From **MDGs to SDGs**: Making Sense of the Emerging Post-2015 Development Agenda

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2 Dec 2014
A few key phrases ...

- “Rio+20”
- “Open Working Group”
- “High-Level Political Forum” (HLPF)
- “Evidence-based”
- “Inclusive”
- “Means of implementation”
- “Modalities”
The Original MDGs

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Global partnership for development
Progress on the MDGs: **Highlights**

- **Official poverty rate** in developing countries reduced by half since 1990 (down to 22%)
- **Equality in primary education** between girls and boys achieved
- Significant gains in **maternal and child health**
- Met the target for improved **access to drinking water** and **improved housing** years ahead of schedule
- **BUT ...** progress still coming at the cost of nature
The Old MDG Reporting Style (2008)
The Latest Reporting Style (2014)

PERCENT OF POPULATION LIVING BENEATH THE POVERTY LINE ($1.25 / DAY)

- Developing regions (excluding China): 41%
- Developing regions: 26%
- World: 18%
Part 1

Introduction &
The Design Challenge
The SDGs have to deal with the "Planetary Boundaries"

But also with the “Doughnut” 

Source: Kate Raworth
A Conceptual/Policy Evolution

Development

Millennium Declaration (2000)

MDGs

Sustainable Development

Agenda 21 (1992)

SDGs
The Road to (Post-)2015

1992 Earth Summit & Agenda 21

2000/2001 Millennium Declaration & MDGs

2002 Johannesburg Summit & Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

2009 COP-15 & Copenhagen (Climate) Accord

2010 MDG Summit

2012 * Rio+20 & The Future We Want

2014 OWG & Draft SDGs

2015

* Plus: High-Level Panel, UN Task Team, [UN] Sustainable Development Solutions Network
The draft SDGs are a major step forward

- **The Big Change:** universal goals that will apply to every nation

- **The SDGs Cover the MDGs plus** the full sustainable development agenda

- **The Final SDGs will be launched in 2016** and remain in effect from through 2030

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Outcome document of the Open Working Group, July 2014
The **Process** involves thousands of people

**Rio+20**

Open Working Group (OWG)

- Scientists
- Major Groups
- Experts

Draft SDGs

Secretary-General’s Synthesis Report

General Assembly Decision on Post-2015

Expert & Interest Group Input
The process is ongoing ...

- **The UN Secretary-General** is still working on the synthesis report
- **Lobbying and negotiating** is going on at all levels
- **Only towards the end of 2015** will the General Assembly will vote and decide
The Draft “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
- Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- 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
- 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
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Etc.: 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1a (resources), 1b (investment policy)
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

[...] PLUS ... deal with productivity, climate adaptation, seed diversity, investment, trade, market volatility ...
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age

... and fix a lot more besides, from AIDS to traffic accidents.
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

... and improve many, many other aspects of education, of all kinds, for all people.
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Imagine a world like this ... by 2030.
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

[...] 

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Remember that water is a recognized human right.
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Is that all? Why not more, why not sooner?
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries […]

... and do this while dramatically reducing carbon emissions, reversing deforestation, etc.
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure ...

[...]

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities [...]

Imagine trying to do most of these other goals without doing this.
Goal 10: Reduce **inequality** within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

[...]

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies [...]

How will Sweden, and Europe, perform on 10.7?
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

[...]

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities [...]

A global campaign worked hard to ensure that cities were the focus of stand-alone goal.
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework ...

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

[...]

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle [...]

In other words, reinvent the global economy.
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries [...] 

Notice that resilience & adaptation come first.
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds ...

[...]

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

[...]

At the same time, the world is pursuing the rapid development of the “Blue Economy” – a.k.a. the sea.
Countries using the phrase “Blue Economy” in some way

Based on formal agreements and national or international statements by government
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.

The targets basically say, “take care of nature.”
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

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence ...
[...]  
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery ...
[...]  

In some countries, corruption is considered the single largest obstacle to sustainable development.
Goal 17: Strengthen the **means of implementation** and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance: Find the money, move the money, give money

Technology: Share it, make it green

Capacity Building: Support it, grow it

Trade: Complete the Doha Round of the WTO

Systematic Issues: Coherent policy, multi-stakeholder consultation, data and accountability
Summarizing the Draft SDGs

- **Goal 1**: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- **Goal 2**: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- **Goal 3**: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages
- **Goal 4**: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- **Goal 5**: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **Goal 6**: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
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- **Goal 17**: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Question:

Suppose you are told you have reduce this list of goals from 17 to 10.

Which ones do you take out?
Part 2

Preparing for **Implementation** of the SDGs
Under the Post-2015 Development Agenda, **countries** will likely be expected to ...

- **Plan:** Align their national development plans with the expectations of the SDGs
- **Implement:** Take action to move toward successful achievement of the goals
- **Report:** Tell the UN how they are doing, using a set of indicators (still to be developed) and reporting process (also TBD)
The **United Nations** will ...

- **Remind** countries of their obligations
- **Provide** support to the countries who need it, in terms of capacity building
- **Facilitate** the process of reporting
- **Produce** a Global Sustainable Development Report
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In absolute poverty: living on less than US$(PPP)1.25 per day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed but living on less than US$1.25 per day</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living on less than US$2.15 per day</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below relative poverty line in developing world</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungry</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without safe drinking water</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without access to sanitation</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without access to electricity</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 60 years of age</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>~0</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban residents</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slum dwellers</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of least developed countries</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World population</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNDESA, Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report, 2014
Figure 4. Number of articles (contained in Google Scholar) indicating selected ultimate objectives.

Source: authors’ calculations based on Google Scholar data.

Source: UNDESA, Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report, 2014
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP (in trillion US$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (in trillion (1990) int’l dollars)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (1,000 int’l 1990 dollars)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assistance to developing countries (billion US$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World-adjusted\textsuperscript{115} Genuine Progress Index (1,000 US$ (2005))</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: authors adapted from UNSD, OECD DAC, and Kubiszewski et al. (2013).

Source: UNDESA, Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report, 2014
Source: UNDESA, Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report, 2014
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>CSD Indicator Profiles&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>CSD National Strategy Profiles&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>CSD National Reports&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>MDG Progress Reports&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Rio+20 National Assessment Reports&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Total number of States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>25 (50%)</td>
<td>28 (56%)</td>
<td>29 (58%)</td>
<td>21 (42%)</td>
<td>4 (8%)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>1 (20%)</td>
<td>1 (20%)</td>
<td>1 (20%)</td>
<td>5 (100%)</td>
<td>2 (40%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>7 (15%)</td>
<td>6 (13%)</td>
<td>8 (17%)</td>
<td>43 (92%)</td>
<td>34 (72%)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-Eastern Asia</td>
<td>1 (9%)</td>
<td>1 (9%)</td>
<td>1 (9%)</td>
<td>9 (82%)</td>
<td>4 (36%)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
<td>3 (75%)</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>1 (13%)</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
<td>4 (50%)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia</td>
<td>1 (8%)</td>
<td>2 (15%)</td>
<td>2 (15%)</td>
<td>10 (77%)</td>
<td>3 (23%)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus and Central Asia</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>1 (13%)</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
<td>3 (38%)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>2 (15%)</td>
<td>2 (15%)</td>
<td>2 (15%)</td>
<td>11 (85%)</td>
<td>1 (8%)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>4 (12%)</td>
<td>5 (15%)</td>
<td>8 (24%)</td>
<td>29 (85%)</td>
<td>14 (41%)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>43 (22%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>47 (24%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>56 (29%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>148 (77%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>69 (36%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>193</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. This accounting only includes reports posted on United Nations websites for CSD12 through CSD19.
2. This accounting includes UN Member States, not associate members of the regional commissions.
3. Note that this accounting includes only national assessment reports submitted to Rio+20.

Source: UNDESA, Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report, 2014
Figure 5. UN member States that submitted national sustainable development reports in preparation for Rio+20

Source: UNDESA, Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report, 2014
Table 18. Inter-linkages between trends and sustainable development issues at the global level, 1950-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trends in... (list below)</th>
<th>To develop</th>
<th>To sustain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People</td>
<td>Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing world population</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended life expectancy</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better global health</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More relatively poor in an absolutely less poor world</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More hungry people</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almost reached universal primary education</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billions lack access to basic services</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging societies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased int'l migration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No significant change in intergenerational social mobility</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed progress on human rights and human security</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall well-being improved</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global economic growth</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased affluence amidst persistent poverty</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stagnating global economic welfare</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased trade and economic integration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing money supply, int'l reserves and financialization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing wealth</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change in global inequality between individuals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing aid flows</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased R&amp;D and technology performance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billions of poor people excluded from global innovation process</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated increase in global metabolic rate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased energy and water demands</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNDESA, Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report, 2014
The “Pilot Country” program

• **UNDESA** is working with six pilot countries

• Supporting their **national planning processes** to mainstream and implement SD

• And expecting to use that experience to **help other countries**
Case Study: Belize
Case Study: Belize
Case Study: Belize

• Was previously developing a “Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy”

• Began developing a “National Sustainable Development Strategy” in parallel

• During the summer of 2014, these two strategies were merged

• Now working on a “Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy” that will be in harmony with the SDGs — and Belize’s own development vision
SDG Implementation Challenges

- Acceptance of the Goals by all nations
- Finding the “Means of Implementation”
- Resolving internal goal conflicts
- Overcoming political, cultural, and integrity barriers
- Developing good & meaningful indicators
By 2030, we’ll be **assessing** the final results (as we are doing now with the MDGs)
Part 3

Developing and implementing “Local SDGs”:

A Proposal
Indicators and Information
Systems Analysis

Indicators and Information
Strategy
Innovation
Systems Analysis
Indicators and Information
Action

Strategy

Innovation

Systems Analysis

Indicators and Information
PARIS – ÎLE-DE-FRANCE, APRIL 2014
• Simplified workshop manual

• Free to download and use

• Volunteer-driven initiative to promote the SDGs

• Your participation is encouraged, invited, requested, etc.!

www.Pyramid2030.org
A few things we can talk about ...

• How the UN works (related to SD and the SDGs)
• Working with developing countries on SD issues
• The role of business / business & sustainability
• Cities, sustainability, and global development
• The “science/policy interface”
• The “Green Economy,” the “Blue Economy”, etc.
• SD knowledge & capacity building
• Integration, systems thinking, methodology
Thank you ...