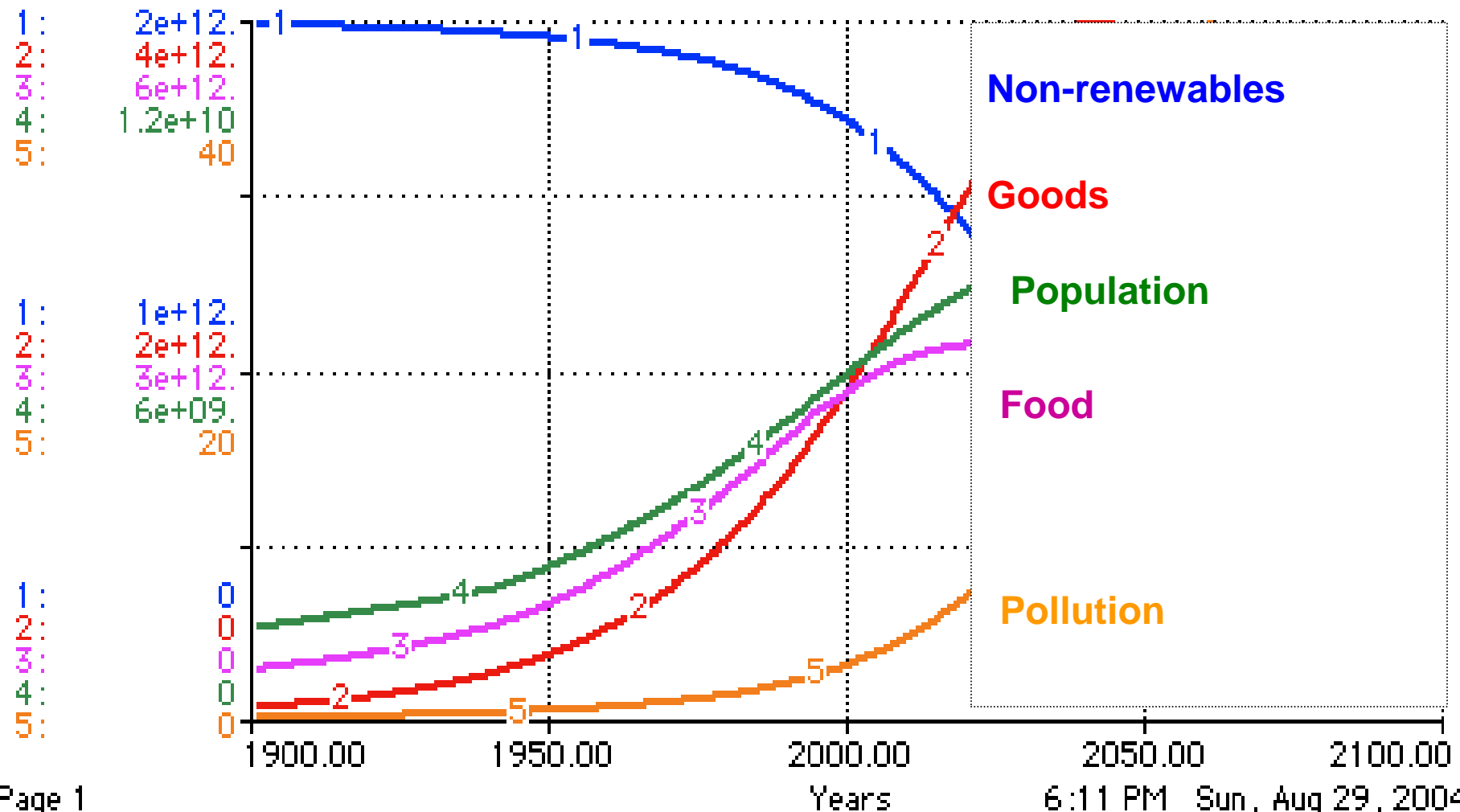# The run-up to the global post-2015 development regime:

the development of the SDGs

De facto trends till 2013…
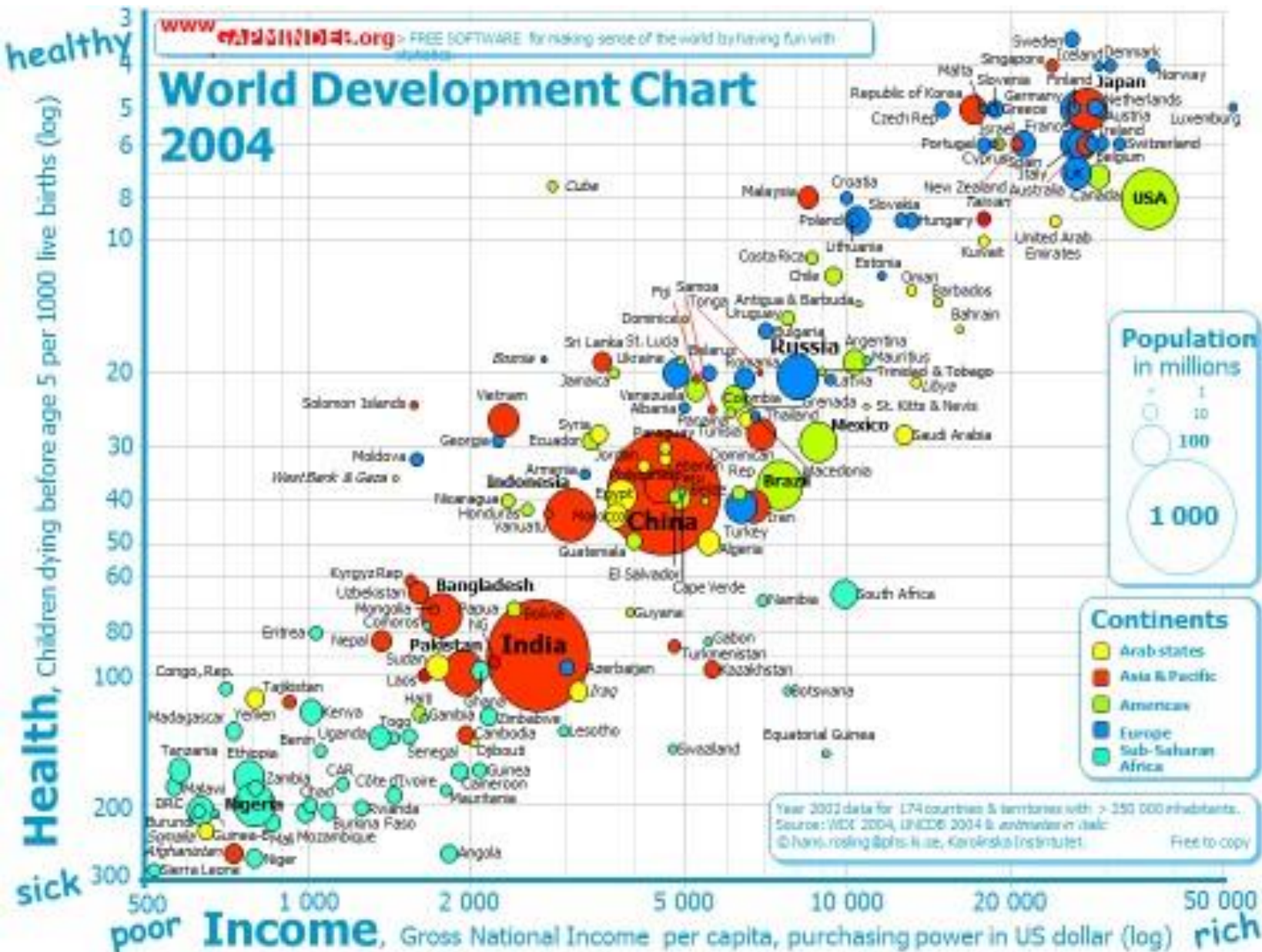
(Dennis Meadows)

1 : nr resources ...   2 : industrial out...   3 : food 87   4 : population 1   5 : ppoll index 143

1:	2e+12.
2:	4e+12.
3:	6e+12.
4:	1.2e+10
5:	40

1:	1e+12.
2:	2e+12.
3:	3e+12.
4:	6e+09.
5:	20

1:	0
2:	0
3:	0
4:	0
5:	0

Non-renewables

Goods

Population

Food

Pollution

1900.00   1950.00   2000.00   2050.00   2100.00

Years

Page 1

6:11 PM   Sun, Aug 29, 2004

?

Uneven development

World Development Chart 2004. Health (children dying before age 5 per 1000 live births, log) versus Income (Gross National Income per capita, purchasing power in US dollar, log). Growth.

TIPPING POINTS IN SOCIETY

How much longer will over 1 billion people drink infested or contaminated water?
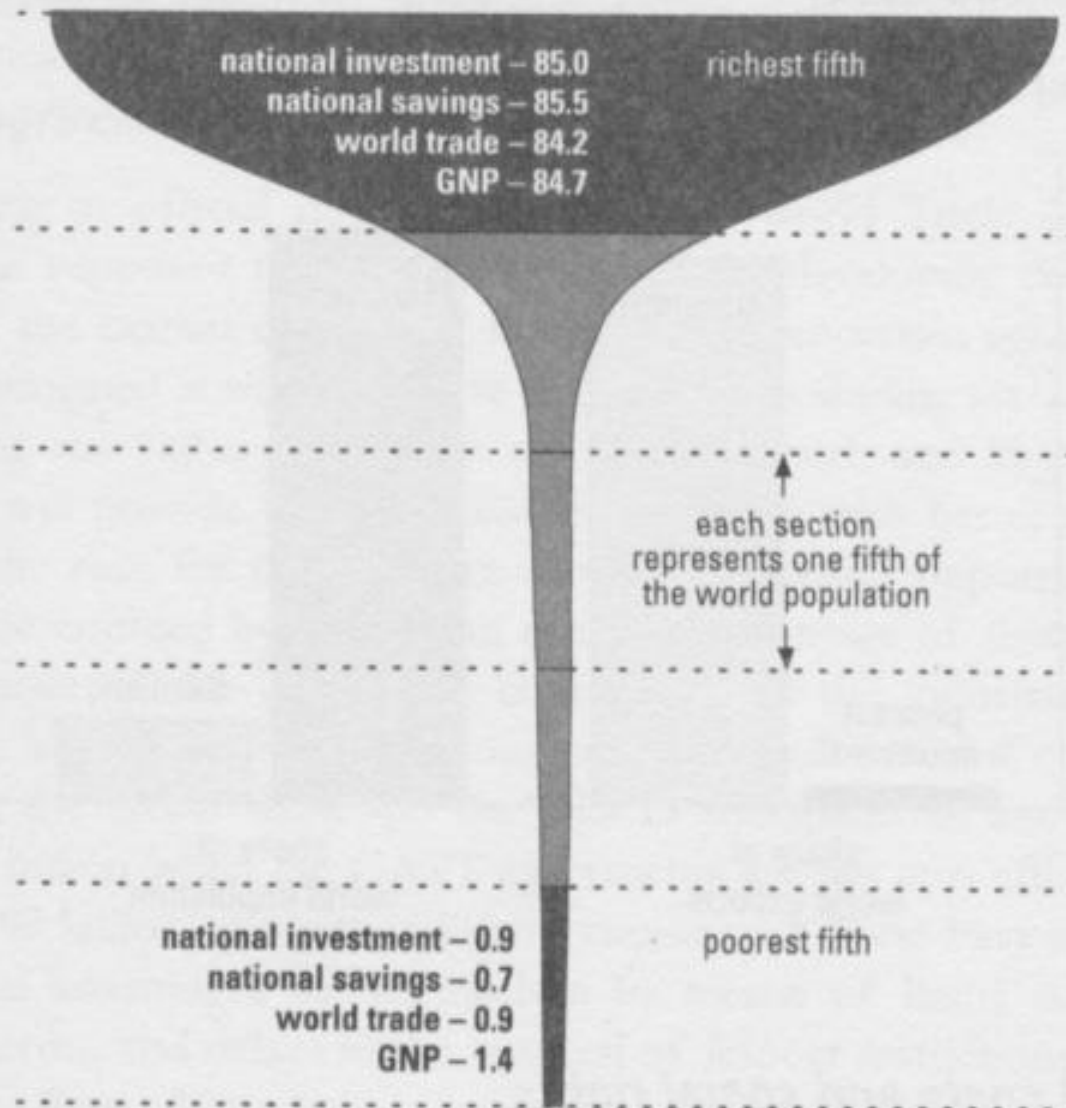

marie claire/fotóriport

Szudánban a Cartier Alapít-
vány speciális ivócsöveket
oszt a szegényeknek, ame-
lyek filtere kiszűri a lárvákat
a pocsolyavízből, csökkent-
ve ezzel a fertőzésveszélyt

WHERE ARE
THE SOCIAL TIPPING POINTS?

Figure 7.2 Distribution of economic activity between North and South, 1991 (% of global total) (*Source*: UNDP, 1994)

national investment – 85.0
national savings – 85.5
world trade – 84.2
GNP – 84.7

richest fifth

each section represents one fifth of the world population

national investment – 0.9
national savings – 0.7
world trade – 0.9
GNP – 1.4

poorest fifth

The run-up to the UN Conference on Sustainable Development („Rio+20"):

Series of empty promises:

- 1972 Stockholm

- 1992 Rio de Janeiro

- 1997 Kyoto

- 2002 Johannesburg

Belated input to „Rio+20":

- „Resilient People, Resilient Planet"

- „Zero draft declaration"

Plea, or last warning?

- "We risk the entrenchment of these global disparities and unless we act in a manner that fundamentally changes their lives, <u>the poor of the world may lose confidence in their representatives and the democratic systems</u> to which we remain committed, seeing their representatives as nothing more than sounding brass or tinkling cymbals."

- Political Declaration, WSSD, Johannesburg, 11 –15.

- "If I have all the eloquence of men or angels, but speak without love, I am nothing more than sounding brass or tinkling cymbals."
St Paul to the Corinthians I. 13 1.

The Millennium Development Goals

(how many can you list????)

The Millennium Development Goals

MDG 1: End poverty and hunger

Goal	Targets
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

MDG 2: Education

Goal	Target
Achieve universal primary education	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary school

MDG 6: Combat major diseases

Goal	Targets
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
	• Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
	• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

TIPPING POINTS IN NATURE:

New warning in 2009

(over to PB)

To be contd

Planetary boundaries

Climate
350 ppm CO^2
+1 W/m^2

Ozone depletion
276 DU

Biogeochemical loading
35 MT N/yr
11 MT P/yr

Atmospheric aerosol loading
TBD

Biodiversity loss
10 E/MSY

Ocean acidification
Aragonite saturation ratio > 2.75

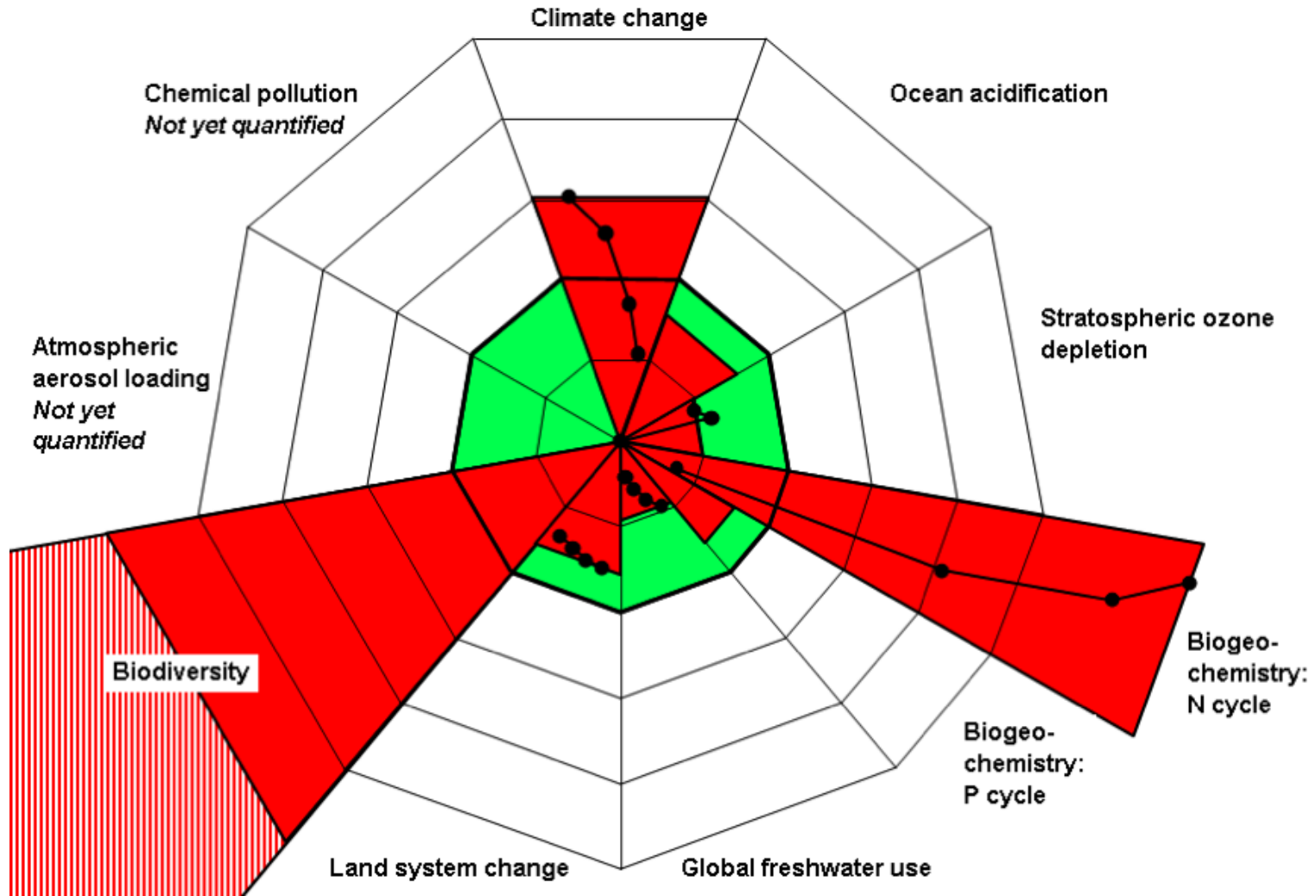**Agricultural land use**
15%

Freshwater use
4000 km^3/yr

Chemical pollution
TBD

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqz3R1NpXzM
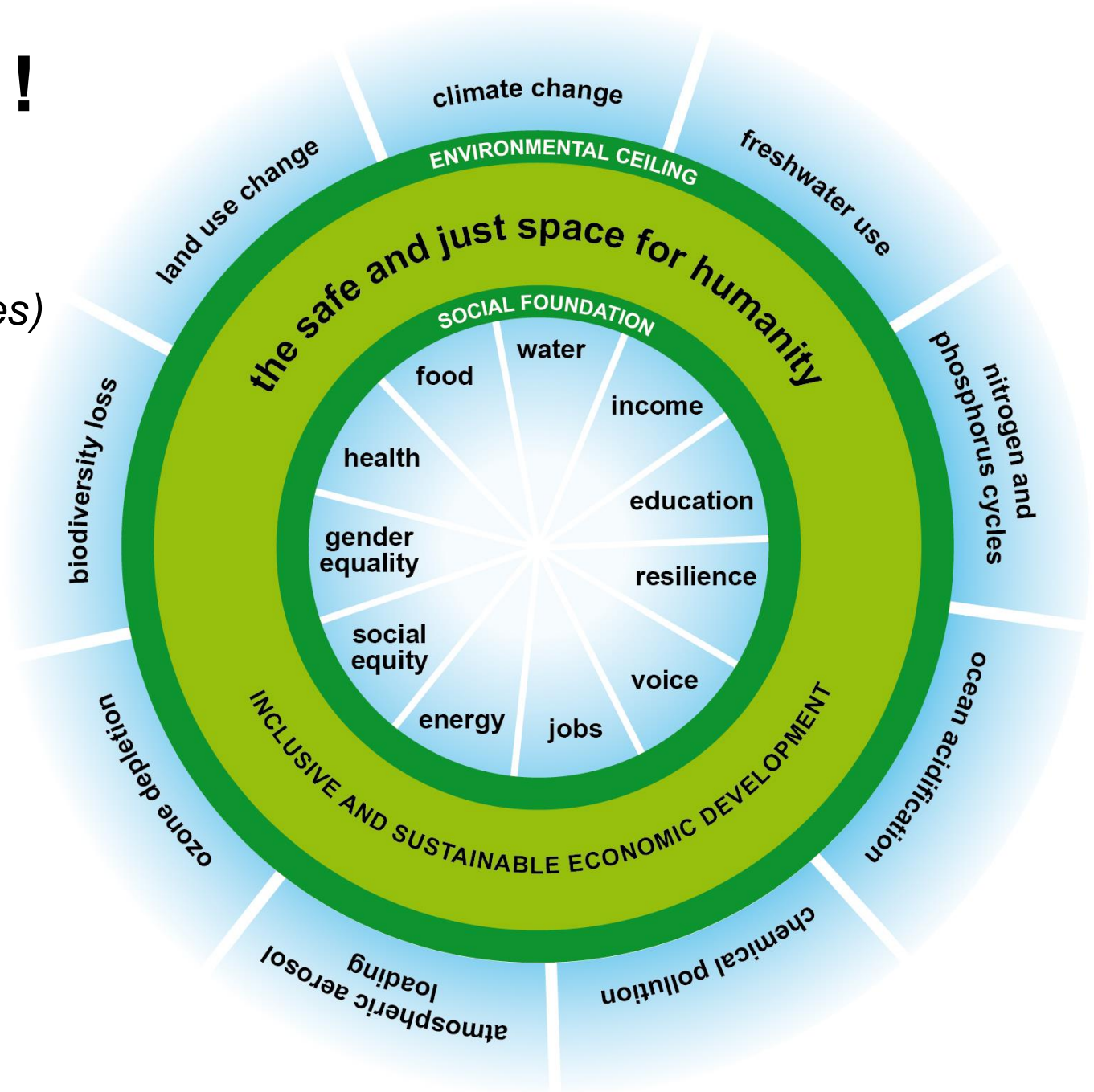
Planetary boundaries

Rockström, J. et al., 2009. Nature.

WE FACE A DUAL SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGE:

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL

Throw a „life-belt" !

(the doughnut of Social and Planetary Boundaries)

Raworth 2012

Southern „take-over" in Rio:

- Initiative of Colombia and Guatemala gathering momentum fast
- The only positive UN Development scheme is the Millennium Development Goals
- They „expire" in 2015, but ought to continue
- The post-2015 development regime should be based on a program similar to the MDGs, but utilising all lessons learned

The Mandate

The Rio+20 outcome document, *The future we want*, set out a mandate to establish an Open Working Group to develop a set of sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its 68th session. It also provided the basis for their conceptualization. The Rio outcome gave the mandate that the SDGs should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.

Guidance on scope and purpose of SDGs

- should address and be focused on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development, being guided by the Rio+20 outcome document

- should address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages

- should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, serve as a driver for implementation and mainstreaming of sustainable development in the United Nations system as a whole

Guidance on design of SDGs

- *Goal:* expresses an ambitious, specific and actionable commitment.
- concise and easy to communicate
- aspirational
- transformational
- limited in number
- global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

Guidance on design of Targets

- *Target:* Specific, measurable objective whose attainment will contribute in major way to achieving one or more goals
- Aspirational yet attainable
- Evident link between target and goal
- Speak to all relevant stakeholders
- Nationally relevant, adaptable
- Time-bound
- Evidence-, science-based
- Adjustable:
  - as science advances
  - if countries choose to raise level of ambition.

From planning to launching the post 2015 development agenda
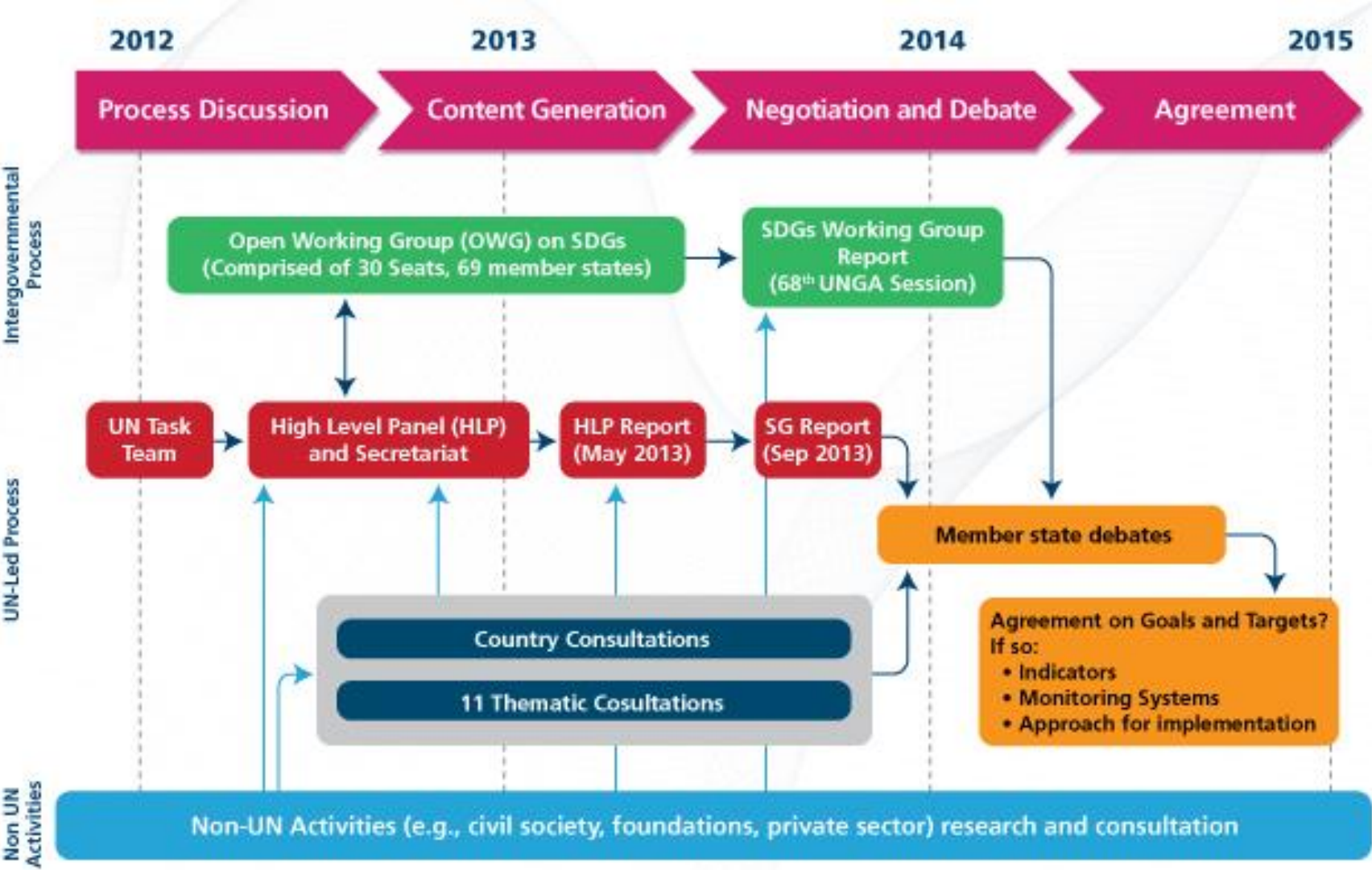
Different process!

- Open working group of Member States,

- Working for appr 20 months,

- Develops proposal for the UN GA,

- To be integrated into the post-2015 development agenda.

„Policy development experiment"

- OPEN GROUP AND PROCESS

- EVIDENCE-BASED

- CHAIR-DRIVEN

- STRIVING FOR CONSENSUS

„Policy development experiment"

- OPEN GROUP AND PROCESS

- EVIDENCE-BASED

- CHAIR-DRIVEN

- STRIVING FOR CONSENSUS

Unprecedented!

UNEP Foresight process – **Grouping** of issues

- Cross-cutting
- Food, biodiversity, and land
- Freshwater and marine
- Climate change
- Energy, technology and waste

21 Issues for the 21st Century, UNEP, 2012

UNEP Foresight process – **Ranking** of issues

1. Aligning governance to the challenges of global sustainability

2. Transforming human capabilities to meet environmental challenges and move to a green economy

3. Ensuring food safety and food security for 9 billion people

4. Broken bridges: reconnecting science and policy

5. Social tipping points: catalysing rapid and transformative changes in human behaviour towards the environment

21 Issues for the 21st Century, UNEP, 2012

Among the Concepts We Need to Understand

- **Nonlinearities**, delays, errors in perception, irreversibilities
- Feedback loops, positive & negative
- Demographic transition, sustainable yields, regeneration, depletion, diminishing returns to investment
- Dynamics of markets and technological advance
- Loop dominance, shifting dominance - behaviour comes from structure, not from individuals
- **Teamwork**, values, **trust**, negotiating, responsibility
- Short-term versus long-term time horizons

(Dennis Meadows)

Reconnect science and policy!

„Policy development experiment"

- OPEN GROUP AND PROCESS

- EVIDENCE-BASED

- CHAIR-DRIVEN

- STRIVING FOR CONSENSUS

Ethical context:

2. (...) freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.

3. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.

4. **People are at the centre** of sustainable development and, in this regard, Rio+20 promised to strive for a world that is **just, equitable and inclusive**, (...) to benefit all, in particular the children of the world, youth and future generations of the world without distinction of any kind (...)

7. Rio+20 outcome reaffirmed (...) the importance of **freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights** (...)

8. (...) protect the climate system for the **benefit of present and future generations** of humankind on the basis of **equity** and in accordance with their **common but differentiated responsibilities** and respective capabilities. (...)

9. (...) some countries recognize the **rights of nature** in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. (...) in order to achieve a **just balance among** the economic, social and environmental **needs of present and future generations**, it is necessary to promote **harmony with nature**. (...)

15. (...) living under **colonial and foreign occupation, (... is) incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person** (...)

The „landmines"

- Prestige games (high-level report)
- Power games, spill over from other processes
- UN internal interests
- What belongs to / contributes to SD?
- What is the mandate of OWG? (MoI)
- Early zero draft – let's „negotiate"!
- The science of ranking (is there an end to stocktaking?)
- Who is the audience (informals vs open)
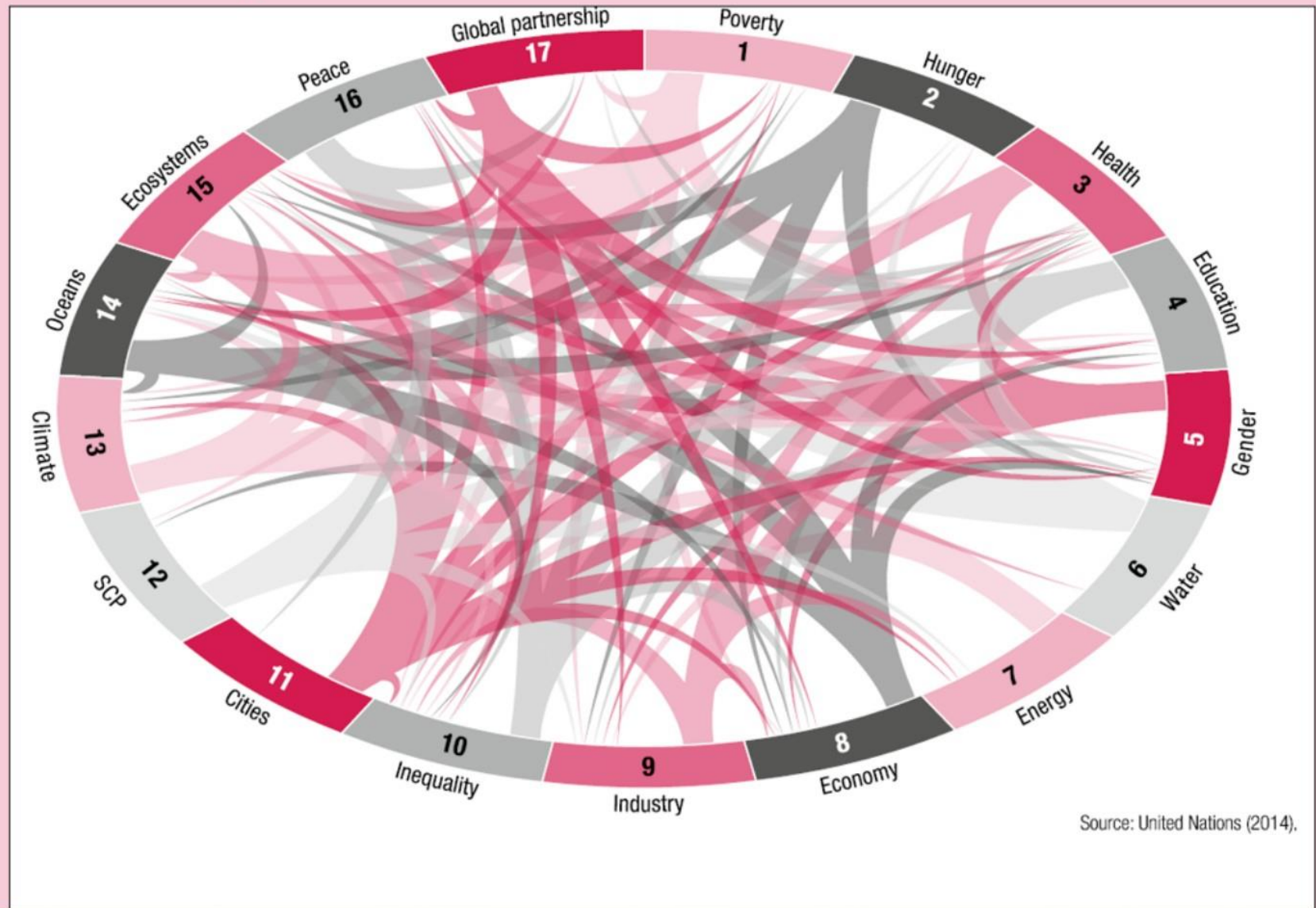- ☺ The World Cup ☺

The result: the report

- 31 themes summarised first into 21 focus areas then into 16+1 goals
- Goals are the ultimate outcome of achieving appr. 10 targets each
- Most targets quantitative *(well, sort of)*
- Adopted in the UN OWG by consensus on July 19th 2014
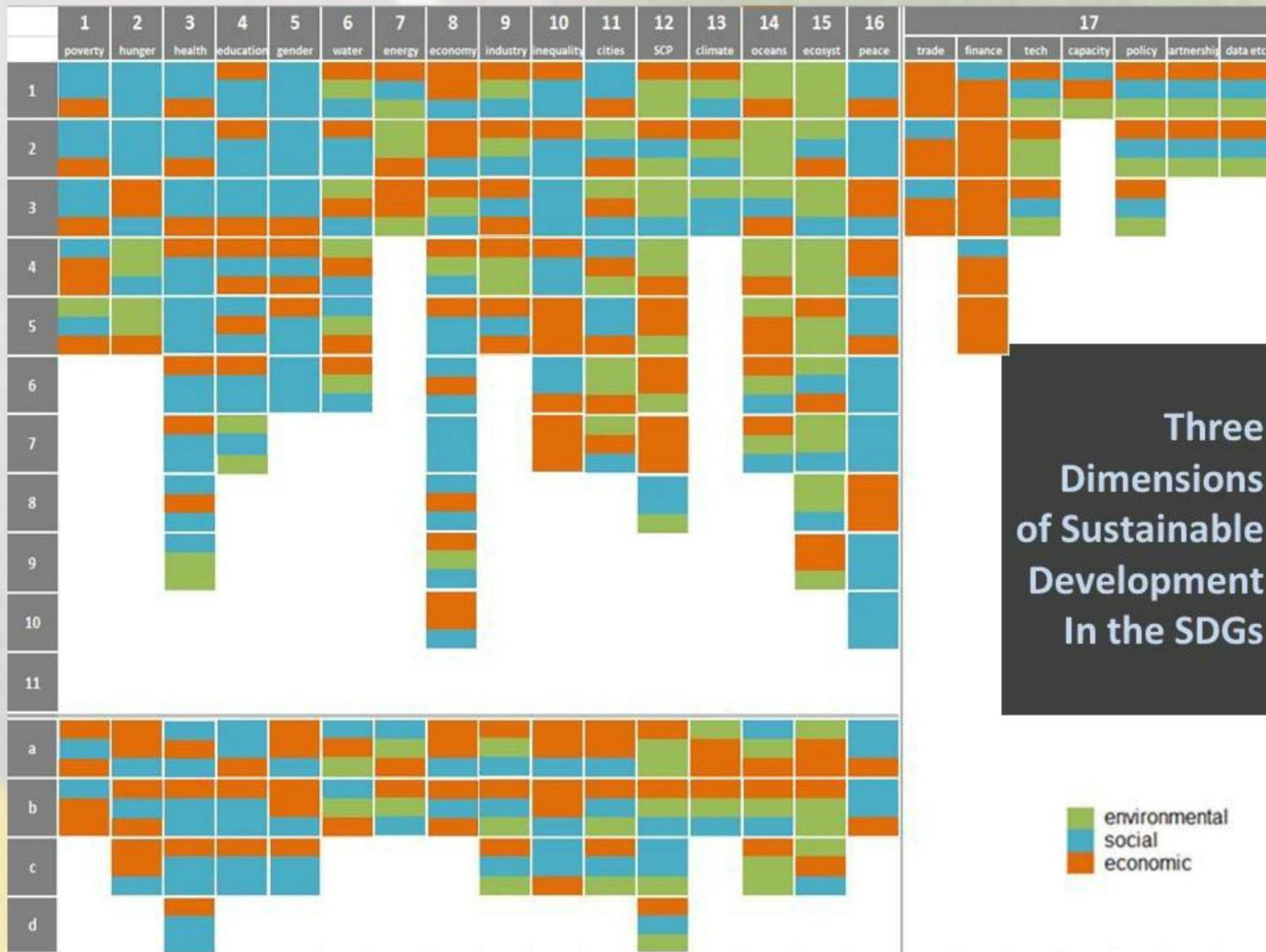
Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development In the SDGs

FIGURE 2 **Interrelated goals**

Source: United Nations (2014).

The Sustainable Development Goals

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*

*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

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
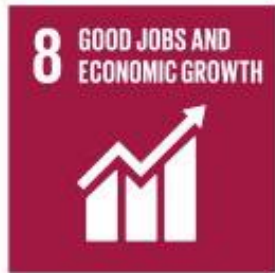
17 Sustainable Development Goals

□ En
□ En
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□ En   or all
□ Ac
□ En
□ En
□ Pr   t and decent
   wo
□ Bu   vation
□ Re
□ M
□ En
□ Ta
□ Co   nt
□ Pr   sts, combat
   de
□ Pr   for all and
   bu
□ St   evelopment

#GLOBALGOALS

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Finalised text for adoption (1 August)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", contained in resolution 66/288 of 11 September 2012, which, *inter alia*, resolved to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly,

Acknowledges the conclusion of the work of the Open Working Group on sustainable development goals, and *welcomes* its report issued as document A/68/970[1],

Decides that the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered in the intergovernmental negotiation process at the 69th session.
(New York, 2014. IX. 10.)

Reflections on the OWG report and process I.

Acknowledgement

- We've come a long way. Tremendous support, assistance, contributions.

- Devotion by MSs, contribution by the academia, civil society, strong support by the Secretariat, PGA. SG, DSG: the most important UN undertaking.

- Skepticism was not in short supply: Impossible to agree on a set of goals for 193 countries; time of economic / financial crises; haven't completed MDGs – why to think about more?

Reflections on the OWG report and process II.

Lessons learned

- **Evidence based approach** is the most productive.

- **Learning process** that lasted for 18 months. Everybody gained.

- **Contributions from different sources**, inclusion of very different actors, approaches do not undermine responsibility of governments, but broadens understanding of complex issues.

Reflections on the OWG report and process III.

Lessons learned

- **Transformation is a very complex process - starts in the minds.** Not the first time in the history. Consequences of paradigm change on development – not less than those of the industrial revolution or digital revolution.

- **Difference**: they started by technology breakthrough, and all economic, social, environmental consequences just occurred to us. Now: Try to design a process of transformation.

- **Transformation should not be a zero sum game**. First time in history. If we stick to zero sum political games, transformation will be the price to pay. (Lose-lose game.)

Reflections on the OWG report and process IV.

Lessons learned

- **Learn from past mistakes, made with best intentions** MDGs: bold, sharp set of goals. But not a system. Progress on individual goals, but the supporting systems (environmental, financial, social, economic) are cracking.

- **Learn from and remember past difficulties**. Some of the ginies are locked in the bottle. Think before opening bottles.

- **Take an integrated approach**. Life is a high degree of integration of processes. Life of our societies even more. Our task is to give better chance to life – individual, collective.

- **Build and respect a system of social contracts**: among stake-holders; among generations.

Reflections on the OWG report and process V.

- Political ownership costs you time:
  it delays

- Political consensus cost you substance:
  it dilutes

Tasks ahead – next steps

- **Further evolution of thinking and tasking**: from challenges, -- to aspirations, -- turn into opportunities

- **Key: implementation**. Basic responsibilities are clear, forms of cooperation to be further developed.

- **From goals and targets - to programs and projects**. We have a detailed set of global objectives, aspirations. Actions will be driven by programs and projects developed on local, national, local, regional levels.

Tasks ahead – next steps

- **Achieving the targets:** aggregated results of the local, national, regional actions. New concept, compared to MDGs!

- **Managing a process** – task to be addressed. Monitoring, evaluation, _reevaluation._ Make sure – goals and targets will need adjustment. (Challenges, technology, opportunities.)

- **Good indicators needed.** Some of the targets are truly transformative, some others vague. (We want to see them all as a measurable process.)

Tasks ahead – next steps

- **Support mechanism needed** – including a review of our organizations. Present institutional system has been designed for single dimensional objectives / goals.
- **Some SDGs may need an institutional home** – looking for support mechanism.

  - *10 HEADLINE INDICATORS?!?!*

The Sustainable Development Goals

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

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

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Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

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

How to Rank Actions/Targets?

Highly effective positions in the system:

***Foundations*/enablers**

***Triggers of „domino-effects*"** (first steps in single-thread causal chains, as well as in parallel and/or multiple chains)

Starters for „virtuous cycles" (i.e. desirable positive feed-back loops)

Type 1: Foundation and Floors

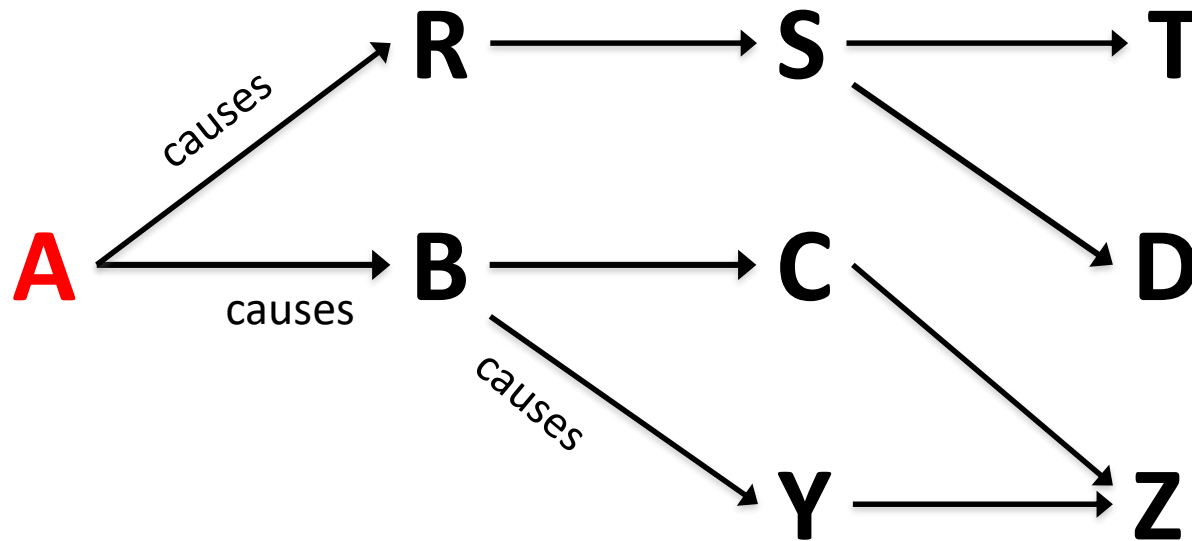The completion of "A" is a precondition of completing "B" etc.

...   .

A →enables→ B →enables→ C →enables→ D
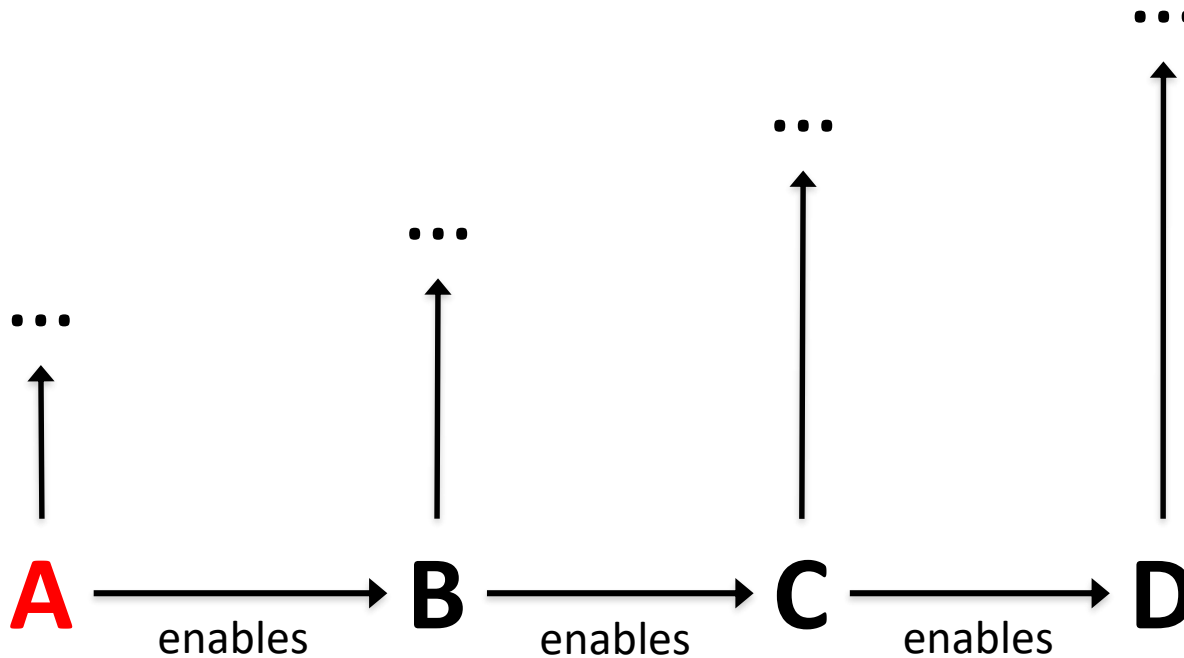
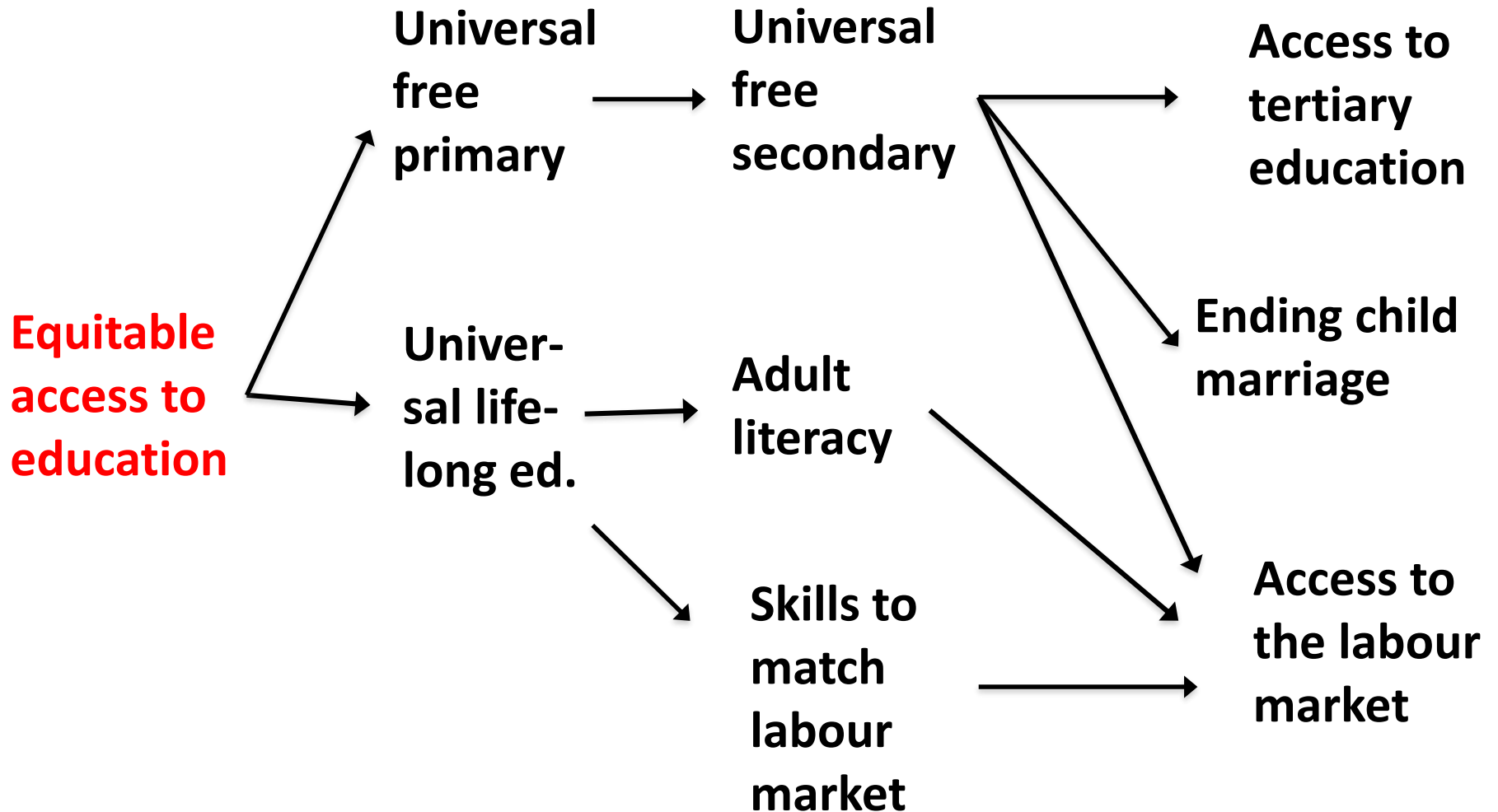**example:** **primary school** secondary education tertiary education academic ed. or other spec. degree
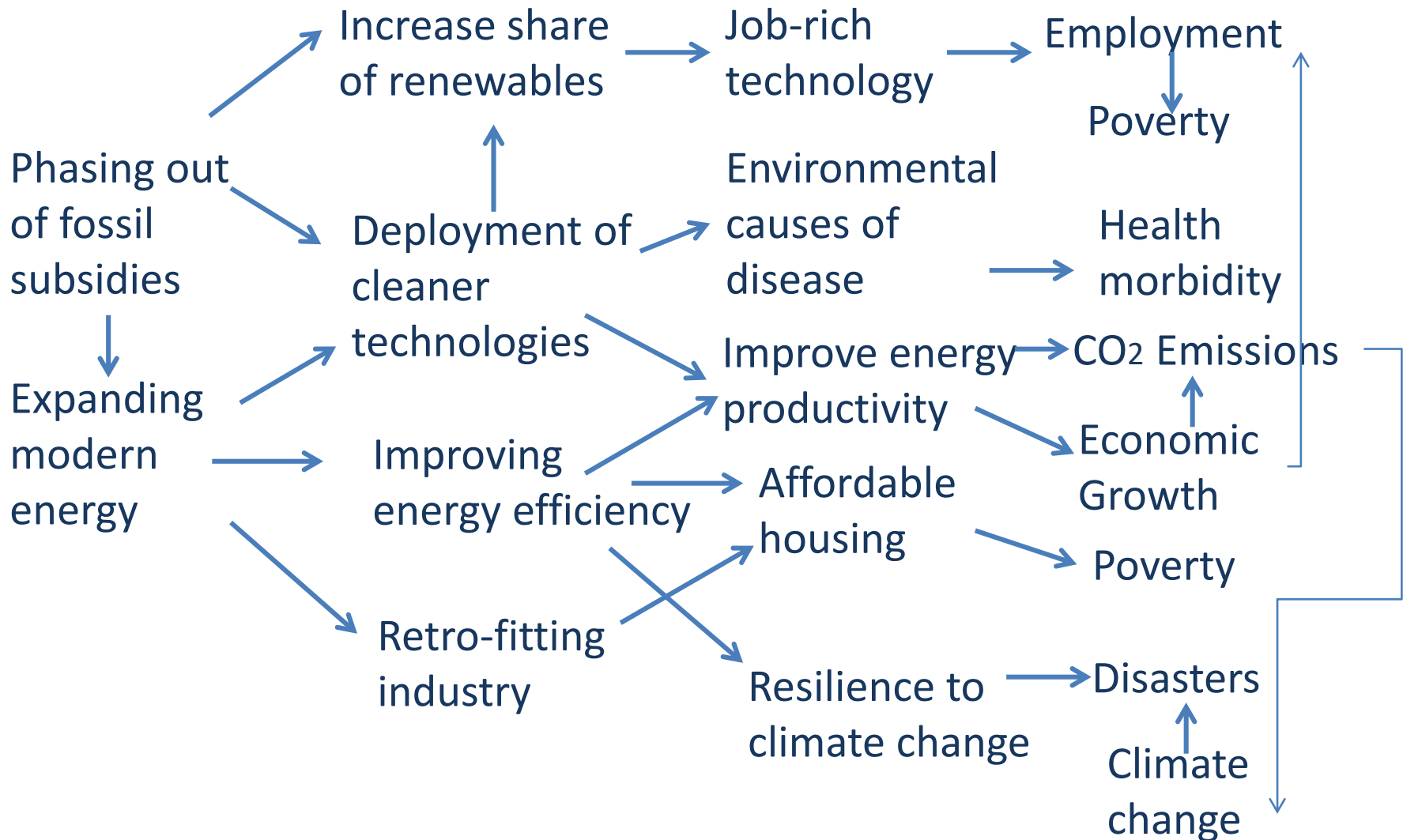
Type 2: Multiple causal chains – Avalanche

The completion of "A" is causing "B", "R" and their consequences

Avalanche example: education

Equitable access to education

Universal free primary

Universal free secondary

Access to tertiary education

Univer-sal life-long ed.

Adult literacy

Ending child marriage

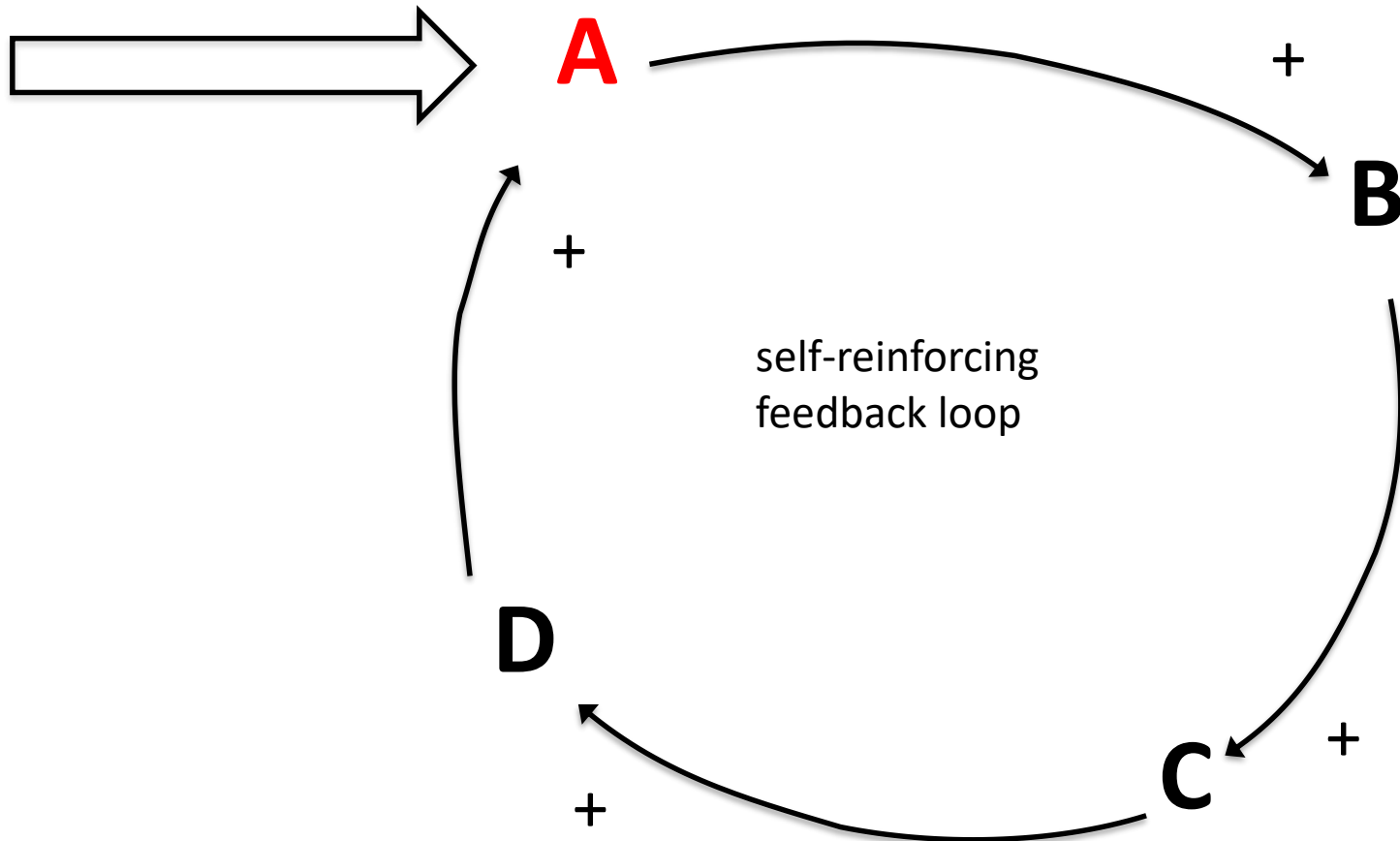**Skills to match labour market**

Access to the labour market

Type 3 Example: Actions in „Energy"

Type 4: Positive feed-back loop –
„The virtuous cycle"

The enhancement of "A" is causing a self-reinforcing effect

A

+

B

+

self-reinforcing
feedback loop

+

D

C

+

+

Virtuous cycle example (1) in „Health"

Enhance

Morbidity down

Health knowledge and awareness up

Savings in health budget

More funds for health education
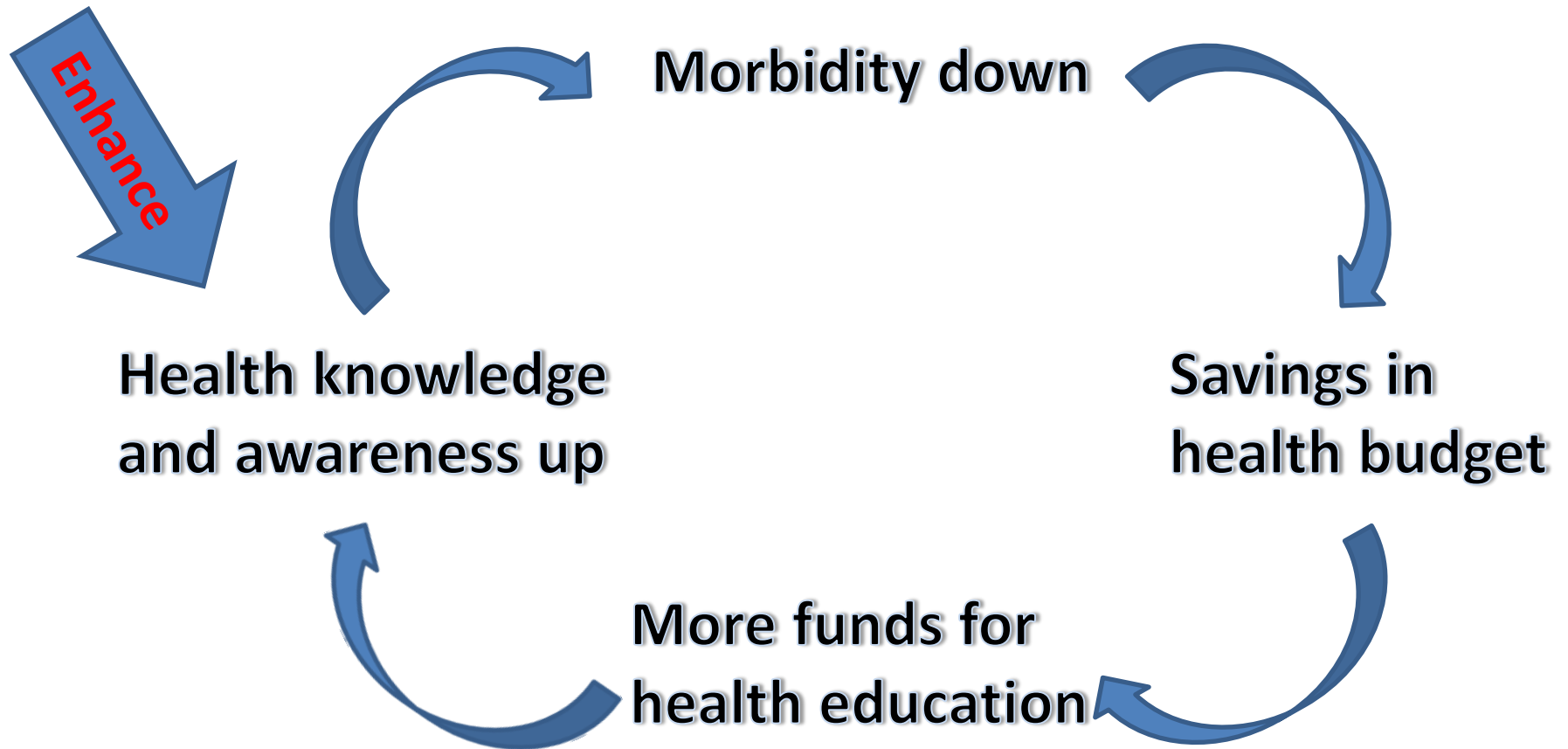
Virtuous cycle example in „Health"
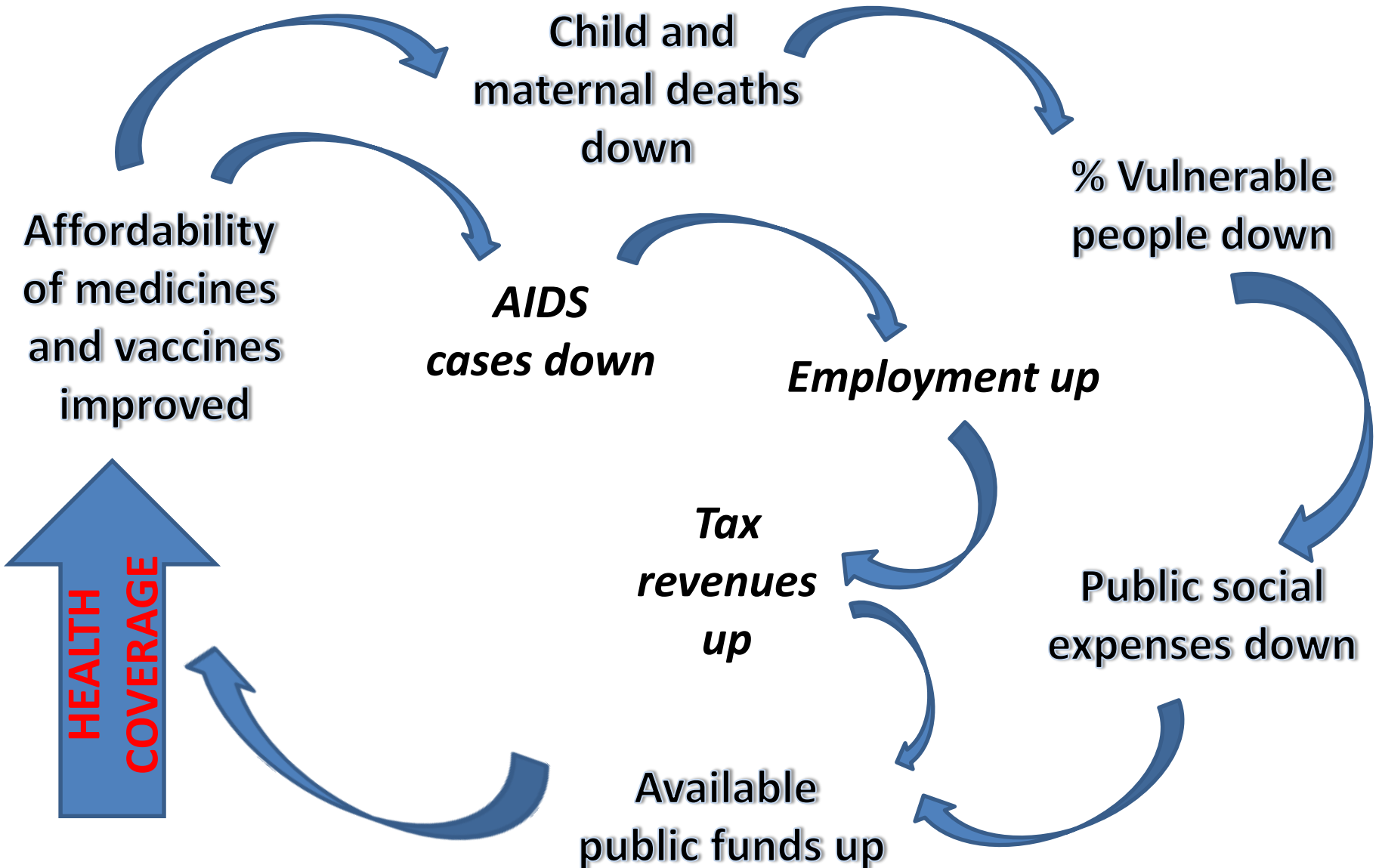
As you weigh up the importance of
focus areas and actions,
to form goals and targets, look for:

Foundations/enablers,

Triggers of „domino-effects"

and „avalanches",

Starters for „virtuous cycles"

MDG 1: End poverty and hunger

Goal	Targets
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicative SDG: poverty eradication

Tentative Goal	Tentative Targets
…..Poverty eradication….	Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than 1.25 USD a day by 2030
	Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than ….% of the national median by 2030
	Achieve provision of national social protection floors for all vulnerable groups by 2030
	Reduce by …% the proportion of those without access to property, productive assets, incl. associated rights, finance and markets for all by …..
	Develop high quality disaggregated data collection, and impartial international methods to evaluate progress by …

MDG 2: Education

Goal	Target
Achieve universal primary education	**Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary school**

Indicative SDG: Education

Tentative Goal	Tentative Targets
...education...	Ensure that, by 20..., children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary school
	Ensure by 2030 free secondary education for girls and boys.
	Achieve universal adult literacy by 20...
	Match the demand of the labour market through vocational training and skills development for youth
	Integrate by 20... sustainable development in education curricula

MDG 6: Combat major diseases

Goal	Targets
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
	• Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
	• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicative SDG: Health

Tentative Goal	Tentative Targets
…..Health….	• End HIV/AIDS pandemic by 2030
	• Fully eliminate preventable child and maternal deaths by 2030
	• Achieve universal health coverage by 2030
	• Achieve availability of affordable, essential medicines and vaccines by 2030
	• Reduce by …% the top environmental health risk factors