender parity in the proportion of children meeting minimum learning proficiency standards in reading, and in the lower secondary completion rate. For the lower secondary completion rate, only one sixth of countries with data had parity between rural and urban areas, and almost no countries achieved parity between children of the richest and poorest households.

The participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age rose steadily in the years before COVID-19, from 69% in 2010 to 75% in 2020, but with considerable variation between countries (ranging as low as 13% to nearly 100%). This progress is threatened by the COVID-19 pandemic, as early childhood education and early grades school children – especially from low- and middle-income countries, are the most affected by education disruption. In most countries, early education facilities and schools were partially or fully closed for more than a full school year. Based on data for 2016-2018, the participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months among sub-Saharan Africa countries with data is typically around 5% or less, compared to over 40% in Northern American and many European countries.

Solutions

Universities & Colleges (construction)
Primary schools
Buses and training
Campuses
Teaching materials
Joint programs
ICT technologies

- Immersive Learning
- Notebooks
- Desktops
- Small-format Printers
- Large-format Printers
- Workstations
- Affordable Laptops

VR (virtual reality)
Interactive boards
Accreditations

Goal 5.
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030 and has been pushed further off track by the socioeconomic fallout of the pandemic. Women and girls remain disproportionately affected, struggling with lost jobs and livelihoods, derailed education, increased burdens of unpaid care work and domestic violence. Over 100 million women aged 25-54, with small children at home, are out of the workforce globally in 2020, including the more than 2 million who left the labour force due to the increased pressures of unpaid care work. Women's health services faced major disruptions and undermined women's sexual and reproductive health. And despite women's effective and inclusive leadership in responding to COVID-19, they are excluded from decision-making positions. Further, many countries do not have comprehensive systems to track budgets for gender equality, limiting the allocation of public resources for implementation of laws and policies. Efforts must be strengthened to ensure laws, policies, budgets and institutions advance gender equality. Discriminatory laws and legal gaps continue to prevent women from enjoying their human rights. Based on 2020 data from 95 countries and territories, more than half lacked quotas for women in the national parliament; while 83% included budgetary commitments to implement legislation addressing violence against women, 63% continued to lack laws defining rape based on the principle of consent. Although over 90% mandate non-discrimination based on gender in employment, almost half continued to restrict women from working in certain jobs or industries; and almost a quarter of countries did not grant women equal rights with men to enter marriage and initiate divorce. Violence against women and girls is prevalent across countries and affects women of all ages. Globally, over 1 in 4 (26%) ever-partnered women aged 15 years and older, that is 641 million women, have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a husband or intimate partner at least once in their lifetime in 2018.

Data on violence experienced by older women, including on specific forms such as being restrained, being ostracized or neglected, is urgently needed but remains largely unavailable. Only less than 10% of eligible data on intimate partner violence captures the prevalence of this violence against women aged 50 and older.

Solutions

Entrepreneurship programs for women with angel investment combined with ESG placement (bond structuring available)

Ecommerce

Youth development programs for young girls

ICT programs and technology training

Policing for women and safe hubs

Community development and regeneration

Rehabilitation programs

Rescue initiatives and joint collaborations

One in five young women worldwide (19%) were married in childhood in 2021. Child marriage is most common in sub-Saharan Africa, a region where progress has been modest, followed by South Asia, which has achieved greater declines. Globally, the prevalence of child marriage has declined by about 10% in the past five years. However, the profound effects of COVID-19 are threatening this progress, with up to 10 million additional girls at risk of child marriage in the next decade because of the pandemic.

The practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) has proved remarkably tenacious, despite efforts spanning nearly a century to eliminate it. At least 200 million girls and women alive today have been subjected to FGM, based on the latest available data from 31 countries, where the practice is concentrated. Nevertheless, several countries have seen some declines in the practice compared to 30 years ago.

On an average day, women spend about 2.5 times as many hours on unpaid domestic work and care work as men, according to the latest data from 90 countries and areas collected between 2001 and 2019. As of 1 January 2022, the global share of women in lower and single houses of national parliaments reached merely 26.2%, up from 25.6% in 2021. Women's share is slight over one third in local governments (in 135 countries with data). Well-designed legislated gender quotas, zero tolerance for violence against women in politics, and gender-sensitive and safer political environments are key to fast-track and sustain women's equal representation in decision-making.

Goal 7.
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Despite progress, there are still over 700 million people globally living in the dark and 2.4 billion cooking with harmful and polluting fuels. Although the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency has improved, progress is not fast enough to achieve SDG 7. The war in Ukraine is driving up global energy prices and increasing energy insecurity in Europe. To respond to the energy crisis, some European countries plan to speed up renewables transition and increase investments in renewables and energy efficiency, while some other countries plan a resurgence of coal, putting the green transition at risk. Between 2010 and 2020, the world population with access to electricity reached 91%, up from 83%, with 1.3 billion people gaining access. This still leaves 733 million people in the dark more than three quarters of them living in sub-Saharan Africa. In the 2018-2020 period, the annual access growth was 0.5 percentage points, which should accelerate to an annual average of 0.9 percentage points to achieve universal access by 2030, requiring significant efforts to reach the ones living in low-income and fragile and conflict-affected countries. In 2020, 69% of the global population had access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. While more than half of those without access to clean cooking fuels live in Asia, 19 out of the 20 countries with the lowest percentage of people having access to clean cooking were LDCs in Africa. The share of renewable sources in total final energy consumption amounted to 17.7% globally in 2019 - this is less than one percentage point higher than in 2015. The electricity sector records the largest share of renewables in total final energy consumption (26.2% in 2019) and drives most of the growth in renewable energy use, while the heat and transport sectors have seen limited progress. The global primary energy intensity—defined as the ratio of global total energy supply per unit of GDP—improved from 5.6 megajoules per dollar (2017 PPP) in 2010 to 4.7 megajoules in 2019. Since 2015, global energy intensity has improved by 1.6% per year on average, which is still short of the 3.2% annual rate now needed to reach SDG 7.3. International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean and renewable energy reached $10.9 billion in 2019, 23.6% lower than in 2018, showing a contraction even before the COVID-19 pandemic. A longer five-year moving average trend shows that average annual commitments decreased for the first time since 2008 by 5.5% from $17.5 billion in 2014-18 to $16.6 billion in 2015-19. Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries reached a record 245.7 Watts per capita in 2020. Since 2015, renewable capacity per capita increased by 57.6%, but SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs lagged behind–it would take LDCs and LLDCs almost 40 years and SIDS almost 15 years to reach the same progress as the developing countries reached on average in 2020.

Solutions

Entrepreneurship programs for women.

Ecommerce

Youth development programs for young girls

ICT programs and technology training

Policing for women and safe hubs

Community development and regeneration

Rehabilitation programs

Rescue initiatives and joint collaborations

Goal 8.
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Although the global economy started to rebound in 2021, waves of spreading COVID-19 infections, together with rising inflation, major supply-chain disruptions, policy uncertainties, and unsustainable debt in developing countries, caused the global economy to slow down at the end of 2021. The conflict in Ukraine is expected to seriously set back global economic growth in 2022. Following an increase of about 1.4% in 2019, global real GDP per capita decreased sharply by 4.4% in 2020. Global real GDP per capita is estimated to rebound at a growth rate of 4.4% in 2021 and projected to increase again by 3.0% in 2022 and 2.5% in 2023 based on pre-war estimations. The war in Ukraine is likely to downgrade global growth. The real GDP of LDCs increased by 5.0% in 2019 and showed no growth in 2020 because of the disruption caused by the pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in unprecedented and volatile developments in labour productivity levels. Globally, output per worker grew at an average annual rate of 1.6% between 2015 and 2019. In 2020, the output per worker dropped by 0.6%, the first such decline since 2009. Global labour productivity rebounded sharply in 2021, rising by 3.2%. Prior to the onset of the pandemic, informal employment represented 60.2% of global employment in 2019. COVID-19 containment measures and mobility restrictions prevented labour reallocation to informal employment. Rather than becoming unemployed or shifting to informal jobs, as in previous crises, laid-off employees and self-employed workers alike left the labour force. A disproportionate impact on informal workers was reflected in a decline in the informal employment rate in some countries at the height of the crisis, which has left informal workers and their families in a highly precarious position, exposed to sudden income losses and heightened risks of falling into poverty. In 2021, 4.3% of global working hours were lost compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, which is equivalent to a deficit of 125 million full-time jobs (assuming a 48-hour working week). The proportion of the world's youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is now at its highest level since 2005. The NEET rate had remained unchanged from 2015 to 2019 at 21.8%, but increased to 23.3% in 2020, an increase of almost 20 million youth. Although youth represented only 13% of total employment before the crisis, they made up 34.2% of the 2020 decline in employment. Meanwhile, both technical and vocational education and on-the-job training suffered massive disruption, forcing many young people to quit their studies. Latest estimates indicate that the number of children in child labour rose to 160 million (63 million girls and 97 million boys) worldwide at the beginning of 2020 – an increase of 8.4 million children in the last four years. This translates to almost 1 in 10 of all children in child labour worldwide.

Goal 9.
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The manufacturing industry showed recovery from the pandemic in 2021, though the rebound is uneven across countries, with stagnations in LDCs. Almost one in three jobs in the manufacturing industry had been negatively impacted during the pandemic. Higher technology industries had a better performance and recovered faster, providing a strong example of how important technological innovation is to achieve SDG 9. Because of the pandemic, nearly one in three jobs in manufacturing supply chains globally are likely to have undergone termination, a reduction in working hours or payment, or other worsened conditions. The share of manufacturing employment in total employment thus decreased significantly from 13.7% in 2019 to 13.1% in 2020. Small industrial enterprises are more vulnerable to economic downturns than larger firms due to heir limited financial resources and greater supply chain dependencies. Although governmental support plays a key role in supporting small enterprises to survive and thrive during and after the crisis, such a stimulus is hardly available in low-income countries. Only 15.7% of small-scale industries in sub-Saharan Africa received loans or lines of credit, compared with 44.2% in Latin America and the Caribbean, based on survey data from 2006-2020. Global carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions declined by 5.8% in 2020, or almost 2 billion tons – the largest decline since 1990 and almost five times greater than the 2009 decline that followed the global financial crisis. Despite the decline in 2020, global energy-related CO2 emissions remained at 31.5 billion tons, which contributed to CO2 reaching its highest average annual concentration in the atmosphere. In 2021, global energy-related CO2 emissions rose by 6.0% to 36.3 billion metric tonnes, their highest ever level, as demand for coal, oil and gas rebounds with the economy. Most of the industries using medium - and high-technology have reached pre-pandemic levels, except for motor vehicles and other transport equipment. The production of motor vehicles is facing larger challenges worldwide due to supply chain disruptions of resources and intermediate goods. However, the share of medium- and high-technology manufacturing in total manufacturing was only 21.4% in sub-Saharan Africa and 10.5% in LDCs, compared to 47.7% in Europe and Northern America in 2019. In most developing countries, mobile broadband (3G or above) is the main way—and often the only way—to connect to the Internet. Now 95% of the world population has access to a mobile broadband network. Between 2015 and 2021, 4G network coverage doubled to reach 88% of the world's population. However, the coverage gap remains significant in LDCs and LLDCs, where 17% of the population remains without any access to a mobile broadband network.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Weak recoveries in emerging markets and developing economies are expected to raise between-country inequality. Globally, refugees were at the highest absolute number on record in 2021. The war in Ukraine is creating one of the largest refugee crises of modern times.

Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, more than three-fifths of countries with available data saw higher growth in household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population than the national average. The pandemic is threatening to reverse this trend. In 2020
many countries saw declines in the growth of the bottom 40% of greater magnitude than the national average.

By mid-2021, the number of people who were forced to flee their countries due to war, conflict, persecution, human rights violations, and events seriously disturbing public order had grown to 24.5 million, the highest absolute number on record. For every 100,000 people, 311 are refugees
outside their country of origin – this is an increase from 216 in 2015. Globally, in 2021, 62.3% of 138 countries with data reported having a wide range of policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, defined as having policy measures for 80% or more of the 30 sub-categories under the six domains of the indicator.

For goals 8-10 our teams are exploring the best solutions to support and have been engaged with various partners. We endeavour within the next report (2022) to share on progress however remain committed towards helping governments meet their agenda 2030 - 2050.

Goal 11.
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

As epicentres of the COVID-19 crisis, many cities have suffered from insufficient public health systems, inadequate basic services, a lack of well-developed and integrated public transport systems and inadequate open public spaces, as well as the economic consequences of lockdowns. As a result, the pandemic is likely to further increase the number of slum dwellers. To improve the lives of over one billion slum-dwellers, there is an urgent need to focus on policies to improve health, affordable housing, basic services, sustainable mobility and connectivity. Over the years, the number of slum dwellers continues to grow and it was over one billion in 2020. Slum dwellers are most prevalent in three regions, which are home to about 85% of the slum residents in the world -- Central and Southern Asia (359 million), Eastern and SouthEastern Asia (306 million), and sub-Saharan Africa (230 million). Data for 2020 from 1,510 cities around the world indicates that, on average only about 37% of the urban areas are served by public transport, measured as a walking distance of 500 metres to low-capacity transport systems (such as buses or trams) and/or 1,000 metres to high-capacity systems (such as trains and ferries). With variations in population concentrations within the cities, this translates to only about 52% of the world population having convenient access to public transport. In 2022, the global average municipal solid waste (MSW) collection rate in cities is at 82%, and the average MSW managed in controlled facilities in cities is 55%. The MSW collection rates in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania are less than 60%. Uncollected waste is the source of plastic pollution, GHG emissions, and incubation for infections. Data for 2020 from 1072 cities point to a poor distribution of open public spaces in most regions. In these cities, only about 38% of the urban areas are located within 400 meters of walking distance to an open public space, which translates to only about 45% of the global urban population having convenient access to these spaces. As of March 2021, 156 countries have developed national urban policies, with almost half (74) already in the implementation stage. A further breakdown shows that 40% of the countries are in the early stages of developing their plans, while 12% are monitoring and evaluating how well these plans are functioning.

By the end of 2021, 98 countries have reported having local governments with disaster risk reduction strategies, an increase from 51 countries in 2015. However nothing concrete enough for the eventuallity of another crisis.

Goal 12.
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Developing countries bear a large part of the climate, biodiversity and pollution impacts of resource intensive production processes, while not reaping their benefits. This situation has been made worse by the impacts of the pandemic.

In 2021, 83 policy instruments supporting the shift to SCP (Sustainable Consumption and Production) were reported by 26 countries, bringing the total number of policies developed, adopted and/or implemented up to 438 (reported by 59 countries and the European Union for 2019-2021). The global material footprint continues to grow, although the pace has slowed. The average annual growth rate of the global material footprint for 2015–2019 was 1.1%, compared to 2.8% for 2000–2014, indicating a slowdown in the growth of economic pressure on the environment.

The global material footprint continues to grow, although the pace has slowed. The proportion of food lost globally after harvest on farm, transport, storage, wholesale, and processing levels, is estimated at 13.3% in 2020, with no visible trend since 2016, suggesting that structural patterns of food losses have not changed. At the regional level, sub-Saharan Africa has the highest losses at 21.4%, with food being lost in large quantities between the farm and retail levels. In addition to food loss, it is estimated that 931 million tonnes of food, or 17% of total food available to consumers in 2019, was wasted at household, food service and retail level. Subsequent evidence suggests that household food waste declined during COVID-19 lockdowns but has since returned to pre-pandemic levels.

COVID-19 aggravated the global crisis on pollution, in particular plastics pollution, making the effective implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions so much more urgent and important. The year 2021 was marked by the establishment of a new global regime for controlling trade of plastic wastes for better transparency and tracing following the adoption of the Plastic Waste Amendments to the Basel Convention in 2019.

As of December 2020, 40 countries had reported on Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans (or equivalent legal dispositions), to encourage the procurement of environmentally sound, energy-efficient products, and to promote more socially-responsible purchasing practices and sustainable supply chains. In 2020, governments spent $375 billion on subsidies and other support for fossil fuels. While consumer subsidies decreased compared to 2019, this is largely due to low oil prices and decreased demand during the pandemic rather than structural reforms.

Goal 13.
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Increased heatwaves, droughts and floods caused by climate change are destroying the planet and affecting billions of lives worldwide. Despite the temporary reduction of CO2 emissions in 2020, global energy-related CO2 emissions are projected to rebound and grow by 4.0% as demand for coal, oil and gas rebounds with the economy in 2021. Based on current national commitments, global emissions are set to increase by almost 14% over the current decade, which could lead to a climate catastrophe unless governments, the private sector and civil society work together to take immediate action.

As of 31 December 2021, 123 countries have reported the adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies, an increase from 55 countries in 2015. The number of countries with disaster risk reduction strategies that promote policy coherence with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, has reached 118, compared to only 44 in 2015. The COVID-19 crisis highlighted a further accelerated global effort and a more systemic and multi-hazard approach to disaster risk reduction strategies.

Our teams have been engaging with governments and NGOs to partner for the goals and we have noticed an increasing appetite for green technologies. Countries agreed to take concrete steps towards creating health systems that are resilient to growing climate impacts, while many countries also committed to transform their health systems to be more sustainable and low carbon. COP26 brought together world leaders to act together to limit temperature rises and climate change. The main objectives of the COP26 meeting were to: commit to more ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. discuss measures to adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change. Burning fossil fuels, cutting down forests and farming livestock are increasingly influencing the climate and the earth's temperature. This adds enormous amounts of greenhouse gases to those naturally occurring in the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect and global warming. We are committed to addressing this problem together this year through our teams and partners. Goals 12-13 are in parallel and we understand that the reasons for hunger and food insecurity are many and vary from country to country, but generally, it is a result of conflict, poverty, economic shocks such as hyperinflation and rising commodity prices and environmental shocks such as flooding or drought.

Goal 14.
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The world's oceans and seas continue to struggle against increased acidification, eutrophication and plastic pollution, endangering the planet's largest ecosystem and billions of livelihoods depending on them.

The pandemic has not eased that burden, where plastic waste has steadily entered the global ocean due to an increase in single-use plastic primarily from medical waste. Due to initial lockdowns from the COVID-19 pandemic, most countries experienced a 40% to 80% decline in fish production, with small-scale fisher communities hardest hit. The pandemic also led to a dramatic reduction in tourism, causing substantial income losses for coastal and island communities.

Ocean acidification is the consequence of uptake of atmospheric CO2 by the ocean, resulting in a decreasing pH and increasing acidification of the ocean, thereby negatively affecting marine organisms and ocean services. Data collected from 308 stations from 35 countries in 2022 highlights the growing capacity of countries to observe the continued decline of ocean pH in the global ocean as well as the strong regional differences in the pace of change.

Between 2018 and 2022, the average degree of implementation of international instruments to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing as measured by the indicator has improved across the world. In this period, the global aggregated indicator has risen from 3 to 4 (out of a maximum score of 5). Countries have thus made good overall progress with close to 75% scoring highly in their degree of implementation of relevant international instruments in 2022 compared to 70% in 2018.

In the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022, the degree of adoption of regulatory frameworks supporting small-scale fisheries and promoting participatory decision making has improved worldwide. The average global score has risen to 5 out of 5 in 2022, up from 4 out of 5 in 2020 and 3 out of 5 in 2018.

There are 5.25 trillion pieces of plastic waste estimated to be in our oceans. 269,000 tons float, 4 billion microfibers per km^2 dwell below the surface. 70% of our debris sinks into the ocean's ecosystem, 15% floats, and 15% lands on our beaches. We are working closely with our partners to introduce solutions to help governments and NGOs.

Goal 15.
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Continued global deforestation, land and ecosystem degradation, and biodiversity loss pose major risks to human survival and sustainable development. Even as efforts are made in sustainable forest and natural resource management, commitments and instruments designed to protect, restore and sustainably use forests and biodiversity need to be urgently carried out to ensure healthy, resilient societies. The world's forest area continues to decrease but at a slightly slower rate compared to previous decades. The proportion of forest area fell from 31.9% of total land area in 2000 to 31.2% in 2020. Despite the overall loss of forest, the world continues to progress towards sustainable forest management. Between 2010 and 2020, the share of forests under certification schemes, the proportion of forest within protected area and the proportion of forests under a long-term management plan increased globally. Safeguarding Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) through the establishment of protected areas or other effective area-based conservation is an essential contribution towards SDGs 14 and 15. As of February 2022, 129 countries had committed to set their voluntary targets for achieving land degradation neutrality, and in 71 countries, governments had already officially endorsed these targets. Overall, commitments to land restoration are estimated at 1 billion hectares, out of which over 450 million hectares are committed through land degradation neutrality targets. Presenting tremendous opportunities for development projects. In 2021, a total of 234 biodiversity-relevant taxes are in force, spanning 62 countries. While these policy instruments provide incentives for SCP and thus, to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, they also generated revenue in the order of $8.9 billion a year (2017-2019 average). Nearly all countries (98%) have adopted national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species, although there is wide variation in the coverage of this legislation across sectors. There has been a steady upward trend in the number of countries incorporating biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems. Most countries have established national targets in relation to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2. However only about a third of countries are reporting that they are on track to reach or exceed their national targets. Despite progress, Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 was not met by 2020. As of March 2022, 89 countries and territories have implemented the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) to make nature count in policies and build back better through accounts for natural resources and/or ecosystems. This number is unchanged from 2021. Four countries started compiling the newly adopted SEEA Ecosystem Accounting in 2021.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study analysing the impact of terrorism for 163 countries covering 99.7 per cent of the world's population. The GTI report is produced by the Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP) using data from Terrorism Tracker and other sources. The GTI produces a composite score so as to provide an ordinal ranking of countries on the impact of terrorism. The GTI scores each country on a scale from 0 to 10; where 0 represents no impact from terrorism and 10 represents the highest measurable impact of terrorism. Given the significant resources committed to counter terrorism by governments across the world, it is important to analyse and aggregate the available data to better understand its various properties. One of the key aims of the GTI is to examine these trends. It also aims to help inform a positive, practical debate about the future of terrorism and the required policy responses.

- Despite global terrorist attacks increasing to 5,226 in 2021, deaths declined slightly by 1.2%.
- The Ukraine conflict is likely to drive a rise in traditional and cyber terrorism, reversing previous improvements in the region.
- Terrorism in the West declined substantially, with attacks falling by 68%. The US recorded its lowest score since 2012.
- Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 48% of global terrorism deaths.
- The Sahel is home to the world's fastest growing and most-deadly terrorist groups.
- Islamic State (IS) replaces the Taliban as the world's deadliest terror group in 2021, with 15 deaths per attack in Niger.
- Terrorism has become more concentrated, with 119 countries recording no deaths, the best result since 2007.
- In the West, politically motivated attacks overtook religious attacks, which declined by 82%. There were five times more political attacks than religious attacks.
- Terrorists are using more advanced technologies including drones, GPS systems and encrypted messaging services.

More recently, terrorist activity has been concentrated in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa with both regions having recorded more terrorism deaths than MENA since 2018. However, pleas for global peace are growing louder as the world witnesses the highest number of violent conflicts since 1945, with approximately 2 billion people living in conflict-affected countries by the end of 2020.

Amid these crises and despite COVID-19 pandemic movement restrictions, forced displacement has continued to occur and even grow. As of the end of 2020, 82.4 million people have been forcibly displaced worldwide— meaning 1 in 95 persons is now forcibly displaced. These numbers will increase as the war in Ukraine is estimated to have already displaced over 7 million people in the country. The costs of war and conflict are high, affecting the poorest and most vulnerable the most and leading to global impacts and escalating humanitarian needs. Globally, around 437,000 people were victims of homicide in 2020. Between 2015 and 2020, the global homicide rate declined by 5.2% (from 5.9 homicides per 100,000 population to 5.6). Women and girls are disproportionately impacted by lethal violence in the home, accounting for around 60% of all homicide victims killed by intimate partners or other family members. The UN recorded at least 11,075 civilian conflict-related deaths in 12 of the world's deadliest armed conflicts in 2021. This translates to 4.1 civilians per 100,000 population; one in eight of those deaths was a woman or child. Compared to 2020, the number of deaths decreased by 26% and by 80% compared to 2015. Despite the overall reduction, many of these situations are fragile with growing and ongoing risks of escalation and associated violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law. As of 12 April 202, OHCHR recorded 1,932 civilians killed in Ukraine conflict and the actual figure is considerably higher. Violence against children is widespread, affecting children regardless of wealth or social status. In 76 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries with available data from 2013 to 2021, 8 in 10 children aged one to 14 years of age were subjected to some form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment at home in the previous month. In 2018, for every 10 victims of human trafficking detected globally, about five were adult women and two were girls. About one third of the overall detected victims were children. The sharp increase in unemployment rates brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to increase trafficking in persons. Ukrainian refugees, mostly women and children, are also particularly at risk of human trafficking and exploitation. Only 60 countries (mostly low- and middle-income) have internationally comparable data on sexual violence in childhood against girls and only 12 have produced such data for boys. Across regions with representative estimates in 2020, the prevalence of sexual violence in childhood among young women aged 18-29 ranges from 2% in Central and Southern Asia to 7% in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand). By the end of 2020, 11.2 million people were held behind bars compared to just under 11.8 million people in 2019—the first decrease in the last two decades. This re-education can be attributed to various reasons, including the emergency release of prisoners and reduced admissions of new detainees due to court delays or reduced crime and/or law enforcement activities during the lockdown measures following the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the share of prisoners held in detention without being sentenced was roughly 1 in every 3 prisoners, the same level since 2000. On average, Member States with available data successfully traced 28% of seized weapons that are potentially traceable between 2016 and 2020. In 2018-2019, according to available data, national authorities destroyed on average 48% of the weapons seized, found and surrendered. Globally, almost one in six businesses face requests for bribe payments by public officials, based on establishment-level data from 145 countries surveyed during 2006-2021.

SEMAR
GOBIERNO FEDERAL
MARINA

Security

How is security related to development?

The relation between security and development work both ways, there is no development without security and there is no security without development.

By providing all children with proof of legal identity from day one, their rights can be protected and universal access to justice and social services can be enabled. Yet the births of around 1 in 4 children under age 5 worldwide today have never been officially recorded based on data for 2012-2021. Only half of children under five in sub-Saharan Africa have had their births registered. Access to information (ATI) laws have been adopted by 135 countries as of 2021, with at least 30 adopting such guarantees since 2015. However, implementation of these guarantees could be improved. Out of 91 countries and territories with ATI laws, only 44% had data in 2020 on the number of requests for information received, indicating some difficulties faced by public bodies to treat and follow up ATI requests during the COVID-19 pandemic.

With our partners we are able to provide programs to modernise police, improve community safety, and especially tackle human trafficking.

Trafficking affects women, men and children, and involves a range of exploitative practices. Trafficking was traditionally associated with the movement of women and girls into sexual exploitation. The international legal definition set out above makes clear that men and women, boys and girls can all be trafficked—and that the range of potentially exploitative practices linked to trafficking is very wide.

Below are some of the most commonly reported forms of human trafficking and modern slavery.

Sexual Exploitation. This is when someone is deceived, coerced or forced to take part in sexual activity.
Labour Exploitation.
Domestic Servitude.
Forced Marriage.
Forced Criminality.
Organ harvesting.

In all of our engagements with partners, governments, and NGOs there is a consistent issue surrounding human trafficking and made this a priority this year to raise awareness together. We have also noticed a pattern where human trafficking is directly linked to terrorism or motivated violence. Disinformation remains at the top and we are aware of how disinformation hinders the SDGs allowing organised groups to continue to take advantage of those most vulnerable. With our global partners, we are able to provide programs to educate on such matters and help address these issues.

The following are key features of the new international legal understanding about trafficking:

Trafficking does not require the crossing of an international border. The definition covers internal as well as cross-border trafficking. That is, it is legally possible for trafficking to take place within a single country, including the victim's own.

Trafficking is not the same as migrant smuggling.

Migrant smuggling involves the illegal, facilitated movement across an international border for profit. While it may involve deception and/or abusive treatment, the purpose of migrant smuggling is to profit from the movement, not the eventual exploitation as in the case of trafficking.

Trafficking does not always require movement. The definition of trafficking identifies movement as just one possible way that the "action" element can be satisfied. Terms such as "receipt" and "harbouring" mean that trafficking does not just refer to the process whereby someone is moved into situations of exploitation; it also extends to the maintenance of that person in a situation of exploitation.

It is not possible to "consent" to trafficking.

International human rights law has always recognized that the intrinsic inalienability of personal freedom renders consent irrelevant to a situation in which that personal freedom is taken away. This understanding is reflected in the "means" element of the definition of trafficking. As noted by the drafters of the Trafficking Proto col: "once it is established that deception, coercion, force or other prohibited means were used, consent is irrelevant and cannot be used as a defence."

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Goal 17 is still a top priority for our teams as we understand the importance of partnering for the goals. Despite a strong rebound of global foreign direct investment (FDI) and remittance flows, many developing countries are left with competing priorities for limited fiscal space and finding it harder than ever to recover economically. With the pandemic far from over and vaccine distribution grossly unequal across the globe, there is threat of a 'two-tiered' COVID19 recovery. With the global system facing a multitude of crises across the social, health, environmental and peace and security spectrum, there is an urgent need for scaled up international cooperation to find lasting solutions. We have been in meetings with governments and in the process of partnering to help them meet their agenda 2030.

Based on most recent data, across approximately 130 economies, government revenue accounted for approximately 34% of GDP on average in 2020. In addition, the average overall tax burden or revenue in the form of taxes, is 25% of GDP amongst advanced economies and 16% of GDP amongst emerging market and developing economies. Net ODA flows were $177.6 billion (current price) in 2021, an increase of 3.3% in real terms compared to 2020, reaching a new peak. This is equivalent to 0.33% of DAC donors' combined gross national income, up from 0.32% in 2020 but below the target of 0.7% ODA to GNI. Since the SDGs were adopted in 2015, net ODA has increased by 20%. Global FDI flows showed a strong rebound in 2021, up 77% to an estimated $1.65 trillion, from less than $1 trillion in 2020, surpassing their pre-COVID-19 level. Despite COVID-19, remittance flows to low and middle-income countries were projected to have grown a strong 7.3% to reach $589 billion in 2021.

The latest data show that uptake of the Internet accelerated during the pandemic. The number of users surged by 782 million to reach 4.9 billion people in 2021, or 63% of the population, up from 4.1 billion people in 2019. Globally, in 2020, 62% of men were using the Internet, compared with 57% of women. Fixed broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily, attaining 17 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants on a global average in 2021. In the LDCs, despite double-digit growth, fixed broadband remains a privilege of the few, with only 1.4 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. Growth in trade of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) over 2015-2020 was 5% which, while positive, represented a drop in the overall growth rate prior to COVID-19 (8% growth rate over 2015-2019). While the pandemic has had a negative impact on international trade, those countries with strong economies, large manufacturing and/or financial bases and a focus on innovation are increasing their investment and trade in ESTs. The latest figures from 2020 indicate that agriculture and clothing products continue to face the highest tariff rates at about 6%, followed by textiles at 4% and industrial products at 1.4%.

Our Committment To Implementing the Ten Principles into Strategies & Operations

K Enterprises will continue to support and implement the Ten Princimples in all our strategies and operations.

Human Rights
Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour
Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and
Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment
Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-Corruption
Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

We will also continue to take action in support of the UN goals and issues with are partners especially in the areas of:

- Environment
- Creation of clear methodologies for sustainable development indicators.
- Focus on local and regional needs whilst being corporately responsible.

Corporate Sustainability Governance and Leadership

Corporate sustainability governance helps us as a company implement sustainability strategy across the business, manage goal-setting and reporting processes, strengthen relations with external stakeholders, and ensure overall accountability.

K Enterprises and our partners will continue to follow best practices and as a start up in this growth journey, we will continue to explore avenues to positively influence environmental, social and economic development through our practices and market presence. Focusing on people, our planet, and not just profits.

What makes us unique?

We are an organisation that is socially and environmentally responsible, that embraces creativity, diversity, continuous growth and is rewarding for our members and shareholders. We are also a platform for professionals from around the world to collaborate in building better futures. In this, we implement best practices to inspire and propose solutions to the overall goals.

We partner with some of the world's leading companies such as HP, Samsung, Everbridge and BlackBerry, as well as working with aid development agencies to build better futures together. Holistic solutions for all industries whilst exploring avenues to continue to provide the best for our customers. Our prices are fair, we support ethical trade and work with ethical partners, and embrace innovation without harming the fabric of any society we encounter.

We provide excellence in security services and technologies, to address the growing issues within terrorism, whilst working with the right partners to save lives together, giving peace of mind, assurance of protection, and safety for our clients, their customers and the public in which we come into contact with.

We also work closely with our partners to support NGOs and businesses to accelerate growth and win together, whilst enabling environmental, social, and governance projects through robust green technologies, infrastructure solutions, and consultancy to benefit the communities where we work. We enable governments to focus on their core development agendas with a partner they can trust for the goals, attracting ethical investors in the process.

Our practice of returning to society what we earn evokes trust among consumers, our members, shareholders and the communities we engage with. As we grow in this mutual journey, we will continue to bridge the gap through practical problem solving principles for the SDGs. We are committed to protecting the environment, health, and safety of our members, customers, and the global communities where we operate.

We help global investors focus on investing and preserving capital in a sustainable and compliant manner whilst providing affordable solutions to meet existing demands.

Our people invest the time to get to know our clients, so that we know how to best service them.

We thank you for reading our report.

"We're Problem Solvers"

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"Let's make a difference together..."