The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes
Why 2015?

International development policies

Major international policymaking events

Jan 2015
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
2016

SDGs

MDGs

Financing for Devt.

UN General Assembly

UNFCC Conference

WTO Ministerial
This presentation

I. The MDG era (2000-2015)

II. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015-2030)
I. The MDG era (2000-2015)
   1. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
   2. Positive outcomes
   3. Critique and shortcomings

I. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015-2030)
1. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- MDGs were supposed to guide development policies in 2000-2015
- 8 goals, 21 targets, 60 indicators
1. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- **Goal 3**: Promote gender equality and empower women
- **Goal 4**: Reduce child mortality
- **Goal 5**: Improve maternal health
- **Goal 6**: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
1. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
2. Positive outcomes

• Put **development** and **poverty** on top of the international political / policy agenda
  – with principle of shared (but unequal) responsibilities

• Significant progress against poverty, hunger and diseases
2. Positive outcomes

TARGET 1.A
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day

Proportion of people living on less than $1.25 a day, 1990 and 2010 (Percentage)

- Sub-Saharan Africa: 1990 - 56, 2010 - 48
- Southern Asia: 1990 - 51, 2010 - 30
- Southern Asia (excluding India): 1990 - 52, 2010 - 22
- South-Eastern Asia: 1990 - 45, 2010 - 14
- Eastern Asia (China only): 1990 - 60, 2010 - 12
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 1990 - 12, 2010 - 6
- Caucasus and Central Asia: 1990 - 10, 2010 - 4
- Western Asia: 1990 - 5, 2010 - 4
- Northern Africa: 1990 - 5, 2010 - 1
2. Positive outcomes

Proportion of undernourished people in developing regions, 1990–2013 (Percentage)

Estimated number of deaths due to tuberculosis per 100,000 population excluding people who are HIV-positive, 1990–2012
2. Positive outcomes

- Highlight need to accelerate progress / development to achieve goals by deadline

- MDGs are easy to communicate and understand
3. Critique and shortcomings

Least developed countries (48)

Only one (Laos) will meet seven selected MDG targets

⇒ Why?
3. Critique and shortcomings

Biased / Partial approach:

• Emphasis on social goals...

• ... but little attention to
  – economic development processes: structural transformation, productivity, employment
  – means of implementation: trade, finance, technology

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MDGs 1-7</th>
<th>vs.</th>
<th>MDG 8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specificity</td>
<td>SMART</td>
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<td>Vague</td>
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<td>Specific</td>
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<td>Measureable</td>
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<td>Attainable</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Relevant</td>
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<td>Time-bound</td>
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<td>Main responsibility</td>
<td>National</td>
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<td>International community</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(but donor-supported)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Best endeavour clauses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obligations</td>
<td>Require strong commitment</td>
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3. Critique and shortcomings

• Inadequately treated issues
  – Gender
  – Environment

• Missing issues
  – Civil and political freedoms
  – Inequality and discrimination
  – Institutional reform of global governance

• Narrow approach, e.g.
  – Primary school enrolment vs. quality, gender and class equity, adult literacy
  – School enrolment gaps vs. gender equality and its several dimensions
  – Number of telephones vs. technology transfer and learning
I. The MDG era (2000-2015)

II. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015-2030)
   1. The Agenda
   2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
   3. Preliminary evaluation
   4. How can the SDGs be achieved?
1. The Agenda

70th United Nations General Assembly
1. The Agenda

25 September 2015

The UN General Assembly adopts the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

• Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

• Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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

- **Goal 4**: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- **Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- **Goal 8:** Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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

• Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- **Goal 15**: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

- **Goal 16**: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 17 targets

Finance

- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.
- Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.
- Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.
- Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.
Goal 17 targets

Technology

• Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

• Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

• Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 17 targets

Capacity building
• Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade
• Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
• Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020
• Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
Goal 17 targets

Policy and institutional coherence

• Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
• Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
• Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

• Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
• Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
Six essential elements for delivering the sustainable development goals

- **People:** to ensure healthy lives, knowledge and the inclusion of women and children
- **Dignity:** to end poverty and fight inequalities
- **Planet:** to protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children
- **Prosperity:** to grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy
- **Partnership:** to catalyse global solidarity for sustainable development
- **Justice:** to promote safe and peaceful societies and strong institutions
3. Preliminary evaluation
3. Preliminary evaluation

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<th>MDGs</th>
<th>SDGs</th>
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<td><strong>Time frame</strong></td>
<td>2000-2015</td>
<td>2015-2030</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ambition</strong></td>
<td>Ambitious</td>
<td>Very ambitious</td>
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<td><strong>ex: poverty, hunger</strong></td>
<td>Halving</td>
<td>Eradication =&gt; &quot;zero goals&quot;</td>
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<td><strong>Geographic scope</strong></td>
<td>Developing countries</td>
<td>All countries</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goals</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Targets</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>126</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>400 ?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Focus</strong></td>
<td>Wellbeing of individuals</td>
<td>Wellbeing of individuals + global public goods</td>
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<td><strong>Means of implementation</strong></td>
<td>Little attention</td>
<td>Much more attention</td>
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<td><strong>Issues covered</strong></td>
<td>Wide, but actual focus on human development</td>
<td>Very wide, new issues incorporated</td>
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3. How can the SDGs be achieved?

SDGs seek to address some of the shortcomings / failings of the MDGs
3. How can the SDGs be achieved?

- International context post-2015 less favourable to development than early 2000s
- SDGs are more difficult to reach than MDGs

Well designed and implemented national development strategies become even more crucial
3. How can the SDGs be achieved?

SDGs require new types of policies / measures

• Domestically
  – Including esp. industrial policy

• Internationally
  – Reforms in international economic / environmental governance

⇒ By both developed and developing countries
Thank you

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