

The SDGs and the Post-2015 Process

Regional Conference on Sustainable Development



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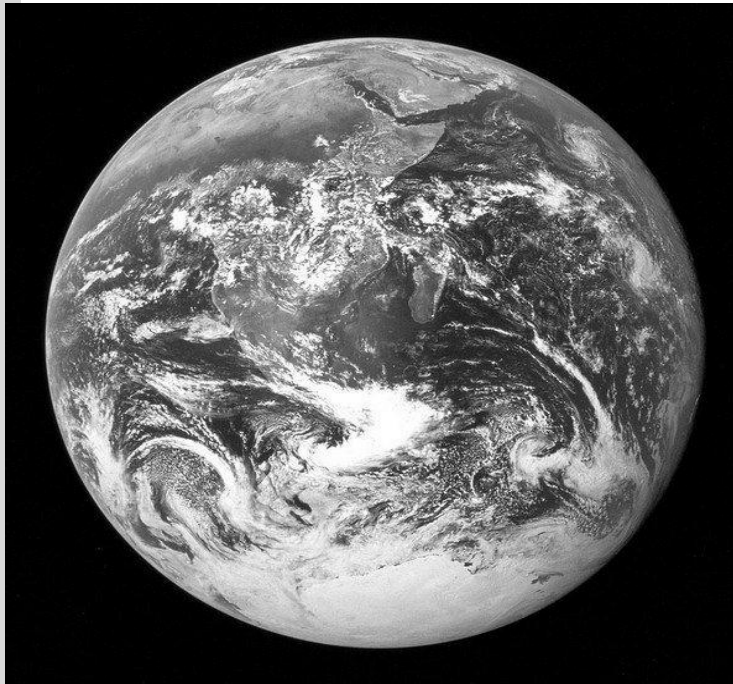
Cancillería
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

**PROSPERIDAD
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Colombia's Proposal on the Endpoint

The Post 2015 exercise, which should be developed as a single overarching process, should culminate in agreement on:

A single agenda with a single set of Goals that will serve to align priorities, efforts and resources to tackle the major development challenges of our times.



Principles of the New Agenda

- The new agenda must be **universal** in scope, but allow for *differentiation* between national contexts
- **Equity** must be centerpiece:
 - *Within* countries
 - *Between* countries
 - *Intergenerational*
- Gains should be **irreversible**
- Long-term sustained poverty eradication is only possible in a context of **sustainable development**
- **Global level issues** must be taken into account (eg trade, international finance, migration....)



Concerns regarding the MDGs

- In the homestretch to 2015, efforts to accelerate MDG implementation could be undermined
- Basic issues prioritized by the MDGs would lose visibility and remain unfinished
- The focus on poverty eradication could be lost

➔ *We need to avoid it!*



Continued Relevance of the MDGs



- The targets of the MDGs are so basic and essential that they must be included in a post 2015 framework
- It is not valid to believe that the key issues the MDGs address will not remain as important post 2015 as they have been to date.

THE MDG TARGETS WILL LIVE ON



Drawbacks to 2 Separate Agendas

- Establishes a **divide between poverty and sustainable development** –these are not separate challenges
- Positions poverty eradication as **actionable only within an agenda of minimums**
- Comprehensive and **sustained poverty eradication** demands **investments** and policies **beyond a “pro-poor” focus**
- Sustained poverty eradication is not just about ODA



Drawbacks to 2 Separate Agendas

Fragments efforts and focus at both national and global levels

- Maintains an **artificial separation** between countries – and in some cases, within countries
- Will not reflect the **planet in 20 years**
- Makes it **impossible to articulate global level issues**



Drawbacks to 2 Separate Agendas

- Generates **unmanageable overlaps** between the two agendas: for example, in terms of finance, infrastructure (energy, water, housing, transport)
- Creates serious **difficulties** in terms of **monitoring, reporting and overall accountability**
- Creates **additional administrative burdens**: for example, two separate review conferences?



Benefits of Convergence



- Poverty is a **multidimensional** phenomenon
- Poverty gains must be **irreversible**
- An **agenda of minimums** will not deliver sustained, systemic poverty eradication – and will definitely not deliver long-term wellbeing
- Real poverty eradication demands that we also plan and provide for an **emerging global middle class**

As Jeffrey Sachs recently said with regards to these two processes, keeping them apart would be “devastating to both agendas”.

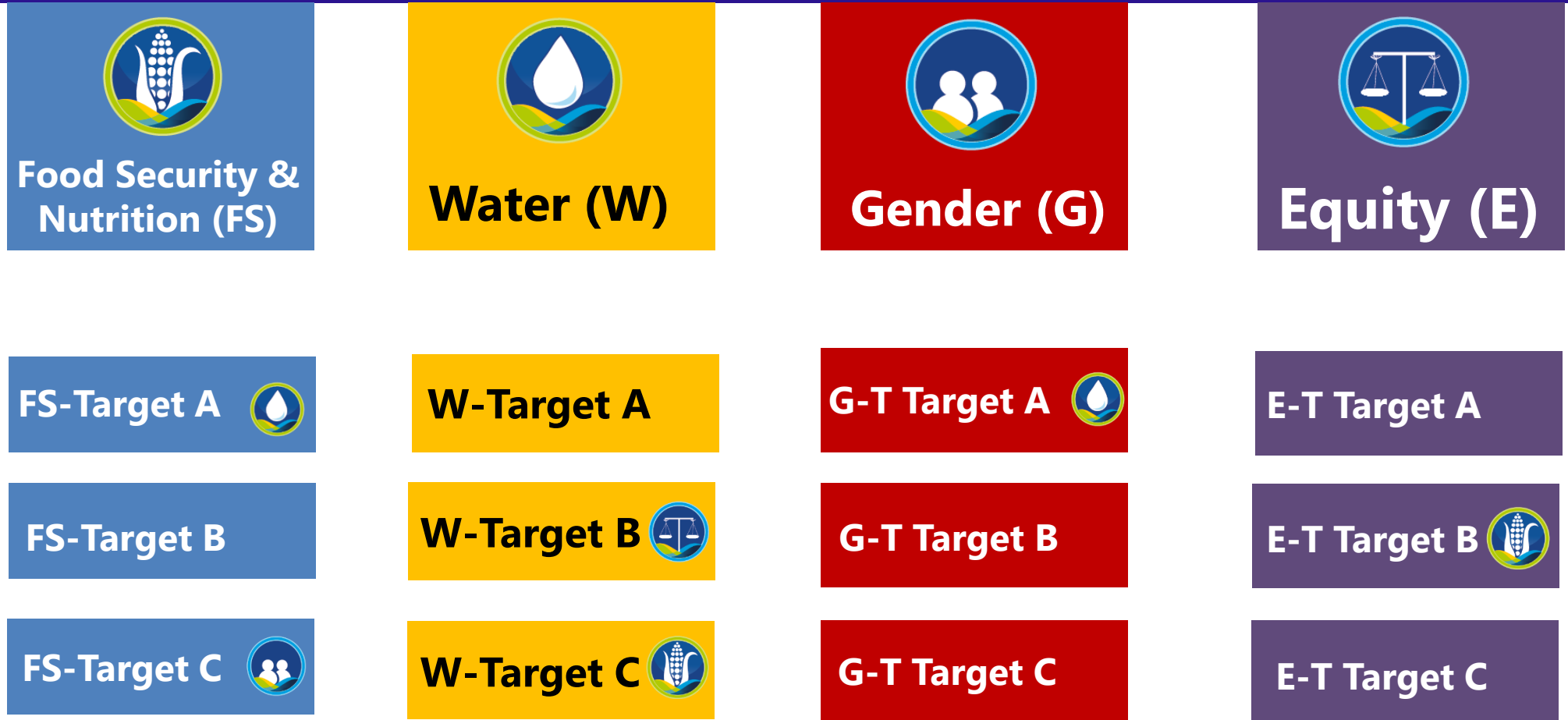
Benefits of Convergence

- The new agenda must reflect the deep interlinkages between issues: ...clean water and infant mortality; education and productive lives...
- As we exceed the planet's carrying capacity, a BAU scenario cannot deliver sustained poverty reduction
- Degradation of natural resources and resource scarcities are root causes of poverty
- Sustainability is NOT a "green agenda": it is about the sustained well-being of a globalized society on a planetary scale

"The main problem is overconsumption by the richest".

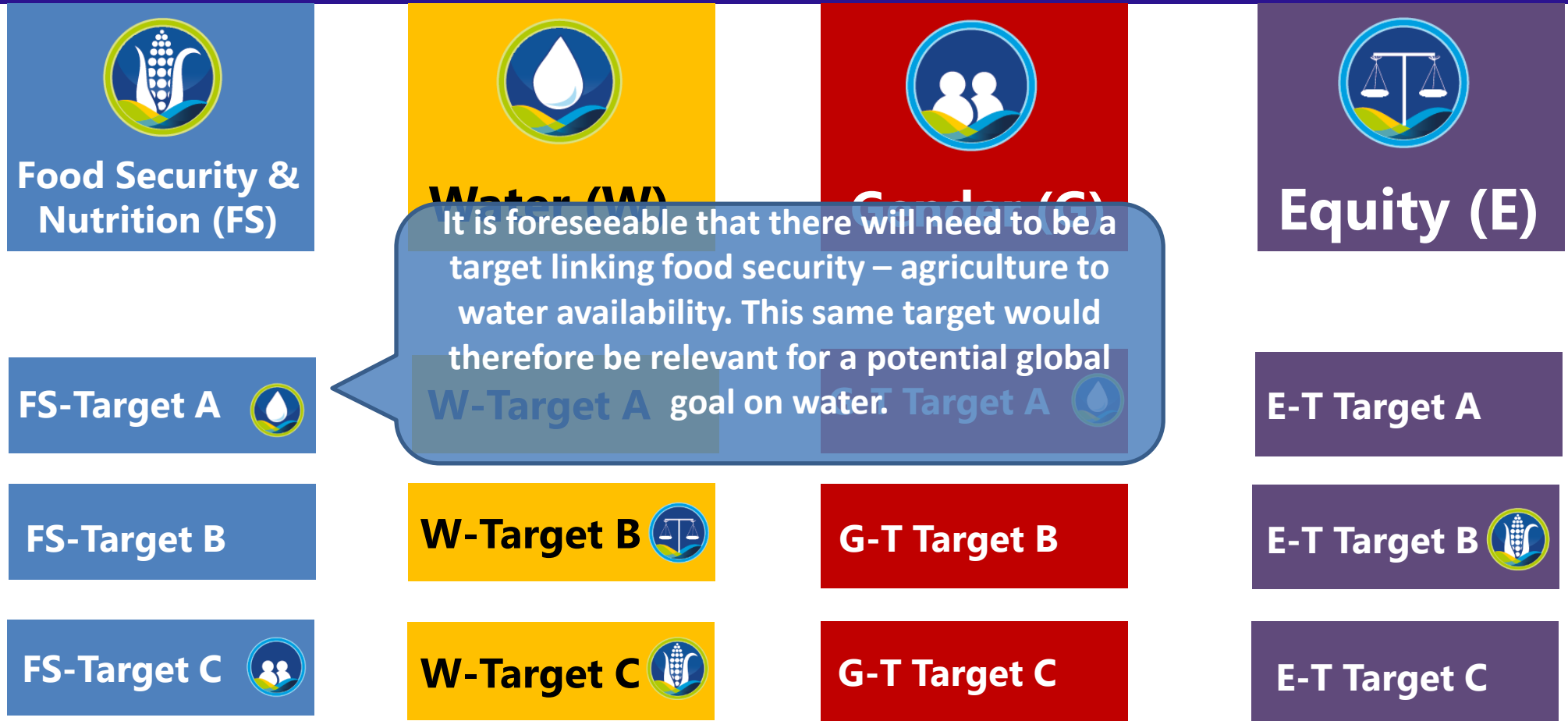
Professor Hans Rosling

A Conceptual Model *(these potential global goals are for illustrative purposes only)*

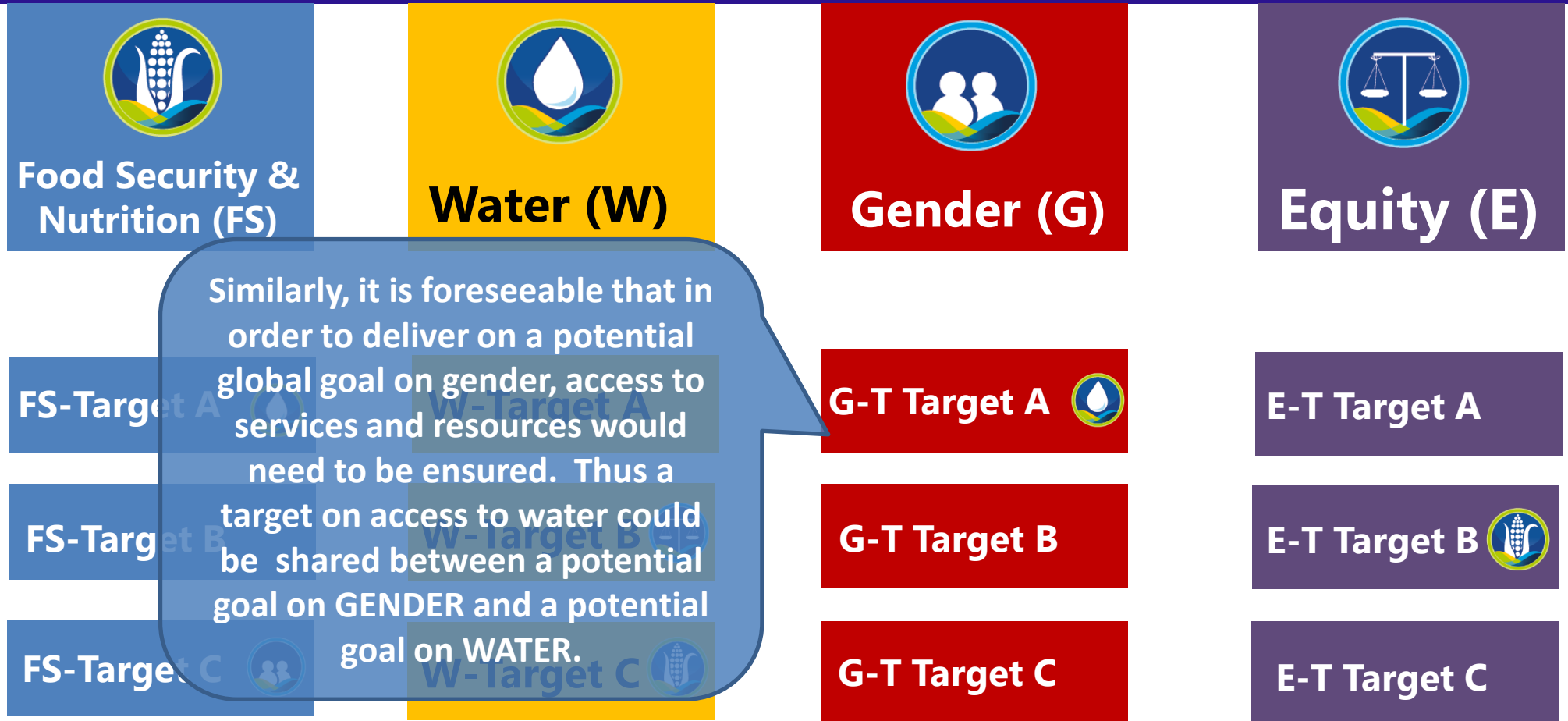


A Conceptual Model

(these potential global goals are for illustrative purposes only)



A Conceptual Model *(these potential global goals are for illustrative purposes only)*



Other examples of “shared targets” are indicated by the “small icons” located alongside the targets under the different potential global goals.

How does this work in practice?

- The following slides illustrate, using a potential Candidate Global Goal on HEALTH, how the MDG targets could be incorporated into a more comprehensive Global Goal in order to arrive at a single set of Global Goals for the Post 2015 framework.



MDGs

Target 1C: hunger

Target 4A: under-five mortality rate

Target 5A: the maternal mortality ratio

Target 5B: reproductive health.

Target 6A : HIV/AIDS

Target 6B: treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Target 6C: malaria and other major diseases

Target 7C: drinking water and basic sanitation

In theory the MDG targets related to HEALTH are MDG 4, 5 and 6.

However, other MDG targets are clearly of great relevance to delivering health to the global population. These would include 1C (hunger) , 7C (sanitation) and 7D (slums)



MDGs

Target 1C: hunger

Target 4A: under-five mortality rate

Target 5A: the maternal mortality ratio

Target 5B: reproductive health.

Target 6A : HIV/AIDS

Target 6B: treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Target 6C: malaria and other major diseases

Target 7C: drinking water and basic sanitation

Elements for transformational change and well-being

Increased healthy life expectancy

Increased life expectancy overall

Healthy context

Infrastructure for health and human resources

Universal coverage

However, in order to fully deliver on sustained and irreversible gains in improved HEALTH for the global population, other elements should be considered....

The column to the left indicates what some of these elements might be....

MDGs

Target 1C: hunger

Target 4A: under-five mortality rate

Target 5A: the maternal mortality ratio

Target 5B: reproductive health.

Target 6A : HIV/AIDS

Target 6B: treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Target 6C: malaria and other major diseases

Target 7C: drinking water and basic sanitation

Elements for transformational change and well-being

Increased healthy life expectancy

Increased life expectancy overall

Healthy context

Infrastructure for health and human resources

Universal coverage

Candidate Global Goal



Improved *healthy* life expectancy (HALE)

Communicable diseases: MDG 6 (Target 6A, B and C)

Non-communicable diseases

Access to reproductive health: MDG 5B

Increased life expectancy

Child mortality: MDG 4A

Maternal mortality: MDG 5A

Adult mortality

Healthy context

Improve live of slum-dwellers: MDG7D

water and sanitation: MDG 7C

Access to healthy food and nutrition

Health system

Financing

Human resources for health assistance

Health infrastructure (hospitals, ambulances, roads)

Universal Coverage

MDGs

Elements for transformational change and well-being

Candidate Global Goal

Target 1C: hunger

Target 4A: under-five mortality rate

Target 5A: the maternal mortality ratio

Target 5B: reproductive health.

Target 6A : HIV/AIDS

Target 6B: treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Target 6C: malaria and other major diseases

For example, non communicable diseases are included as this is a growing global health concern for all countries. Similarly, the target of "health system" provides for financing, health practitioners, and necessary infrastructure, to actually be able to deliver on the MDG target themselves as well as on any additional targets.

In this proposed global goal, all the MDG Health related targets are reflected. These are inscribed within potential targets that provide a more holistic approach to HEALTH.

Healthy context

Infrastructure for health and human resources

Universal coverage

Improved *healthy* life expectancy (HALE)

Communicable diseases: MDG 6 (Target 6A, B and C)

Non-communicable diseases

Access to reproductive health: MDG 5B

Increased life expectancy

Child mortality: MDG 4A

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Healthy context

Improve live of slum-dwellers: MDG7D

water and sanitation: MDG 7C

Access to healthy food and nutrition

Health system

Financing

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Universal Coverage

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Elements for transformational change and well-being

Increased healthy life expectancy

Increased life expectancy overall

Healthy context

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Universal cover

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Improved *healthy* life expectancy (HALE)

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Healthy context

Improve live of slum-dwellers

water and sanitation: MDG 7C

Access to healthy food and nutrition

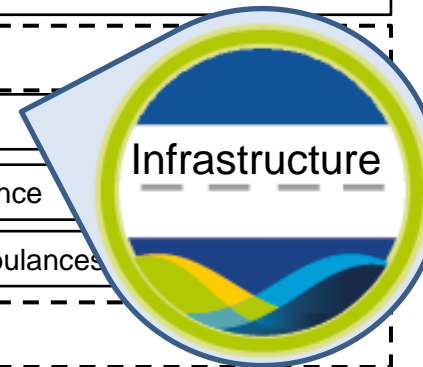
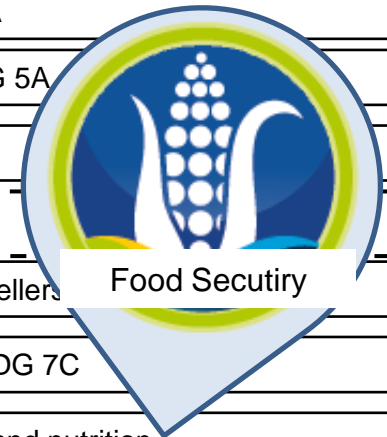
Health system

Financing

Human resources for health assistance

Health infrastructure (hospitals, ambulances)

Universal Coverage



In addition, as noted in the slide on the conceptual model, key targets may be shared between global goals. In this case, the linkages, for example to water, food security and infrastructure, are critical.

How does this work in practice?

- The following slide illustrates, using the same logic of the preceding example, how the model would apply to a potential Candidate Global Goal on FOOD SECURITY - in order to arrive at a single set of Global Goals for the Post 2015 framework.



MDGs

Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

CANDIDATE GLOBAL GOAL ON FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

Elements for transformational change and well-being

Sustainable food
supply

Avoided food waste

Productive soils
and oceans

Equitable access
to food

Healthy nutrition

Candidate Global Goal



Sustainability of food supply

Avoid food waste across the production-
supply-consumption chain

Improved productivity of soils and
oceans and avoided soil and ocean
degradation

Equitable access to food

Physical access to healthy food

Economical access to healthy food

Avoided price volatility

Nutrition control

Avoided under and over-nutrition
or obesity

Zero stunting

MDGs

Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

CANDIDATE GLOBAL GOAL ON FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

Elements for transformational change and well-being

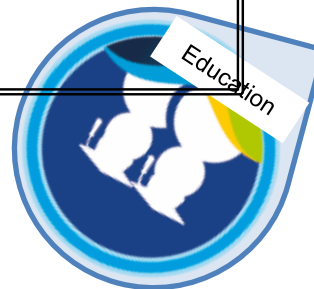
Sustainable food supply

Avoided food

Productive soils and oceans

Equitable access to food

Healthy nutrition



Candidate Global Goal



Sustainability of food supply

Avoid food waste across the production-supply-consumption chain

Improved productivity of soils and oceans and avoided soil and ocean degradation

Equitable access to food

Physical access to healthy food

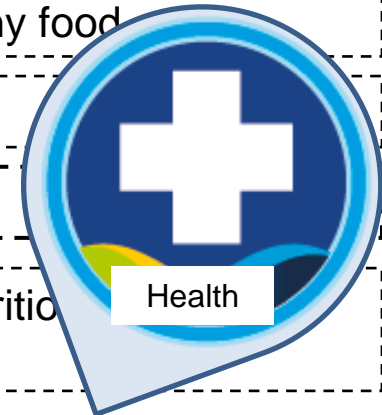
Economical access to healthy food

Avoided price volatility

Nutrition control

Avoided under and over-nutrition or obesity

Zero stunting



How to make the new Agenda UNIVERSAL?

In addition to the MODEL for the Global Goals, it is also important to reflect on how we are going to deliver on a characteristic that there seems to be broad agreement on: the new development agenda must be UNIVERSAL



Principles of the New Agenda



A framework that is:

&



...requires a method
for differentiation

Because:

- *We face global challenges*
- *As a globalized society we are highly interdependent*
- *We have regional, national and local specificities*



Balancing Requirements

Need to provide for:

- Global coherence
- Global level factors
- Minimum standards
- Comparability and aggregation at global levels



*Balance
between
top-down
&
bottom-up*

- **Tailored** to national priorities and circumstances
- Incorporating the **multidimensional challenges** of development including poverty eradication and sustainability

A Basic Architecture to Deliver on Differentiation



As many have suggested, the best architecture would provide for

- **global goals** that focus on global development priorities & challenges
- **targets and indicators tailored** to national priorities and circumstances



How to make this operational?

How to deliver on these Principles: a two-tiered approach



Global Goals

Agreement on a few salient global priorities=**G Goals**

Global **dashboard** with a nucleus of targets and indicators for each agreed Goal:

- Define a set of official targets and indicators under each Global Goal
- Countries can determine which they sign up to



National Specificity



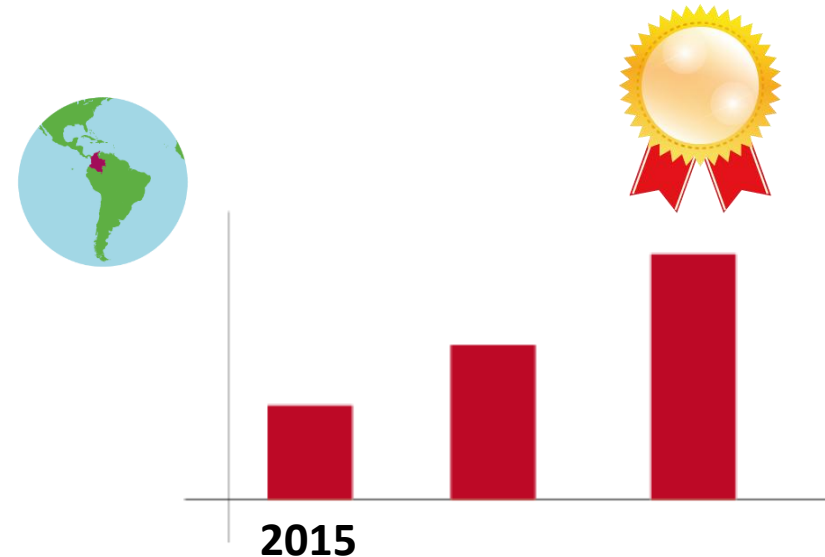
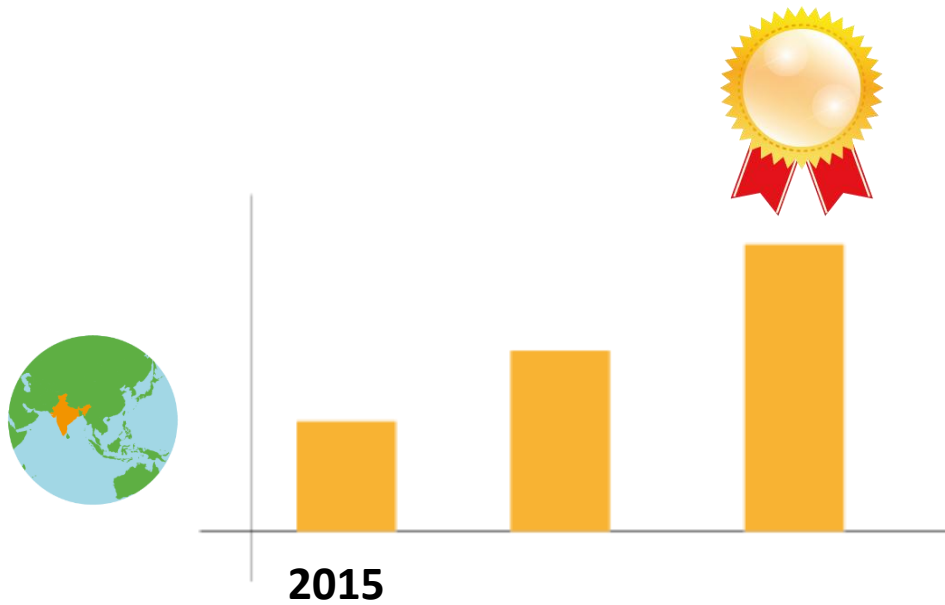
Global
Goals

In addition

- Countries can define **additional targets and/or indicators**

National Specificity

- Each country sets its own quantitative **benchmarks and baselines**



What the dashboard could look like:

Criteria for setting targets and indicators

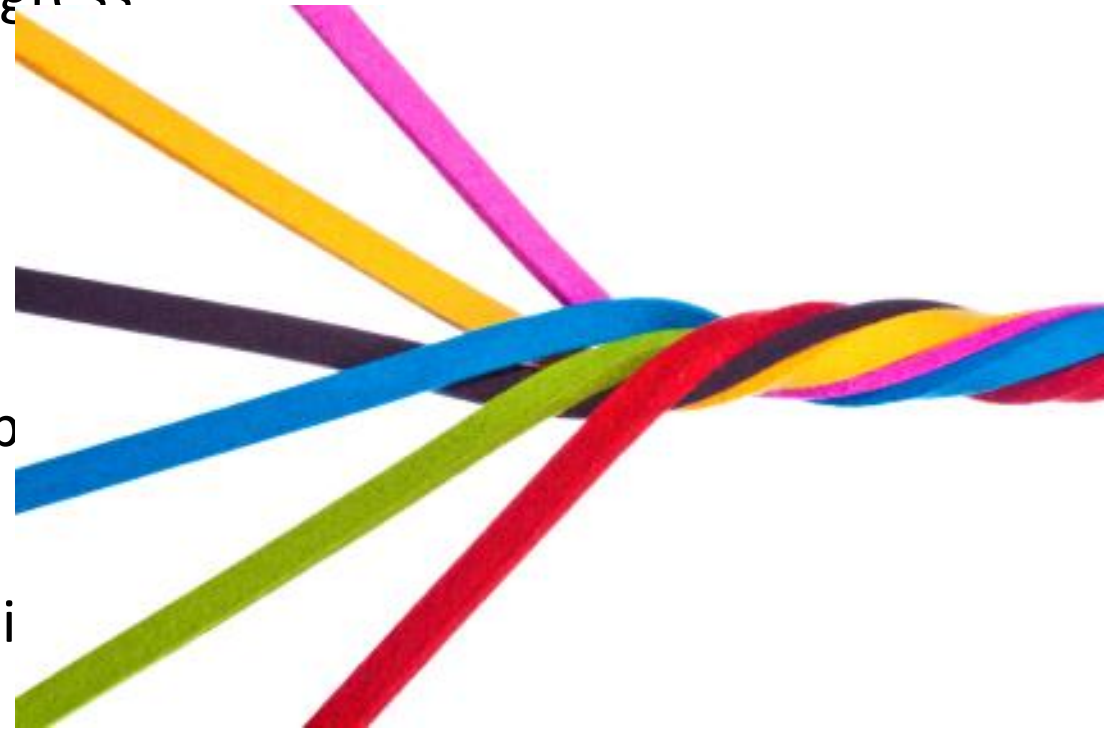
- Reflect a **spectrum of progress at least in three dimensions**:
 - Development
 - Sustainability
 - Inclusiveness
- **Dynamic**: countries can move to more ambitious deliverables as they achieve given indicators
- **Measurable**: information/data exists or requisite capacity building is within sight

Note: some targets will focus on specific issues, others should address **interlinkages**



Convergence in a Single Set of Goals Delivers

- An agenda of **wellbeing** beyond minimums
- **Sustainability** for long-term human progress within planetary boundaries
- **Irreversibility** of the gains achieved
- **MDGs** are conserved
- Overcomes the false poverty-sustainability divide
- **Avoids fragmentation** of efforts at national and international levels
- A **universally relevant** agenda **sensitive** to **local** specificities through **differentiation**



The Task Ahead

Our task is to come up with a framework and tools that are as effective as the MDGs were to enable us, as a global community, to tackle the great development challenges of our times.

Minister María Angela Holguín

Thank you



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