ORIGINS OF UN LANGUAGE

- 1987, United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (UNCED)

- Agenda 21

- Agenda 2030

The Tricky Language of the UN Agendas

Sustainability & Sustainable

SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL "JUSTICE"

Digital ID

GLOBALIZATION

Climate Change

Carbon Footprint, Carbon Zero Net Zero

GLOBAL WARMING

BLOCKCHAIN

Intergovernmental

Governance Vs. Government

Public/Private Partnerships

Social Emotional Learning (SEL) & CRT

GREEN

Infrastructure

IOT & IOB

Democracy

Stakeholder

"Plans & Planning" General, Strategic & Regional

Diversity, Equity & Inclusion

"SMART" EVERYTHING

Convenience

AGENDA 21/30 BUZZWORDS

Action
Advisory Capacity
Affordable housing
Asset Based Community Development
Benefit of all
Best Management Practices
Blueways
Buffer Zones
Business as Usual
Challenges
Code Enforcement Ambassador
Collaborative
Collective impact
Common Core
Common good
Communitarian
Community capacity
Community Land Trust
Community Oriented Policing
Complete Streets
Comprehensive planning
Congestion Mitigation
Consensus
Conservation Easements
Deficit model
Development
Direct Instruction
Economic competitiveness
Economic fairness
Efficiency
Efficiency credits
EJ 2014
Endangered species

Environmentally sustainable
Environment
Environmental justice
Ephemeral streams
Equitable Housing
Equity
Facilitator
Facilitator, Best Management Practices,
Food Miles Travelled
Friends of …
Global sustainable development
Grant monies
Green Economy
Green New Deal
Greenways
Habitat Restoration,
Habitats
Health disparities
Health Fairness
Healthy Cities
Heritage area
High Density Urban Mixed-Use
High speed rail
Historic byways
Historic Preservation
HUD Regional Planning Grants
Human Capital
Human Settlements,
Inter-disciplinary
International Baccalaureate
Invasive Species
Leverage federal investments
Life-Long Learning

Livable Communities
Livibility principles
Mandatory Volunteering
Mega-Regions
Mixed use
More transportation choices
Neighborhood Revitalization
New Economy
New Frugality
New Green Deal
No growth zones
Non-competition
Open spaces
opportunity mapping
Outcome Based Education
Partnership for Sustainable Communities (HUD, EPA, DOT)
Planned Future
Preserve
Priority Conservation Areas
Protect
Public/Private Partnerships
Quality of life
Racial segregation
Redevelopment
Regional
Regional Councils
Reinventing Government
Resilience initiatives
Resilient
Resilient city
Restoration
Rethinking
Road diets
Runoff

Sanctuary
School to Work
School vouchers
Smart Communities
Smart Growth,
Smart meters
Social determinants of health
Social equity
Social justice
Stakeholder
Steering groups
Strong Neighborhoods
structural racism
Sustainable Communities Initiative
Sustainable Communities Strategies
Sustainable Medicine
Tax base sharing
Trading of development rights
Traffic Calming
Transform
Transformation
Transit Oriented Development
Transition
Triple Bottom Line
Urban blight
Urban Forests
Urban growth boundaries regional planning
Urbanism
Urban Revitalization
Urban sprawl
Vehicle miles travelled
Vision
Visioning
Walkable communities
Watershed

THE UN LANGUAGE TRAP
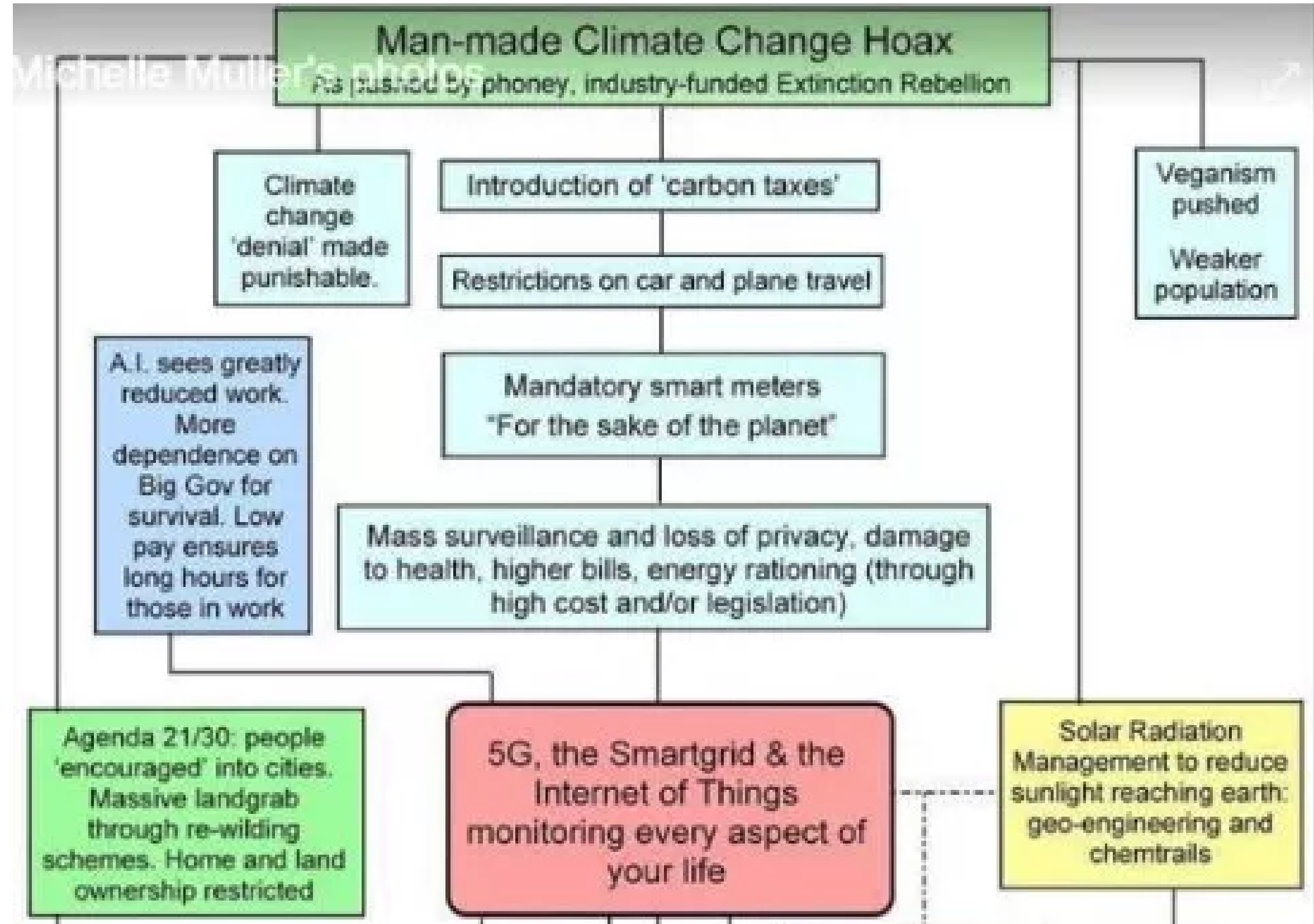
THE UN LANGUAGE TRAP
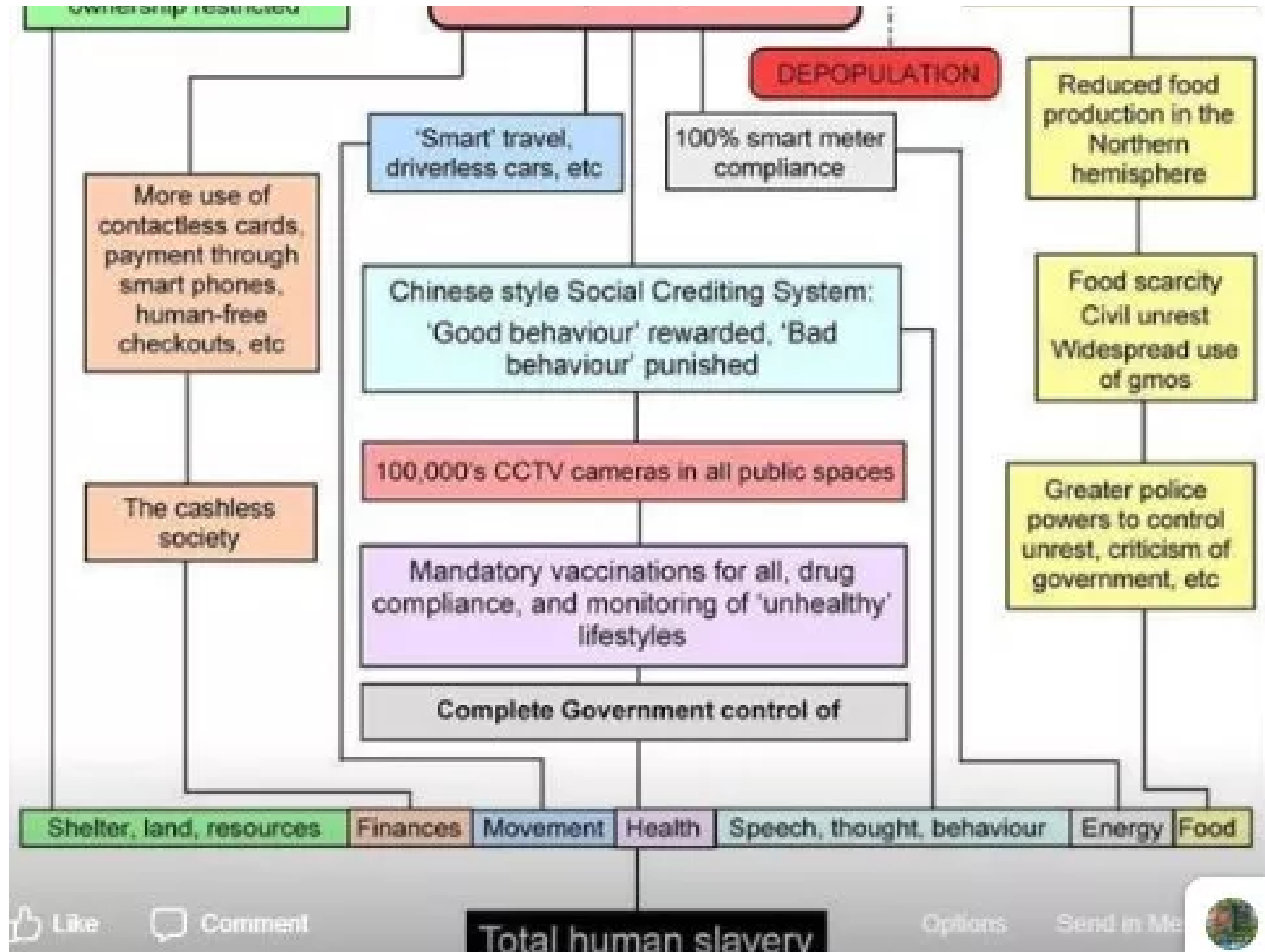
No overview of the UN language would be complete without discussing:

SUSTAINABLE

DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT is:

The answer to a manufactured climate crisis designed
to install massive controls
over free enterprise, individual choice and private property
ownership using central planning from the local to global levels
under the guise of equity for all tp move the population into their
Utopian nightmare.

"We (*UN-IPCC*) redistribute de facto the world's wealth by climate policy…"
"One has to free oneself from the illusion that international climate policy is environmental policy. This has almost nothing to do with environmental policy anymore…"

-Dr. Ottmar Endenhofer, IPCC co-chair of Working Group 3, November 13, 2010 interview [H/t Dr. Charles Battig]

"One of the saddest lessons of history is this: If we've been bamboozled long enough, we tend to reject any evidence of the bamboozle. We're no longer interested in finding out the truth. The bamboozle has captured us. It's simply too painful to acknowledge, even to ourselves, that we've been taken. Once you give a charlatan power over you, you almost never get it back."

— Carl Sagan,
The Demon-Haunted World

Throughout this series, you will notice how every part of these agendas, including the terms and concepts are about moving every facet of society from a degree of private control (ie, Capitalism) to **PUBLIC CONTROL & OWNERSHIP**

Land
Health Care
Energy
Auto Industry
Railways

Banking & Finance
Insurance
Natural Resource
The Economy

Small Business
Property
Utilties
Wildlife & Land
Managment
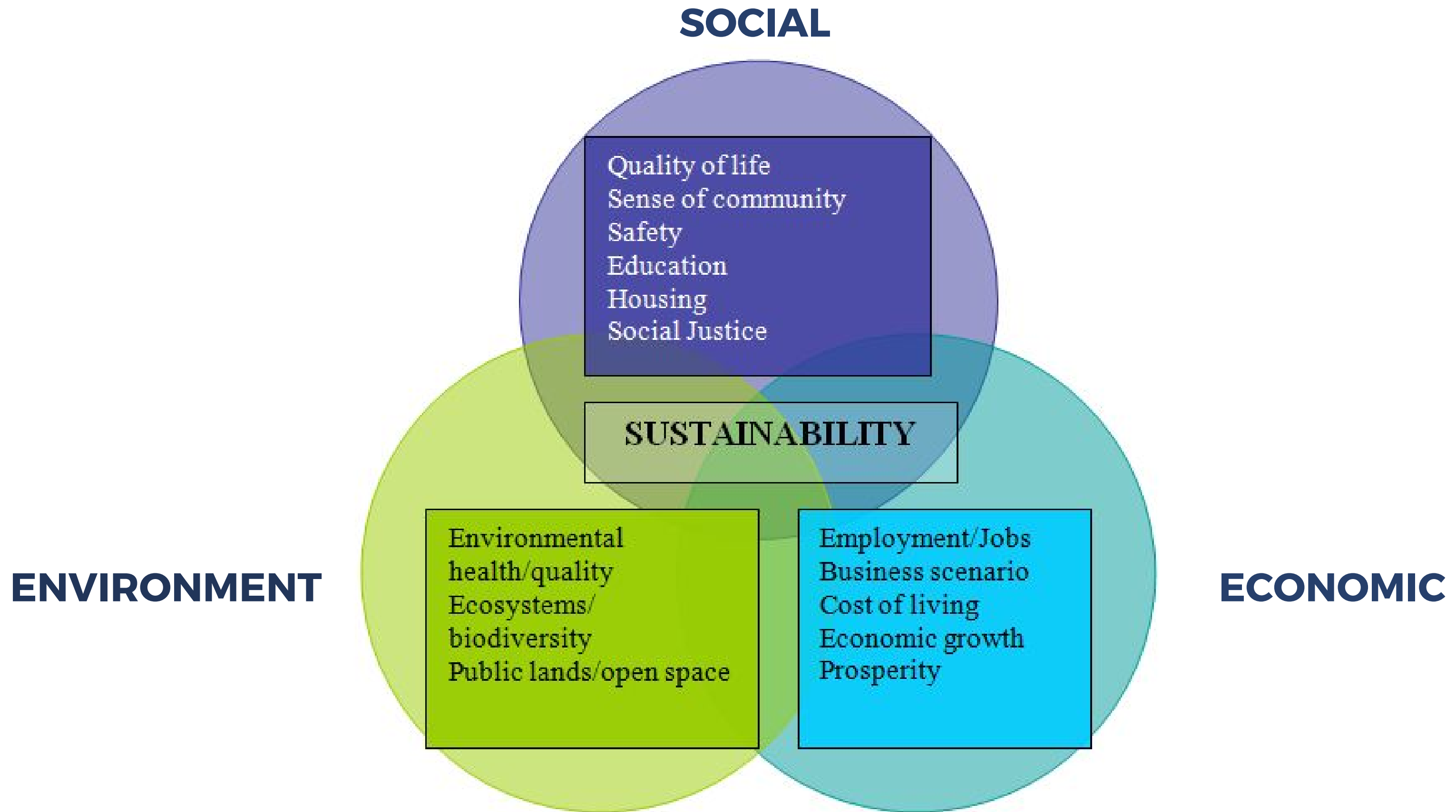
The 3 E's of Agenda 21

SOCIAL
Equity

Quality of Life   Sense of Community   Safety

Education   Housing

Social Justice

ECONOMIC
Feasibility

Employment/Jobs   Business Scenario

Cost of Living

Economic Growth   Prosperity

ENVIRONMENTALLY
Sound

Environmental   Health Quality
Ecosystems/Biodiversity
Public Lands/Open Space
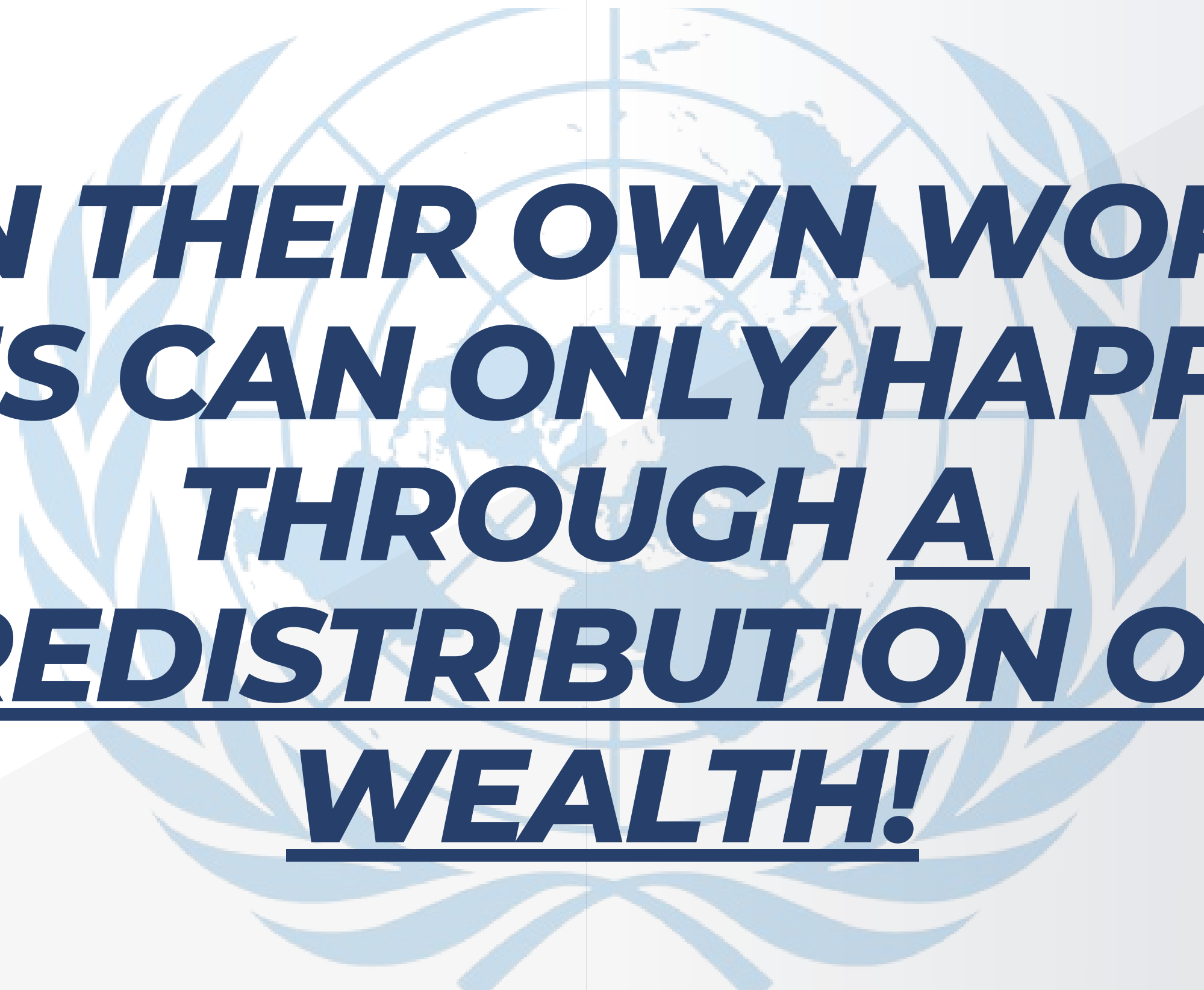
SOCIAL EQUITY & SOCIAL JUSTICE

ORIGINS of the Term "Social Justice"

First coined by Karl Marx

Based on the principle that people must give up their selfish wants for the needs of the the common good and the community.

How does this differ from COMMUNISM?

…..IN THEIR OWN WORDS, THIS CAN ONLY HAPPEN THROUGH A REDISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH!

The goal now is a socialist, redistributionist society, which is nature's proper steward and society's only hope.

David Brower, Founder
Friends of the Earth
Major UN NGO

"The inference is that **Diversity**, **Equity and Inclusion** is the way to allow people no matter their status: backgrounds, ethnicities, socio-economic levels, education, religions, genders to feel fully included in society."
James Lindsay

The theory from which DEI originates manipulates the language we use so that we sign up for what it's selling while we think we're buying something else.
~James Lindsay

WHAT DOES DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION MEAN?

DIVERSITY

Diversity is important when considering how historically <u>underrepresented groups have been barred from participating in every aspect of society</u>. When you allow everyone a seat at the table to voice their concerns and provide solutions to community issues they are directly affected by, no one person is holding the microphone, creating a shift in the balance of power.

WHAT DOES DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION MEAN?

EQUITY

Equity acknowledges the systems that have kept marginalized groups from political, social, cultural and economic spheres of influence—often to the downfall of specific groups of people.

Equity is commonly mistaken for the term equality, but the two have different meanings.

EQUALITY gives everyone the same number of benefits, regardless of their individual privileges, while equity considers everyone's starting point. Like a financial firm conducting an in-depth overview of a company's bank statements, equity audits what each person already has to determine what they truly need to allocate resources in a fair and successful manner.

THE REALITY

EQUITY is when person A and B are given equal shares.
This happens through the seizure of the means of distribution resources, material or cultural.

Done again, through redistribution to groups then to individuals within them to make them equal.

EQUITY is the goal to create a Socialist redistribution mechanism administered by people in the capital "P" party.

Diversity and Inclusion are the way to put the party in power.

SALT LAKE
EST. 1887
CHAMBER
UTAH'S BUSINESS LEADER

ABOUT   MEMBERSHIP   EVENTS & PROGRAMS   ADVOCATE POLICY   RESOURCES   NEWS   OUR BRANDS

Q Search...

UTAH COMPACT on RACIAL EQUITY, DIVERSITY, and INCLUSION

A Declaration of Five Principles and Actions to Create Equal Opportunity

We, the signers of the Utah Compact on Racial Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion, affirm that all people are created equal under God. A racially equitable state requires us to act and create a society in which race and ethnicity do not determine or limit value, opportunity, and life outcomes.

We also affirm two key principles on which everyone can agree: That all Utahns must have a truly equal opportunity to prosper, and that economic inclusion is essential to creating these opportunities.

We view racism as more than just an individual character flaw. It is a system of ideas, beliefs, practices, structures, and policies that give some people greater opportunity to be fully human and live a happier and healthier life than others. Unraveling centuries of internalized and systemic racism requires bold anti-racist actions and policies right now.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE
PARTNERSHIPS

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are a mechanism for <u>government to procure and implement public infrastructure and/or services using the resources and expertise of the private sector.</u> Where governments are facing ageing or lack of infrastructure and require more efficient services, a partnership with the private sector can help foster new solutions and bring finance.

PPPs in the United States

The United States did not take part of this worldwide trend partly because the federal and States government traditionally had a small role in these areas, with public infrastructure projects being mostly funded through a well-functioning municipal bonds system.

However, the United States became friendlier to P3s <u>during Obama's second term</u>, with the adoption of the **Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST)** and **the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)** by Congress.

The Department of Transportation also created the **Build America Transportation Investment Center (BATIC)** to help P3s access federal credit and facilitate their implementation

Examples of PPP's in the Utah

One of Utah's secrets to success is unprecedented partnerships — public-private partnerships (P3s), to be exact. The willingness for companies and nonprofits to partner with government leaders to solve problems and create a better place to do business leads to unlimited possibilities for the state.

Utah Aerospace Pathways + GOED
Inside Sales + Education
Women's Tech Council +
Wasatch CAPS

PPP Arrangements/Agreements

Traditional Public Procurement
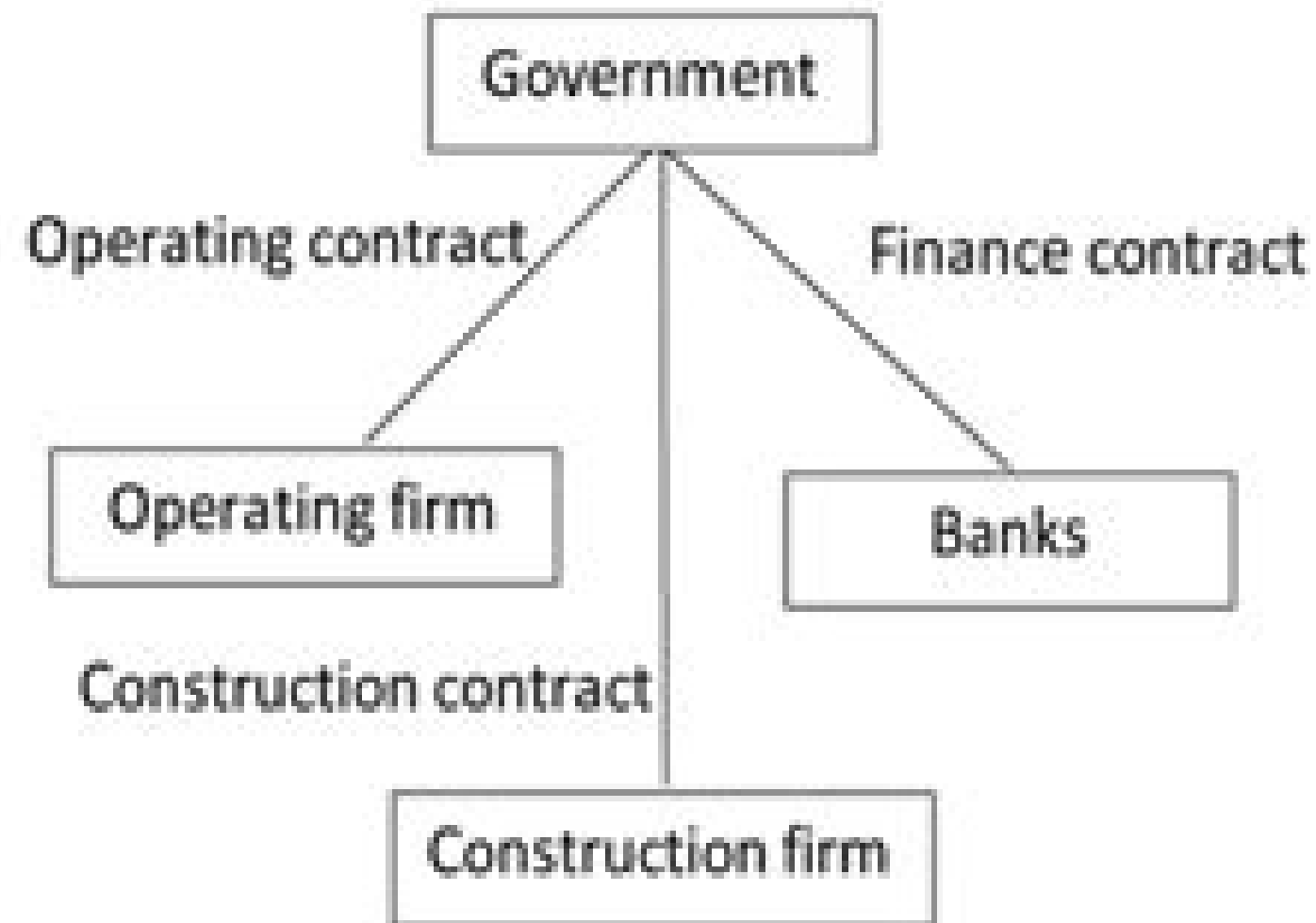
Public Private Partnership
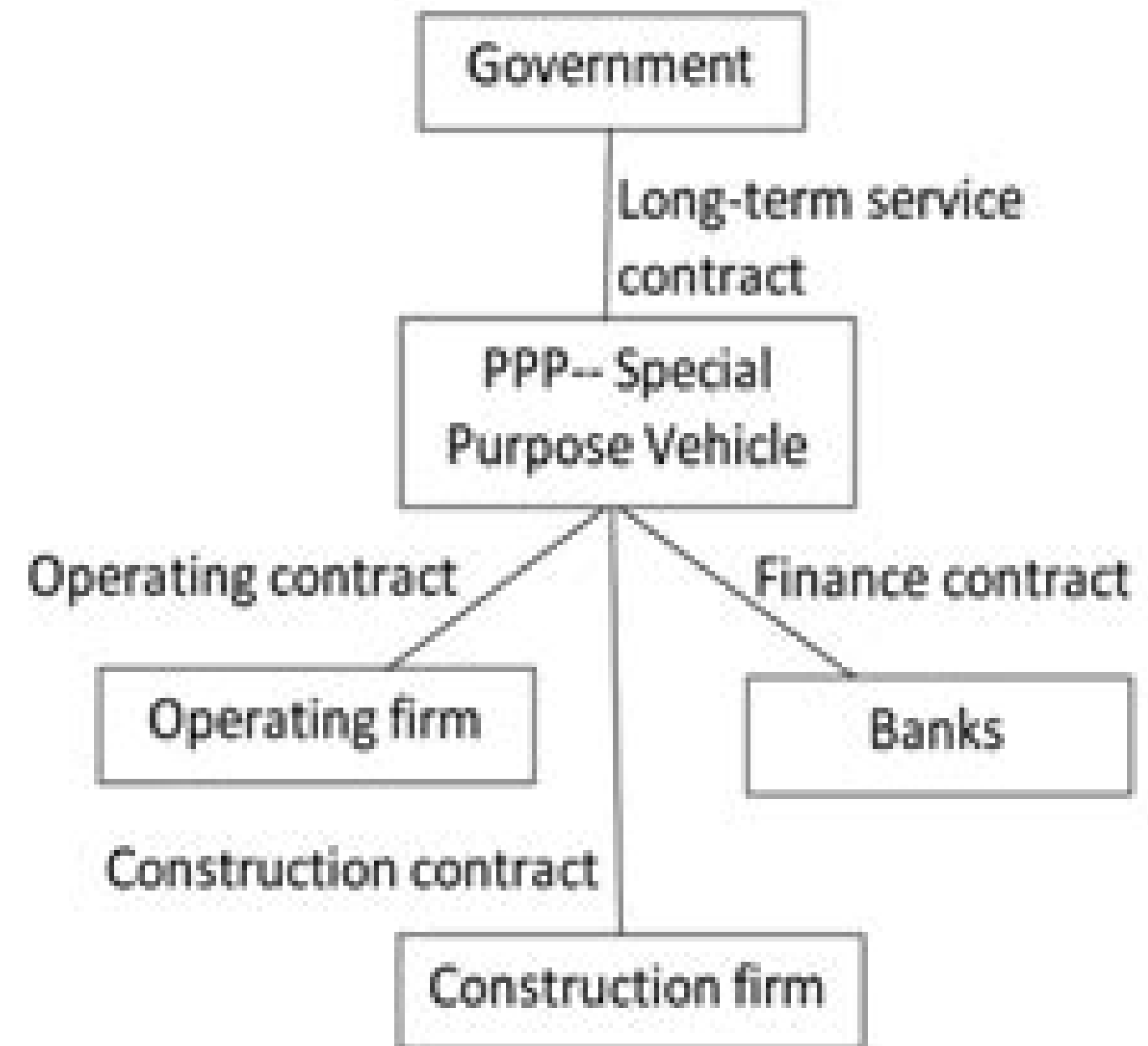
INFRASTRUCTURE

What is Infrastructure?

Infrastructure is the set of fundamental facilities and systems that support the sustainable functionality of households and firms. Serving a country, city, or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function.

Infrastructure is composed of public and private physical structures such as roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, and telecommunications (including Internet connectivity and broadband access).

In general, infrastructure has been defined as "the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain, or enhance societal living conditions" and maintain the surrounding environment.

THE CRITICAL ROLE OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Infrastructure is crucial for development. From transport systems to power-generation facilities and water and sanitation networks, it provides the services that enable society to function and economies to thrive. This puts infrastructure at the very heart of efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Encompassing everything from health and education for all to access to energy, clean water and sanitation, most of the SDGs imply improvements in infrastructure.

As we argue in this essay, infrastructure plays a key role in all three dimensions of sustainable development: the economy, the environment and society. And now, as the world seeks to meet ambitious targets, such as the SDGs (as set out in the global Agenda 2030) and the Paris Agreement on climate change, infrastructure is becoming more widely recognised.

When it comes to the **economy**, infrastructure dividends range from the jobs created during construction and maintenance to the ability for infrastructure to generate economic activity (such as a bridge that links a rural village to urban markets). By connecting communities to cities, education and employment, infrastructure such as transportation and telecommunications underpins national economic goals. In fact, increasing investment in line with economic needs could add about 0.6% to global GDP, according to the McKinsey Global Institute. It suggests the effect could be more pronounced in larger countries that currently have infrastructure gaps (in the US, it puts the figure at about 1.3%, and in Brazil at 1.5%).[1]

In protecting the **environment**, infrastructure assets play a key role in conserving natural resources and reducing the impact of climate change. Clean energy generation plants, for example, are critical in reducing dependence on fossil fuels. By taking cars off roads, mass transit systems contribute to the reduction in pollution and generation of greenhouse gases. In the US, estimates are that if someone commuting 20 miles a day switches from driving to public transportation, it would lower their carbon footprint by 4,800 pounds annually.[2]

When equitable access is assured, **society** benefits from infrastructure since it delivers the services (such as power supplies, healthcare services and sewerage networks) that are essential for sustainable development. Whether by providing the public transport that makes it easier for women in rural areas to participate in the workforce or the clean water and sanitation that reduce maternal mortality, infrastructure also advances gender equality. "When systems and projects are being conceived of, that's where critical consideration of needs—who needs what from infrastructure and who gets it—and the equity dimensions of infrastructure come in," says Jim Hall, professor of climate and environmental risk at the University of Oxford.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL Organization

IGO

The term <u>intergovernmental organization (IGO)</u> refers to an entity created by treaty, involving two or more nations, to work in good faith, on issues of common interest. In the absence of a treaty an <u>IGO does not exist in the legal sense.</u>

For example, the G8 is a group of eight nations that have annual economic and political summits. IGOs that are formed by treaties are more advantageous than a mere grouping of nations because they are subject to international law and have the ability to enter into enforceable agreements among themselves or with states.

IGOs are distinguishable from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in that NGOs are formed by two or more individuals rather than by nations.

NGOs are therefore typically independent of governments, are usually non-profit organizations, and receive at least a portion of their funding from private sources. IGOs have the financial and political support of its members.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL

Organization
NGO

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are typically mission-driven advocacy or service organizations in the nonprofit sector. There are large and small NGOs operating around the world and organized for just about every imaginable purpose. [The term – coming from United Nations (UN) jargon to delineate between government bodies and private organizations](#) – is relatively modern. However, international NGOs like the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Anti-Slavery International have been in existence for more than one hundred years.

NGOs have contributed to the achievement of "the defeat of apartheid in South Africa; the end of the dictatorship in Chile; the political transformation of the Philippines; the overthrow of the Communist regimes in Central Europe; the creation of an international treaty prohibiting land mines; and the establishment of an international criminal court."

"SMART" EVERYTHING

Let's Start with SMART Cities

A smart city is a technologically modern urban area that uses different types of electronic methods, voice activation methods and sensors to collect specific data. Information gained from that data is used to manage assets, resources and services efficiently; in return, that data is used to improve operations across the city.

This includes data collected from citizens, devices, buildings and assets that is processed and analyzed to monitor and manage traffic and transportation systems, power plants, utilities, water supply networks, waste, crime detection, information systems, schools, libraries, hospitals, and other community services.

Smart cities are defined as smart both in the ways in which their governments harness technology as well as in how they monitor, analyze, plan, and govern the city.

The smart city concept integrates information and communication technology ('ICT'), and various physical devices connected to the Internet of things ('IoT') network to optimize the efficiency of city operations and services and connect to citizens.

Smart Diamond to define Smart city
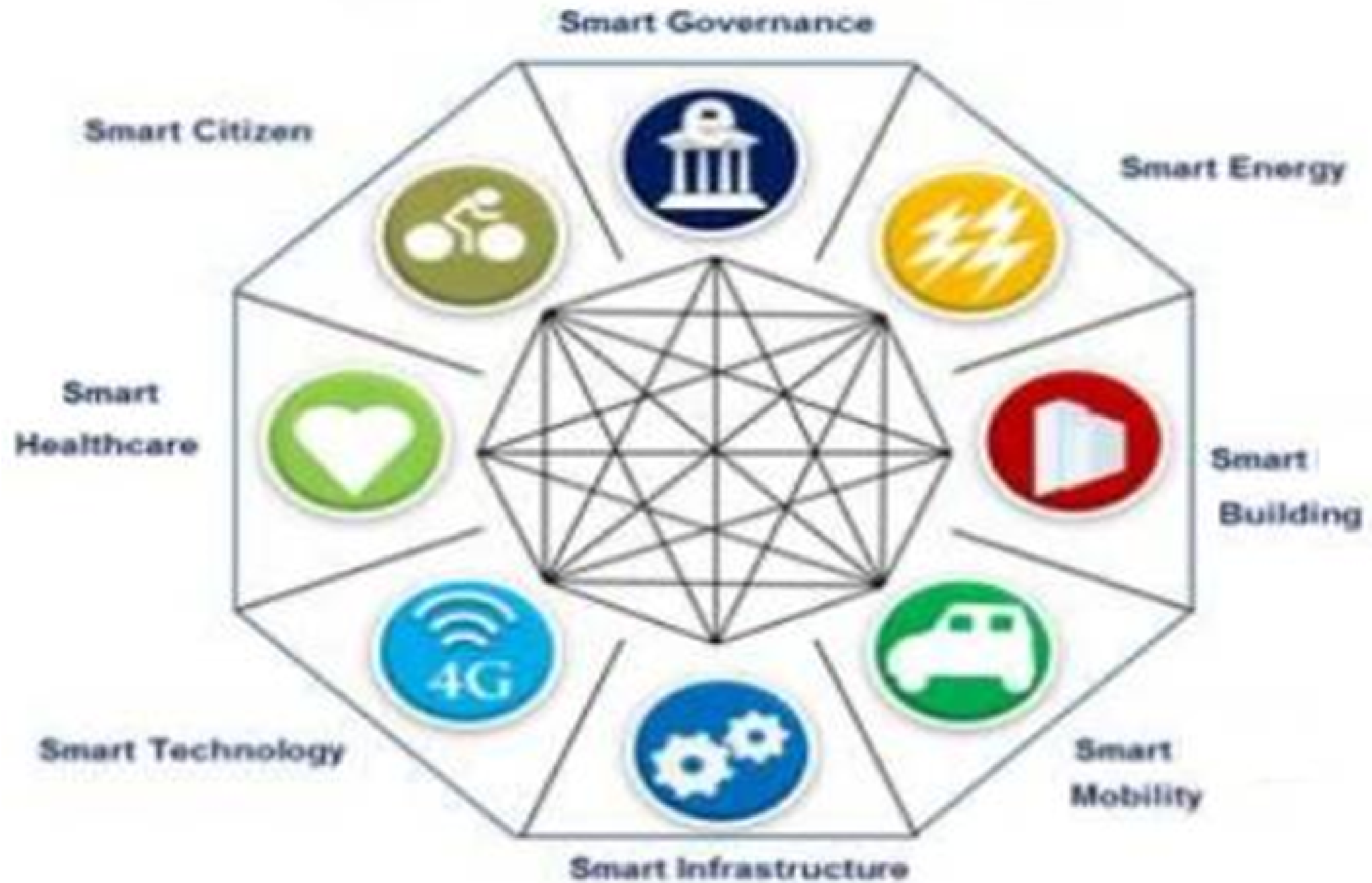
A recent report released by the Housing and Land Rights Network (HRLN) on the Smart Cities Mission poses the question: "Smart for whom?"

According to the same report, in 2017, forced evictions and demolitions of homes were documented in 32 of the cities participating in the Smart Cities Mission. While many of those evictions were related to the mission, demolishing slums so that cities conform to the aesthetic norms of a "world-class" city, without taking into account the paucity of formal housing that cities offer, has been a long-standing practice. At least six homes are destroyed and 30 people forcibly evicted each hour in India as authorities modernise cities and build highways, as reported here.
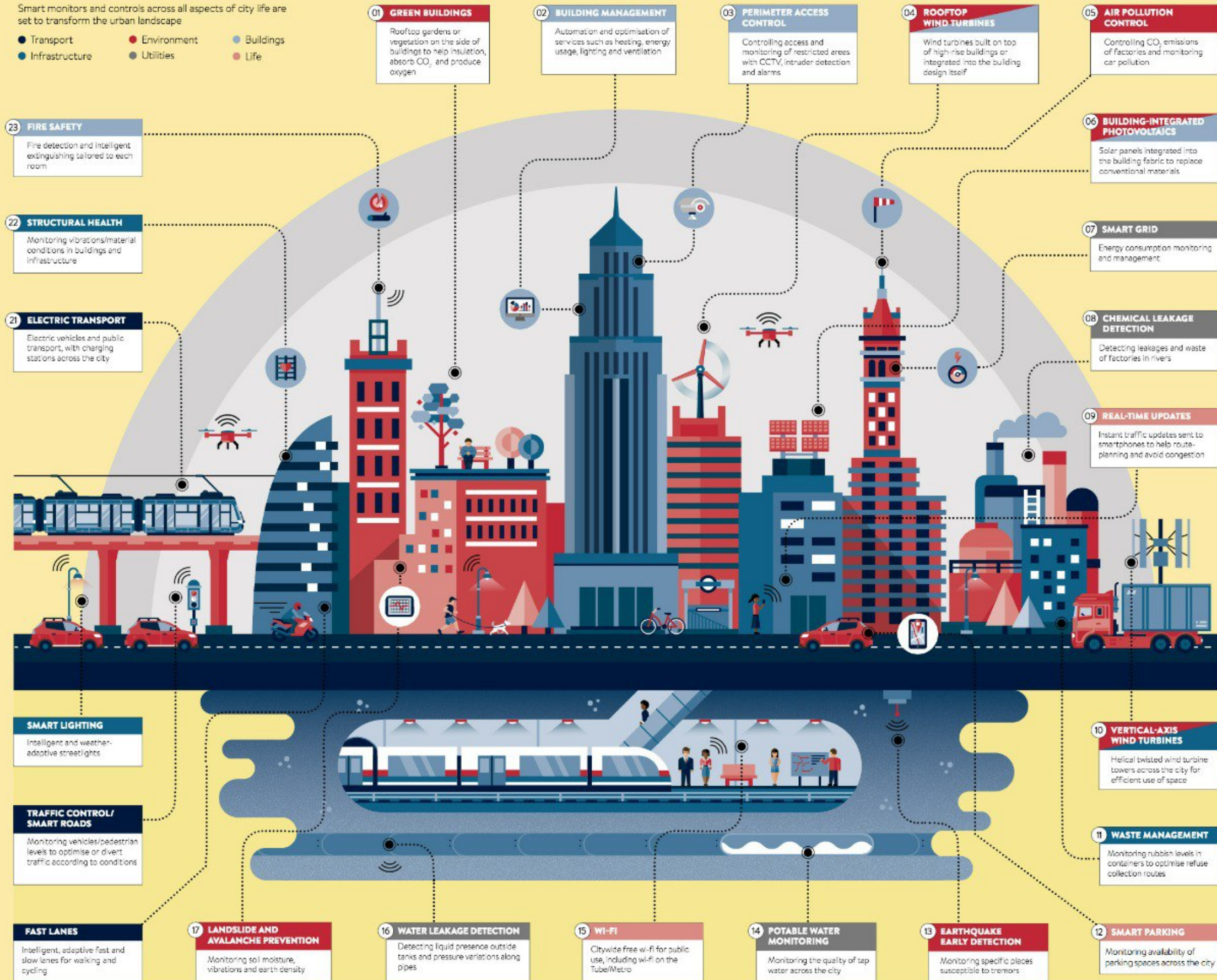
A series of articles examine the Smart Cities Missions as well as how city-dwellers living in informal settlements are affected by evictions.

Types of Tech used in SMART Cities

SMART SOLUTIONS FOR SMART CITIES

Smart monitors and controls across all aspects of city life are set to transform the urban landscape

- Transport
- Infrastructure
- Environment
- Utilities
- Buildings
- Life

01 GREEN BUILDINGS
Rooftop gardens or vegetation on the side of buildings to help insulation, absorb CO_2 and produce oxygen

02 BUILDING MANAGEMENT
Automation and optimisation of services such as heating, energy usage, lighting and ventilation

03 PERIMETER ACCESS CONTROL
Controlling access and monitoring of restricted areas with CCTV, intruder detection and alarms

04 ROOFTOP WIND TURBINES
Wind turbines built on top of high-rise buildings or integrated into the building design itself

05 AIR POLLUTION CONTROL
Controlling CO_2 emissions of factories and monitoring car pollution

06 BUILDING-INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAICS
Solar panels integrated into the building fabric to replace conventional materials

07 SMART GRID
Energy consumption monitoring and management

08 CHEMICAL LEAKAGE DETECTION
Detecting leakages and waste of factories in rivers

09 REAL-TIME UPDATES
Instant traffic updates sent to smartphones to help route-planning and avoid congestion

10 VERTICAL-AXIS WIND TURBINES
Helical twisted wind turbine towers across the city for efficient use of space

11 WASTE MANAGEMENT
Monitoring rubbish levels in containers to optimise refuse collection routes

12 SMART PARKING
Monitoring availability of parking spaces across the city

13 EARTHQUAKE EARLY DETECTION
Monitoring specific places susceptible to tremors

14 POTABLE WATER MONITORING
Monitoring the quality of tap water across the city

15 WI-FI
Citywide free wi-fi for public use, including wi-fi on the Tube/Metro

16 WATER LEAKAGE DETECTION
Detecting liquid presence outside tanks and pressure variations along pipes

17 LANDSLIDE AND AVALANCHE PREVENTION
Monitoring soil moisture, vibrations and earth density

FAST LANES
Intelligent, adaptive fast and slow lanes for walking and cycling

TRAFFIC CONTROL/ SMART ROADS
Monitoring vehicles/pedestrian levels to optimise or divert traffic according to conditions

SMART LIGHTING
Intelligent and weather-adaptive streetlights

21 ELECTRIC TRANSPORT
Electric vehicles and public transport, with charging stations across the city

22 STRUCTURAL HEALTH
Monitoring vibrations/material conditions in buildings and infrastructure

23 FIRE SAFETY
Fire detection and intelligent extinguishing tailored to each room

SMART SOLUTIONS FO

Smart monitors and controls across all aspects of city life are set to transform the urban landscape

- ● Transport
- ● Infrastructure
- ● Environment
- ● Utilities
- ● Buildings
- ● Life

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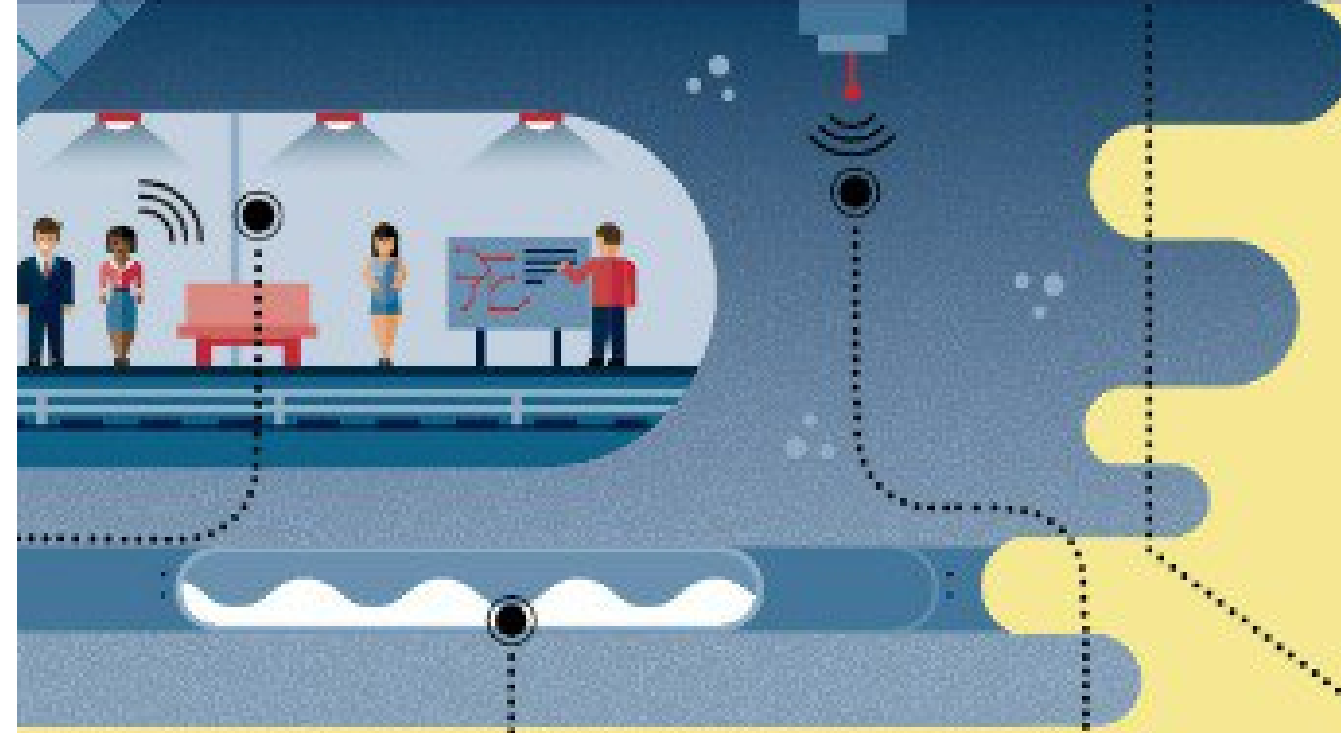Detecting liquid presence outside tanks and pressure variations along pipes

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Citywide free wi-fi for public use, including wi-fi on the Tube/Metro

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Helical twisted wind turbine towers across the city for efficient use of space

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What is the IOT & IOB?

The IOT is short for, "The Internet of Things"

he Internet of Things (IoT) is a concept that aims at establishing and inter-networking of all inanimate objects so as to allow them to communicate with each other without any human intervention.

To put it simply, internet of things is basically the internet for things, where things refer to any and all electronic devices that human use. On the basic level, IoT points to the connection of everyday things to each other and to the internet.

Now you may ask, what is its goal?
The answer is - A smoother, more convenient experience for the user.

What is the IOT & IOB?

The IOB is short for, "The Internet of Bodies"
The concept of **Internet of Bodies uses human bodies as a source of data,** making it a part of an Internet of Things ecosystem.

IoB refers to **a network of devices that can collect data about and alter the functions of the human body**. IoB devices are physically connected or inside your body, enabling them to monitor and possibly interact with your body.

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The hierarchy of devices that form IoB ecosystems are divided into three tiers-

- First Generation/ Body External: These devices are worn or physically connected to a human body. They collect and transmit data based on physical contact through sensors, computer vision, and so on.
- Second Generation/ Body Internal: These devices are placed internally in a human body. They may be ingested or surgically implanted.
- Third Generation/ Body Embedded: This is a stage when electronic devices may be completely merged with the human body and functioning together while maintaining a real-time remote connection.

Smart cities put data and digital technology to work to make better decisions and improve the quality of life. More comprehensive, real-time data gives agencies the ability to watch events as they unfold, understand how demand patterns are changing, and respond with faster and lower-cost solutions.

Three layers work together to make a smart city hum (Exhibit 1). First is the technology base, which includes a critical mass of smartphones and sensors connected by high-speed communication networks. The second layer consists of specific applications. Translating raw data into alerts, insight, and action requires the right tools, and this is where technology providers and app developers come in. The third layer is usage by cities, companies, and the public. Many applications succeed only if they are widely adopted and manage to change behavior. They encourage people to use transit during off-hours, to change routes, to use less energy and water and to do so at different times of day, and to reduce strains on the healthcare system through preventive self-care.

DIGITAL IDS

What are Digital IDS?

What are Digital IDS?

A digital identity is information used by computer systems to represent an external agent – a person, organization, application, or device.

What are Digital IDS?

Digital identities allow access to services provided with computers be automated and make it possible for computers to mediate relationships

IDs that are or will be used in voting, taxation, social protection, travel, health care and tracking, Social Credit.

What is a digital identity?

A digital identity is a set of validated digital attributes and credentials for the digital world, similar to a person's identity for the real world.

Usually issued or regulated by a national ID scheme, a digital identity uniquely identifies a person online or offline.

- It can include **attributes** such as a unique identity number, social security number, vaccination code, name, place, date of birth, citizenship, biometrics, and more, as defined by national law.

- With specific **credentials** such as an eID card (Germany, Italy, Spain, or Portugal), a derived digital driver's license on a mobile phone (in several US states), a unique biometric-related ID number like in India, a mobile ID (Finland, Belgium or Estonia) or a Digital ID Wallet (EU initiative, Australia, etc..), it can be used to authenticate its owner.

- These credentials may also include a **digital identity certificate** to sign electronically (give consent), obtain a seal (protect integrity), and a stamp (set time).

This dossier specifically targets **sovereign digital identity frameworks** piloted or supervised by a national agency.

DIGITAL IDENTITY

ENTITIES **PEOPLE**
DEVICES **THINGS**

HEALTHCARE
For users to access insurance, treatment; to monitor health devices, wearables; for care providers to demonstrate their qualifications

FINANCIAL SERVICES
To open bank accounts, carry out online financial transactions

SMART CITIES
To monitor devices and sensors transmitting data such as energy usage, air quality, traffic congestion

FOOD AND SUSTAINABILITY
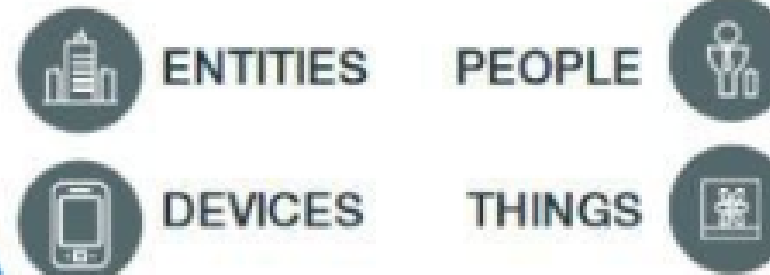For farmers and consumers to verify provenance of produce, to enhance value and traceability in supply chains

TELECOMMUNICATIONS
For users to own and use devices; for service providers to monitor devices and data on the network

TRAVEL AND MOBILITY
To book trips, to go through border control between countries or regions.

E-GOVERNMENT
For citizens to access and use services – file taxes, vote, collect benefits

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
To access services, to demonstrate qualifications to work in a foreign country

SOCIAL PLATFORMS
For social interactions; to access third-party services that rely on social media logins

E-COMMERCE
To shop; to conduct business transactions and secure payments

cooperation:

ID2020

Gavi
The Vaccine Alliance

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM vision from 2018

WHAT MAKES UP A DIGITAL IDENTITY?

Digital identity falls under four main categories of usage:
a credential, a character, a user, and a reputation.

Credential	Character	User	Reputation
Name	Social media profiles	Online purchases	Employment history
Residence	Networking sites	Website visits	Criminal record
Driver's license numbers	Career sites	Webinar registrations	Credit Scores
Factors included in Character and User categories	Dating apps	Email newsletters opened	Reviews and testimonials

https://recfaces.com/articles/digital-identity#1

But as someone who has tracked the advantages and perils of technology for human rights over the past ten years, I am nevertheless convinced that digital ID, writ large, poses one of the gravest risks to human rights of any technology that we have encountered. Worse, we are rushing headlong into a future where new technologies will converge to make this risk much more severe.

For starters, we are building near-perfect facial recognition technology and other identifiers, from the human gait to breath to iris. Biometric databases are being set up in such a way that these individual identifiers are centralized, insecure, and opaque. Then there is the capacity for geo-location of identifiers—that is, the tracking of digital "you"—in real time. A constant feed of insecure data from the Internet of Things may well connect you (and your identity) to other identities and nodes on the network without your consent.

By making it more convenient to show ID and thus easier to ask for it, mDLs will inevitably make demands for ID more frequent in American life. They may also lead to the routine use of automated or "robot" ID checks carried out not by humans but by machines. Depending on how a digital ID is designed, it could also allow centralized tracking of all ID checks, and raise other privacy issues. We might even see demands for driver's license checks become widespread online. This would enormously expand the tracking information such ID checks could create and, in the worst case, make it nearly impossible to engage in online activities that aren't tied to our verified, real-world identities. Longer-term, if digital IDs replace physical documents entirely, that could have significant implications for equity and fairness in American life.

A move to digital identity "cards" is not a straightforward translation; important things are lost and gained in the switch. New possibilities open up, some potentially good and some not. A digital system could enhance user privacy and control if done right—but it could also become an infrastructure for invading privacy and increasing the leverage and control of government agencies and companies over individuals. In this paper, we will look at how mDLs are currently shaping up and the issues that they raise for privacy, equality, and other civil liberties.

Digital driver's licenses will give institutions a major new tool by which individuals can be inescapably tracked.

In the years since, identity checks have increased in more and more places, from building lobbies to banks, voting booths, doctor's offices, and employers. The TSA began building an enormous, misguided security infrastructure on the quicksand of identity-based security—trying to protect aviation by gathering information about people and pretending to know who is most likely to launch the next attack—an approach that also opens the door to bias and targeting. And identity checks are on course to further accelerate in the coming years as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) pushes to fully enforce the ill-conceived Real ID Act over resistance by the states, and as facial recognition–based machines for automatically verifying the authenticity of physical ID cards enter the market.

Managing Health Through Digital Healthcare Passports
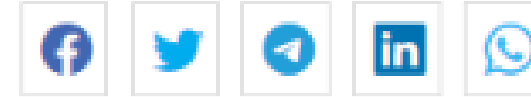
Equity takes lead in delivering convenience, accessibility with enhanced digital banking solutions

By Equity Bank | Jun 16th 2022

The Digital banking landscape keeps evolving with increased consumer demand for more convenient and efficient ways of accessing banking services and managing their finances anywhere anytime outside of bank branches.

We have witnessed, as a result of the current pandemic, virtual banking services taking a pivotal position in the banking space. A survey by the Kenya Bankers Association released in February 2022 indicated that "six

City of Dublin aims to realise smart city vision with OpenRoaming Wi-Fi trial

Proof-of-concept trial showcases how wireless internet standard has been deployed to provide residents, tourists and businesses in Irish capital with convenient access to municipal services

Smart health care hut offers residents great convenience in east China

American Airlines testing face-scanning at DFW Airport. Phoenix is up next

American said the service as a convenience factor that will help passengers get through security checkpoints more quickly.
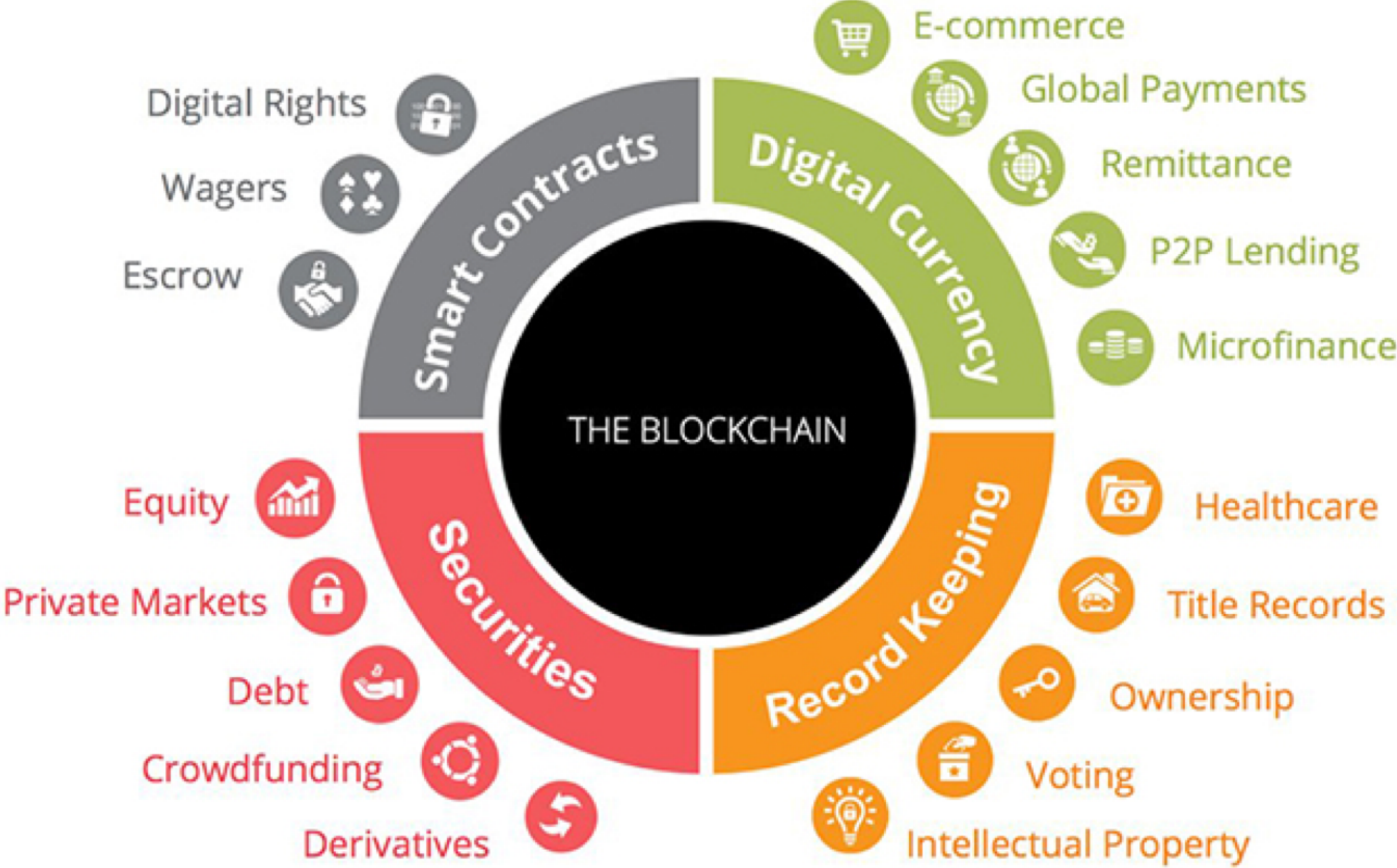
What is Blockchain (Not "The" Blockchain)

- Blockchain is a type of **shared database** that differs from a typical database in the way that it stores information; blockchains store data in blocks that are then linked together via cryptography.

- As new data comes in, it is entered into a fresh block. Once the block is filled with data, it is chained onto the previous block, which makes the data chained together in chronological order.

- Different types of information can be stored on a blockchain, but the most common use so far has been as a ledger for transactions.

- In Bitcoin's case, blockchain is used in a decentralized way so that no single person or group has control—rather, all users collectively retain control.

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- In Bitcoin's case, blockchain is used in a decentralized way so that no single person or group has control—rather, all users collectively retain control.

- Decentralized blockchains are immutable, which means that the data entered is irreversible. For Bitcoin, this means that transactions are permanently recorded and viewable to anyone.

How & Where Blockchain Can Be Used:

THE BLOCKCHAIN

Smart Contracts
- Digital Rights
- Wagers
- Escrow

Digital Currency
- E-commerce
- Global Payments
- Remittance
- P2P Lending
- Microfinance

Securities
- Equity
- Private Markets
- Debt
- Crowdfunding
- Derivatives

Record Keeping
- Healthcare
- Title Records
- Ownership
- Voting
- Intellectual Property

The Dangers of Blockchain+Digital IDs + Smart Cities

In short, once you have submitted to getting your digital identity QR code, you have opened the door for them…..You have your smartphone as the device, the QR code is the tool, and all of the individual apps and institutions hook right in to your QR code.

You've now linked your **health records**, **injection records**, **bank account**, **financial loans and assets**, **shopping**, **events**, **travel**, you name it!

They are using the blockchain framework to run, sync, share, and distribute, all of that data under the guise of "convenience" for you. Some will be centralized, some decentralized, but at the end of the day your data is out there as a means for them to control you, remove all privacy, and be used for their AI agenda. This only happens if you take that first step.

Whether it's your bank requesting you create a digital ID, your state for a driver's license, institutions for a "vaccine ID passport," or whomever makes the request or demand, don't open that door.

GLOBALIZATION
CITIZENSHIP, COMMUNITY,

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is the process by which ideas, knowledge, information, goods and services spread around the world. In business, the term is used in an economic context to describe integrated economies marked by free trade, the free flow of capital among countries and easy access to foreign resources, including labor markets, **to maximize returns and benefit for the common good.**

Globalization is driven by the convergence of cultural and economic systems. This convergence promotes -- and in some cases necessitates -- increased interaction, integration and interdependence among nations. The more countries and regions of the world become intertwined politically, culturally and economically, the more globalized the world becomes.

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

"Defined by OXFAM, "A global citizen is someone who is aware of and understands the wider world – and their place in it. They take an active role in their community, and work with others to make our planet more equal, fair, and sustainable."
Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, if you're taking actions that are good for the greater world, like maintaining social distance, you're a global citizen.

Global citizens…

- Know generally how the world works
- Can contextualize their local community within our global one
- And actively collaborate with diverse people (even virtually!) to improve the state of the world.

PLANNING & PLANS

STRATEGIC, GENERAL, REGIONAL

THE PROBLEMS WITH REGIONAL PLANNING

Plans, Planning and Planners, all are pretty simple to define and understand what they do.

Here are the differences between what we believe planners do, and what they really do in states, counties and municipalities:

THE PROBLEMS WITH REGIONAL PLANNING

What we expect the planners & plans do	What they really do
Create a unique plan for each region/state/municipality	Attempt to use a one-size fits all plan that fits with globalist goals
Indicate plans are based on stakeholder engagement and input.	Less than %.0001 of the residents participated in planning workshops
Protect private party rights	Few Regional Plans mention potential private property rights, infringments, tax increases or loss of wealth.
The public will always have input on the plans and implementation	Once installed, regional councils, consortiums have immense power to pass regulations, with minimal or little local input.
Provide accurate data for evaluating plan components and potential outcomes to make infomed decisions	They often release inaccurate, questionable or incomplete reports which create false impressions.Bel
give us the impression that our elected representatives are the ones reviewing all grants and proposals	Local officials have already agreed to allow outside groups to take the lead in grant processing. This is the doorway to regulatory control of the people in the community

GOVERNANCE Vs. GOVERNING

GOVERNMENT:

The traditional organization of public authority used to provide necessary services, governance is the provision of those services.

GOVERNANCE:

While the word has been used to refer to service provision by traditional government, it has come to be used to refer more specifically **to service provision through a non-traditional approach, such as by a contractor or through a public-private partnership.**

In American, it was designed so that We the People are the governing;
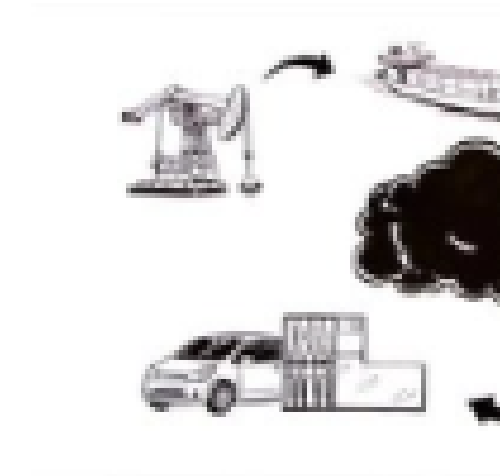using the government boundaries and controls to govern ourselves

Carbon footprint

Environmental impact

A carbon footprint is the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, service, place or product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). Greenhouse gases, including the carbon-containing gases carbon dioxide and methane, can be emitted through the burning of fossil fuels, land clearance and the production and consumption of food, manufactured goods, materials, wood, roads, buildings, transportation and other services.

Carbon neutrality

Absorbing as much greenhouse gas as is being emitted

Carbon neutrality is a state of net-zero carbon dioxide emissions. This can be achieved by balancing emissions of carbon dioxide with its removal or by eliminating emissions from society. The term is used in the context of carbon dioxide-releasing processes associated with transportation, energy production, agriculture, and industry.

What is net zero?

Put simply, net zero means cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with any remaining emissions re-absorbed from the atmosphere, by oceans and forests for instance.
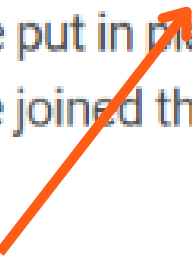
Why is net zero important?

The science shows clearly that in order to avert the worst impacts of climate change and preserve a livable planet, global temperature increase needs to be limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Currently, the Earth is already about 1.1°C warmer than it was in the late 1800s, and emissions continue to rise. To keep global warming to no more than 1.5°C – as called for in the Paris Agreement – emissions need to be reduced by 45% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050.

How can net zero be achieved?

Transitioning to a net-zero world is one of the greatest challenges humankind has faced. It calls for nothing less than a complete transformation of how we produce, consume, and move about. The energy sector is the source of around three-quarters of greenhouse gas emissions today and holds the key to averting the worst effects of climate change. Replacing polluting coal, gas and oil-fired power with energy from renewable sources, such as wind or solar, would dramatically reduce carbon emissions.

Is there a global effort to reach net zero?

Yes, a growing coalition of countries, cities, businesses and other institutions are pledging to get to net-zero emissions. More than 70 countries, including the biggest polluters – China, the United States, and the European Union – have set a net-zero target, covering about 76% of global emissions. Over 1,200 companies have put in place science-based targets in line with net zero, and more than 1000 cities, over 1000 educational institutions, and over 400 financial institutions have joined the Race to Zero, pledging to take rigorous, immediate action to halve global emissions by 2030.

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How do we ensure commitments are turned into action?

The growth in net-zero pledges has been accompanied by a proliferation of criteria with varying levels of robustness. To develop stronger and clearer standards for net-zero emissions pledges by non-State entities such as businesses, investors, cities and regions, and speed up their implementation, UN Secretary-General António Guterres in March 2022 established a High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities. The Expert Group will make recommendations before the end of the year.

Are we on track to reach net zero by 2050?

No, commitments made by governments to date fall far short of what is required. Current national climate plans – for all 193 Parties to the Paris Agreement taken together – would lead to a sizable increase of almost 14% in global greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 2010 levels. Getting to net zero requires all governments – first and foremost the biggest emitters – to significantly strengthen their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and take bold, immediate steps towards reducing emissions now. The Glasgow Climate Pact called on all countries to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs by the end of 2022, to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal.

STAKEHOLDER

Who are stakeholders, exactly?

A stakeholder is an individual or group that has interest in a business or organization. Stakeholders can either be affected by or affect a company's or organization's actions.

Depending on the situation, stakeholders can have a significant impact on the operational and financial decisions of a business. Some stakeholders may be more involved in the business, while others may not do anything other than engage with the business as needed.

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- Stakeholders can help a business or organization:
- Work toward achieving goals
- Meet strategic objectives
- Get necessary materials and resources
- Make smart business decisions
- Increase sales
- Find new areas for market penetration

How is Stakeholders part of the UN Vocabulary?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT & THE 2030 AGENDA

A PRACTICAL GUIDE

The success of our collective journey to 2030 will greatly depend on how effectively Governments, who are in the driving seat of implementation of this transformative and universal agenda, engage national parliaments, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, the scientific and academic community and the private sector in follow-up and implementation efforts and bridge the gap between people's needs and national policy setting.

The multi-stakeholder nature of the 2030 Agenda demands an enabling environment for participation by all, as well as new ways of working in partnerships to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources at all levels.

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Critical Race Theory: is a Marxist ideology that asserts that race is a social construct used to exploit people of color. Critical race theorists hold that racism is inherent and exists in all the institutions and systems of the United States (systemic). They believe those institutions and systems function to create and maintain social, economic, and political inequalities between whites and nonwhites, especially African Americans.

In their own words, "The concept of transformative SEL is a means to better articulate the potential of SEL to mitigate the educational, social, and economic inequities that derive from the interrelated legacies of racialized cultural oppression in the United States and globally. Transformative SEL represents an as-yet underutilized approach that SEL researchers and practitioners can use if they seek to effectively address issues such as power, privilege, prejudice, discrimination, social justice, empowerment, and self-determination. In essence, we argue that for SEL

to adequately serve those from underserved communities - and promote the optimal development outcomes for all children, youth, and adults - it must cultivate in them the knowledge, attitudes, and skills required for critical examination and collaborative action to address root causes of inequities.

So instead of these SEL programs focusing on unity to achieve equality in the classroom, they instead want to achieve equity by resurrecting racism, pushing the narratives of white supremacy and white privilege, and promoting the notion that "racialized oppression was foundational to the establishment of the United States."

The Result

"It's a program that's meant to intervene on troubled learners in education, for example kids who have trouble at home, they have problems going on with their family, they struggle with the material, they have social issues with their classmates and it has put up an impediment to their learning, or so we might think. It was originally designed in fact to intervene in racial minority schools in inner cities and was developed as a *specifically leftist plan to work social and emotional content into education.* It has since been co-opted by an organization called *CASEL (collaborative for academic social and emotional learning)* and has been transformed through a number of iterations, the current one being Transformative Social and Emotional Learning, or Trans SEL, it's goal being to induce critical consciousness in students, in other words, induce them into Marxism."

The Tricky Language of the UN Agendas

Sustainability & Sustainable

SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL "JUSTICE"

Digital ID

GLOBALIZATION

Climate Change

Carbon Footprint, Carbon Zero Net Zero

GLOBAL WARMING

BLOCKCHAIN

Intergovernmental

Governance Vs. Government

Public/Private Partnerships

Social Emotional Learning (SEL) & CRT

GREEN

Infrastructure

IOT & IOB

Democracy

Stakeholder

"Plans & Planning" General, Strategic & Regional

Diversity, Equity & Inclusion

"SMART" EVERYTHING

Convenience

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