

Sustainable Development Goals

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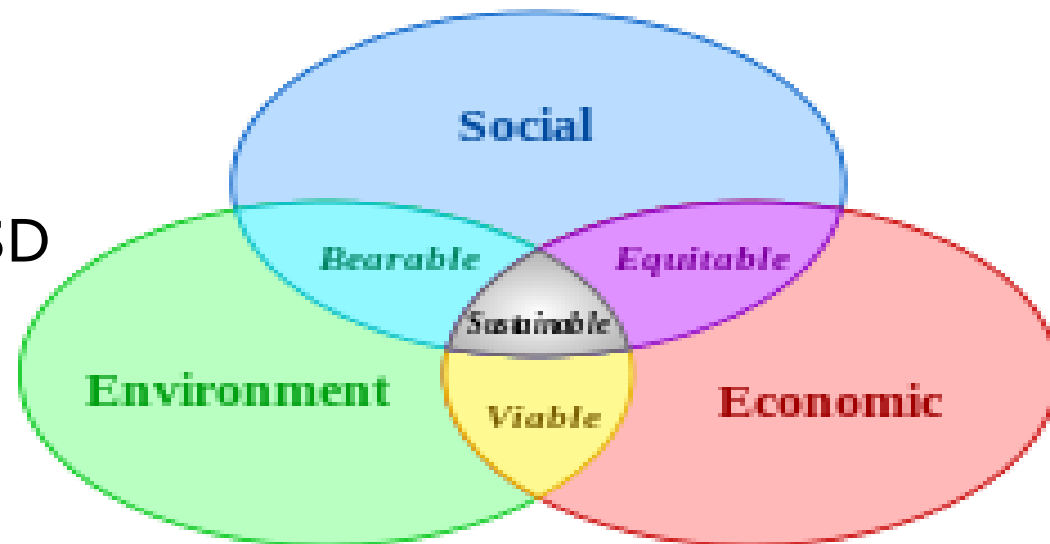
United Nations
Office for Sustainable Development



What is Sustainable Development?

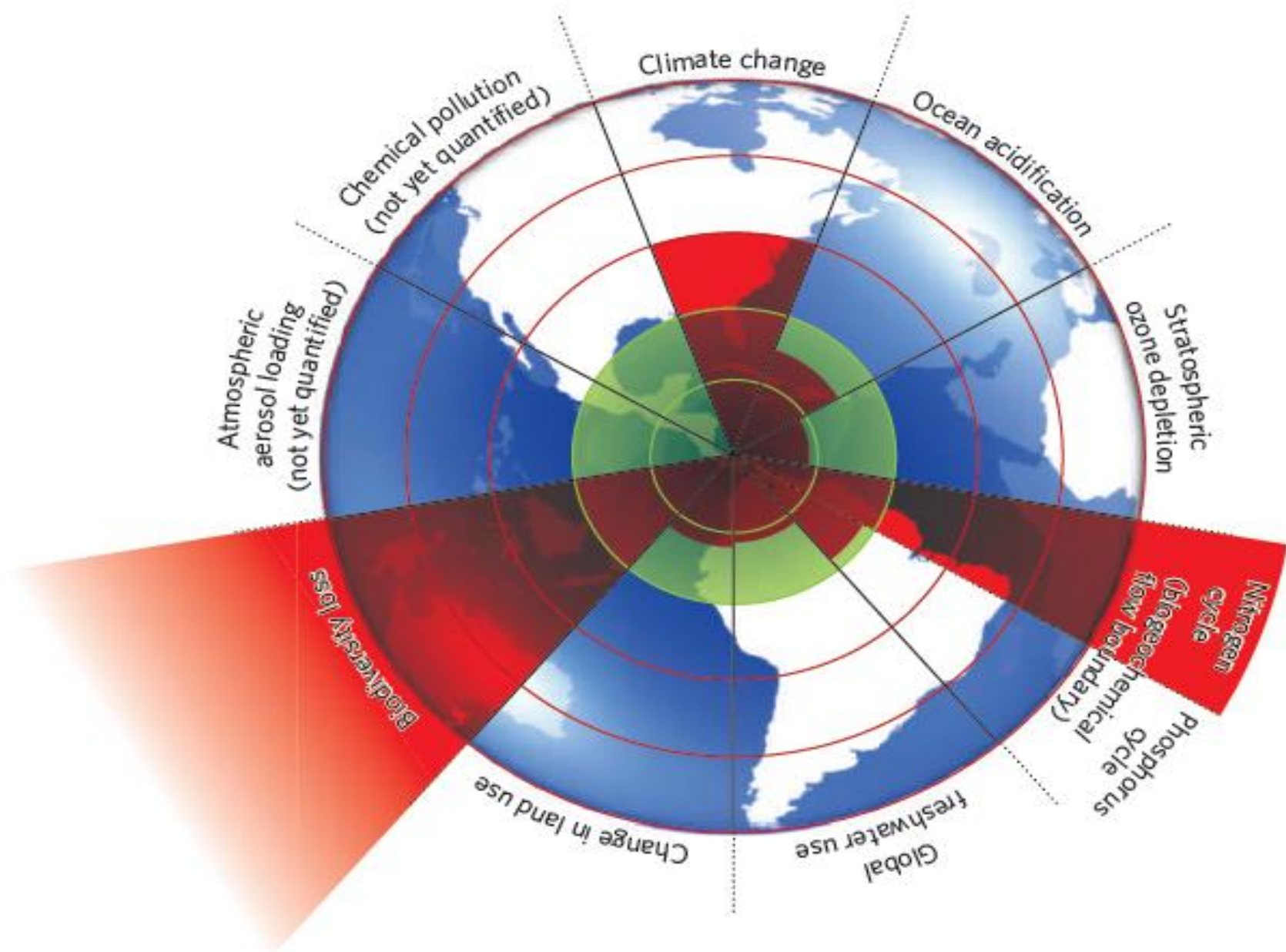
- Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (**Brundtland 1987- Our Common Future**)

- Three Dimensions of SD



*Poverty and Environment are so interconnected:
Poverty is a cause and a symptom of environmental degradation

Planetary Boundary Crisis



문과? 이과?

土

흙 토

플마

염소

음메

CI

정의

justice

definition

눈이 녹으면

봄이 온다

물

LiFe

삶

철화 리튬

probability

가능성

확률

frequency

빈번

주파수

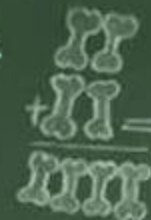
function

기능

함수

2+2 =
3? 4? 뭐지?

가나다라마바사...



What is Development?

- 開發 : The process of adding improvements to a parcel of land, such as grading, subdivisions, drainage, access, roads, utilities
- 發展 : the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced
- 發生 : The process by which a mature multicellular organism or part of an organism is produced by the addition of new cells

Development should be viewed as an effort to advance the real freedoms that individuals enjoy, rather than simply focusing on metrics such as GDP or income-per-capita.(Amartya Sen)

Human Development Report

- 1990: Concept and Measurement of Human Development
- 1991: Financing Human Development
- **1992: Global Dimensions of Human Development**
- 1993: People's Participation
- 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security
- **1995: Gender and Human Development**
- **1996: Economic Growth and Human Development**
- 1997: Human Development to Eradicate Poverty
- **1998: Consumption for Human Development**
- 1999: Globalization with a Human Face
- 2000: Human Rights and Human Development
- **2001: Making New Technologies Work for Human Development**
- 2002: Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World
- 2003: Millennium Development Goals: A Compact Among Nations to End Human Poverty
- 2004: Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World
- 2005: International cooperation at a crossroads: Aid, trade and security in an unequal world
- **2006: Beyond scarcity: Power, poverty and the global water crisis**
- **2007/2008: Fighting climate change: Human solidarity in a divided world**
- 2009: Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development
- 2010: The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development
- **2011: Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All**
- 2013: The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World
- 2014: **Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience**
- 2015: Work for Human Development

*People are at the center of the development process

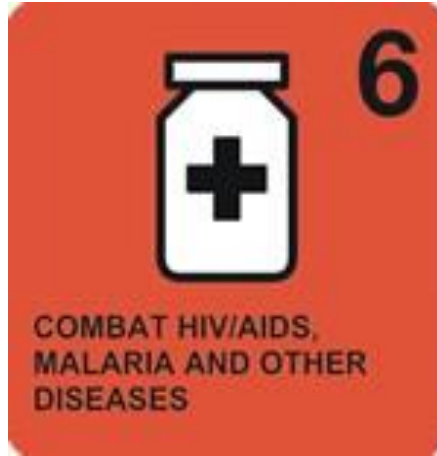
The Millennium Declaration at the



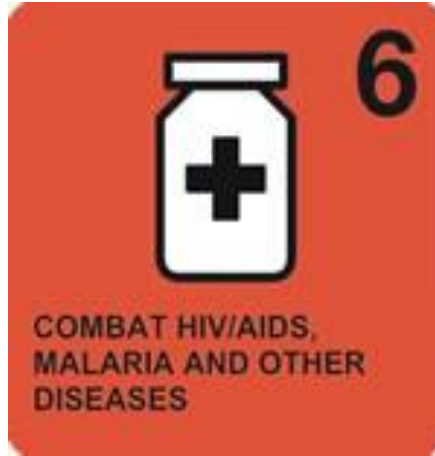
New York, 6-8 Sept. 2000

In September 2000, World leaders adopted the [United Nations Millennium Declaration](#), to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) + 21 targets



Post-2015 Development Agenda: from MDGs to SDGs



Post-2015 Development Agenda: from MDGs to SDGs

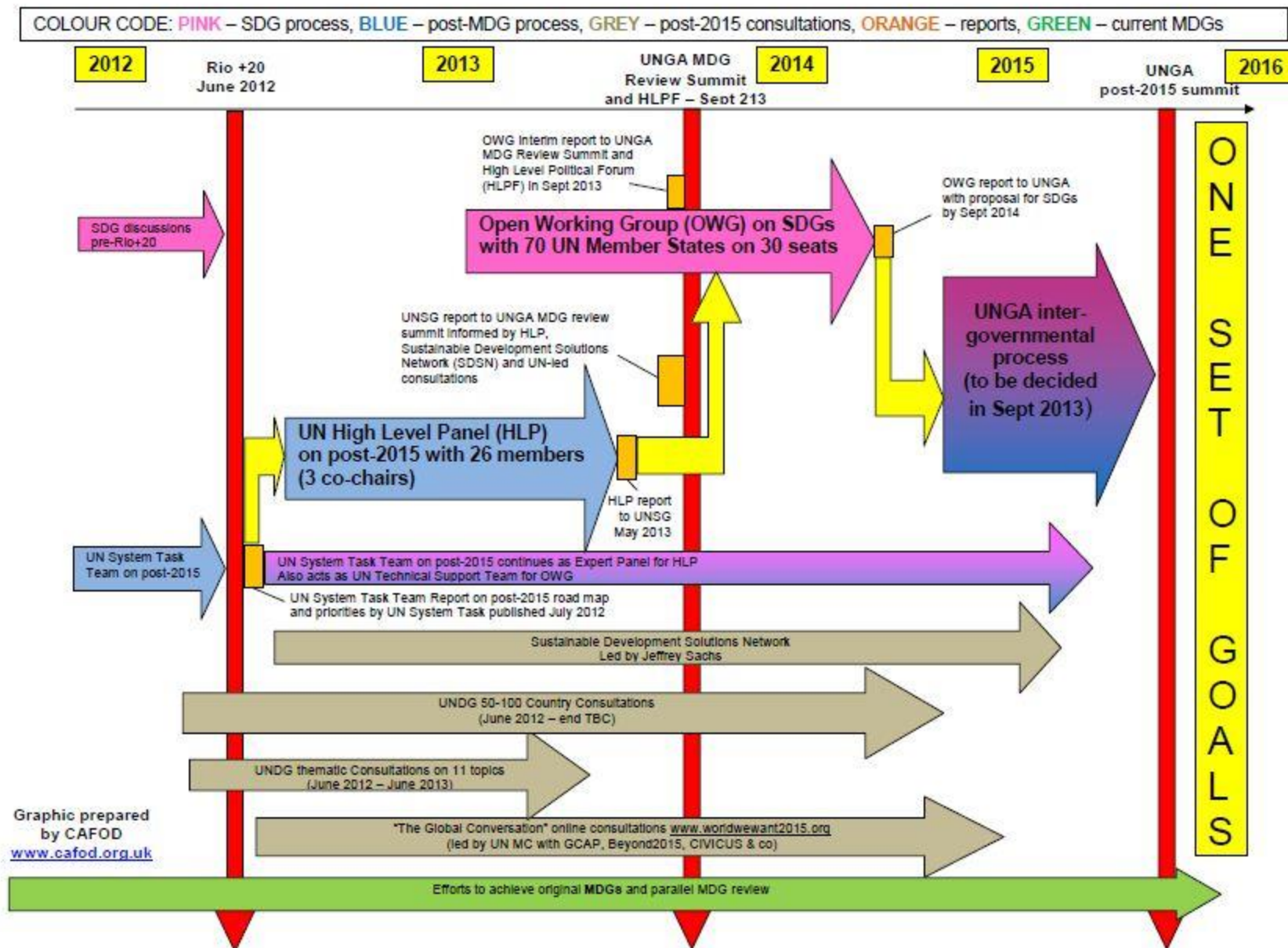


Outcome document
of the United Nations Conference
on Sustainable Development
(Rio+20)

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20–22 June 2012

Post-2015 Development Agenda: from MDGs to SDGs

- Reaffirmed the commitment to accelerate the achievement the **MDGs**... (and other internationally agreed development goals)
- Reaffirmed the importance of...
 - **the right to development and... to an adequate standard of living, including... gender equality, women's empowerment...**
- Expressed deep concerns about:
 - **the 1 billion people still living in extreme poverty**



Source : cafodpolicy.wordpress.com (2013)

Elements underpinning the Agenda

The Goals will stimulate action over the next 15 years
in 5 areas of critical importance



What is new, distinctive?

- **SDGs are universal** – applying to, owned by all countries, all stakeholders
 - No longer merely a development cooperation agenda as were the MDGs
 - Developed countries should also act on areas like Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), inequalities, climate change...
- **Integrated agenda: SDGs are linked with one another**
 - *Understanding those linkages better is key to minimize trade-offs, build synergies and facilitate policy integration across sectors (better policies), and rapidly bring about real change on the ground

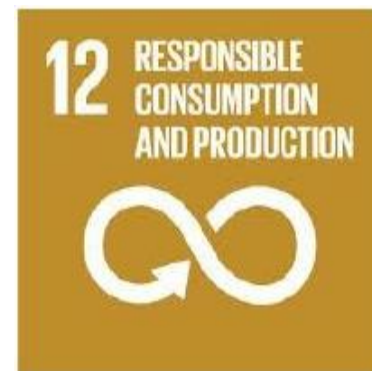
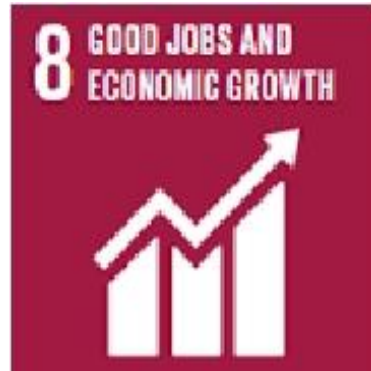
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (and their 169 Targets)



The 7 People Goals: 1 to 7



The 5 Prosperity Goals: 8 to 12



The 3 Planet Goals: 13 -15



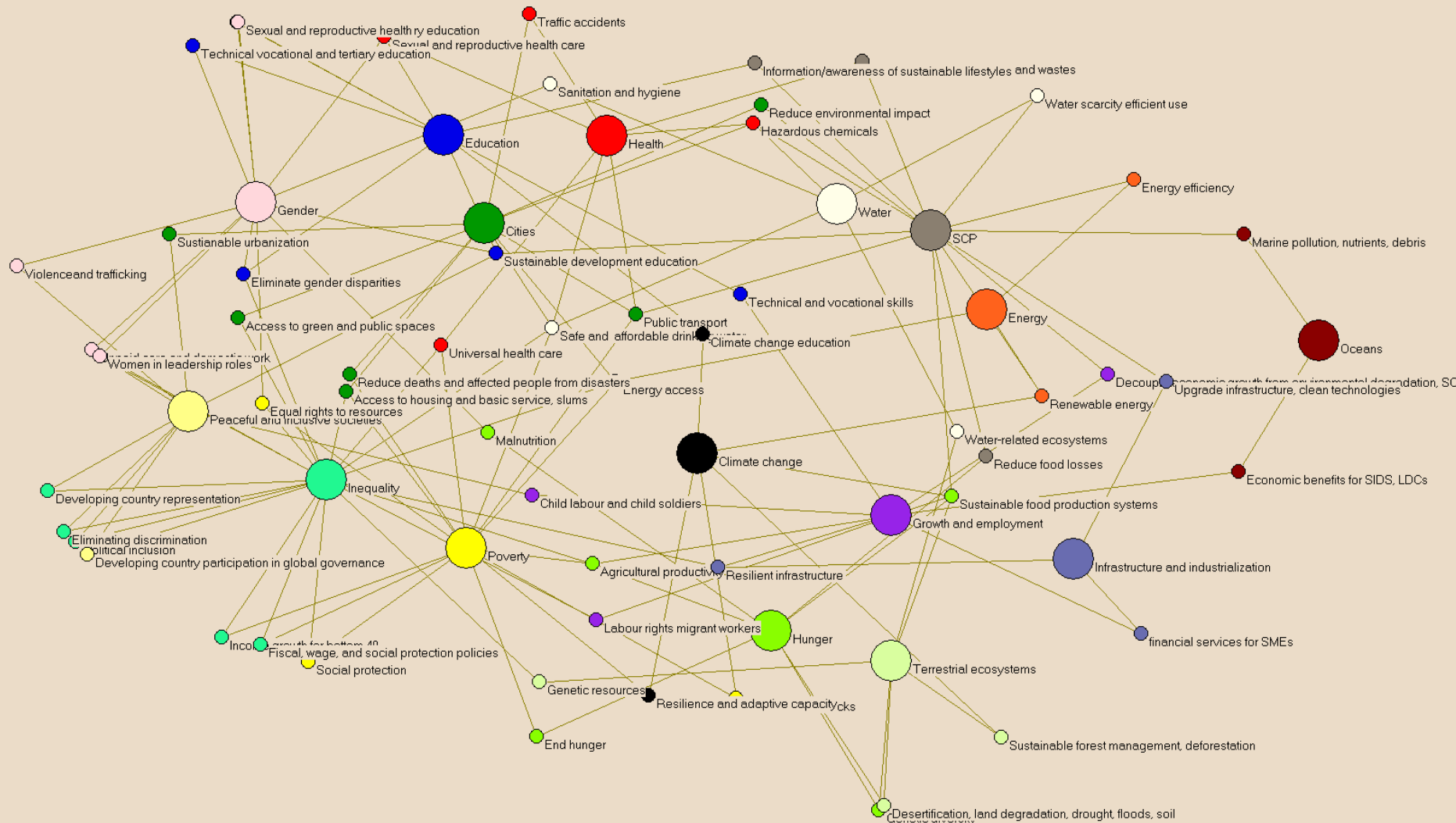
The Peace & Justice Goal



The Partnership Goal



SDGs as an Integrated System



Source: David Le Blanc, "Towards Integration at Last? The SDGs as a Network of Targets", Rio+20 Working Paper 4.

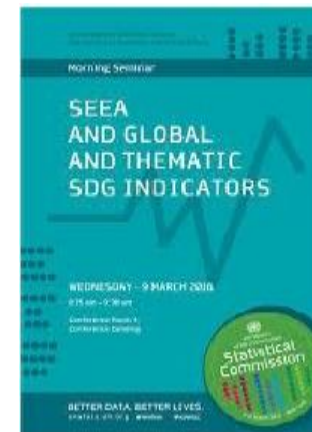
Towards Policy Coherence

- Across sectors goals:
 - we want universal access to energy
 - how to do it consistent with Climate Change Goal?
 - how to address CC without undermining growth?
- Across levels:
 - are my SDG-oriented domestic policies consistent with SDGs linked to global commons – CC, biodiversity, oceans?
- At global level: are trade and investment policies supportive of climate action?

SDGs Reporting: where we stand



The Sustainable Development Goals Report
2016



	Global	Regional and thematic	National
Responsibility for SDG reporting	UN Statistics Division based mainly on national data collected by international agencies	Regional organizations, UN and other agencies harmonising SDG methodology for regional reporting	National statistical systems and third-party providers supplying national and subnational data
Original data sources	Country-level	Country-level	Country-level
Purpose	Global monitoring focusing on world progress overall	Regional and thematic monitoring focusing on relevant progress	National monitoring focusing on national and subnational priorities

SDG Indicator Framework

- UN Statistical Commission agreed March 2017 on new SDG indicator framework, voluntary and country led, data nationally owned
- ECOSOC to approve framework in May 2017, General Assembly by end 2017
- One third of 244 SDG indicators still lack methodology, expected by March 2018

Key Messages from 22 NVRs: Nationalizing A2030 and the SDGs

- 22 NVRs show “impressive ownership” by national governments
- All reviews emphasized “leaving no one behind” and inclusivity
- Broad participative consultations with public and non-state actors
- National indicator sets being developed
- Mix of adaptation of existing plans as well as dedicated national A2030
- Emphasis on individual SDGs varies from country to country
- Means of implementation critical to A2030 success: mobilize required domestic and foreign resources and build statistical capacity to monitor SDGs

Reporting in 2017 and beyond

National Voluntary Reviews (NVRs)

- Member states to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven" (paragraph 79)
- NVRs: to inform regular reviews by the high-level political forum (HLPF) (paragraph 84)
- NVRs : voluntary, state-led, all countries, involve multiple stakeholders
- NVRs : sharing of experiences (successes, challenges and lessons learned) so as to accelerate implementation Agenda 2030
- NVRs : strengthen policies and institutions, mobilize stakeholder support and partnerships
- Online review platform at:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>

Thematic Review

- HLPF meets 10- 19 July, 2017 on theme

"Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world".

Goals to be reviewed in depth :SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17

- HLPF in 2018

Goals to be reviewed in depth : SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 17

- HLPF in 2019

Goals to be reviewed in depth : SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17

Where Korea stands?

Out line

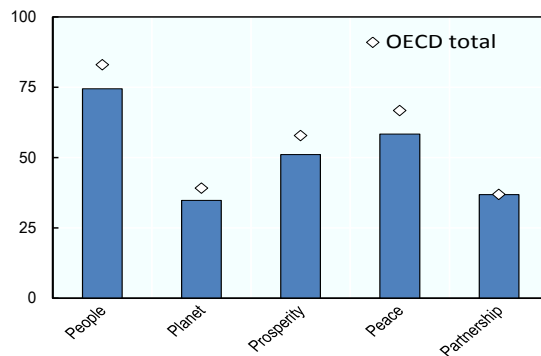
OECD conducted case studies on measuring distances on SDGs targets.(17 June)

- Assessed the implementation of 88 targets using 119 UN and OECD indicators available for ROK.

Result

Relative to the OECD average, Korea outperforms on goals such as education, sustainable production, economy and infrastructure (Goals 4, 12, 8 and 9).

The performance is however below the OECD average in many other goals, most notably on poverty, gender equality, climate, inequality but also cities (Goals 1, 5, 13 and 11)



— Levels of achievement to be attained by 2030

What is UNOSD?



- Agreement signed on 8 December 2010 in Cancun
- Launching ceremony on 19 November 2011 in Seoul
- Opening ceremony on 8 June 2012
- All staff on board from May 2012 to September 2013
- UNOSD is partnering with the Ministry of Environment, Incheon Metropolitan City, Yonsei University

What is UNOSD?

- **Mandate**

- Help UN Member States
- Use knowledge for sustainability

- **Responses**

- Broker of knowledge
- Build capacity
- Advise





The United Nations System

UN Principal Organs

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

Secretariat

International Court of Justice

Trusteeship Council⁵

Subsidiary Bodies

Main and other sessional committees
Disarmament Commission
Human Rights Council
International Law Commission
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Subsidiary Bodies

Counter-terrorism committees
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Programmes and Funds

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

- **ITC** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

- **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
- **UNV** United Nations Volunteers

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNRWA¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

WFP World Food Programme

Research and Training Institutes

UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

UNIDIR¹ United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

UNSSC United Nations System Staff College

UNU United Nations University

Other Entities

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

Related Organizations

CTBTO PrepCom Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

IAEA² International Atomic Energy Agency

OPCW Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

WTO³ World Trade Organization

Advisory Subsidiary Body

UN Peacebuilding Commission

Specialized Agencies⁴

ILO International Labour Organization

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

WHO World Health Organization

World Bank Group

- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

- **IDA** International Development Association

- **IFC** International Finance Corporation

- **MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

- **ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

IMF International Monetary Fund

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

IMO International Maritime Organization

ITU International Telecommunication Union

UPU Universal Postal Union

WMO World Meteorological Organization

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNWTO World Tourism Organization

Functional Commissions

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Narcotic Drugs
Population and Development
Science and Technology for Development
Social Development
Statistics
Status of Women
Sustainable Development
United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions

ECA Economic Commission for Africa

ECE Economic Commission for Europe

ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies

Committee for Development Policy
Committee of Experts on Public Administration

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

Departments and Offices

EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs

DFS Department of Field Support

DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

DM Department of Management

DPA Department of Political Affairs

DPI Department of Public Information

DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations

DSS Department of Safety and Security

OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services

OLA Office of Legal Affairs

OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

OSRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

UNODA Office for Disarmament Affairs

UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva

UN-OHRLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi

UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

NOTES:

¹ UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly.

² IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

³ WTO has no reporting obligation to the General Assembly (GA) but contributes on an ad-hoc basis to GA and ECOSOC work inter alia on finance and developmental issues.

⁴ Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations.

⁵ The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.

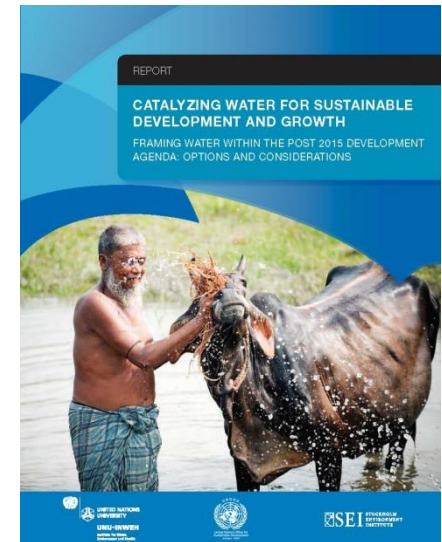
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UNOSD - Knowledge Development

Policy Research –
with United Nations University (UNU)

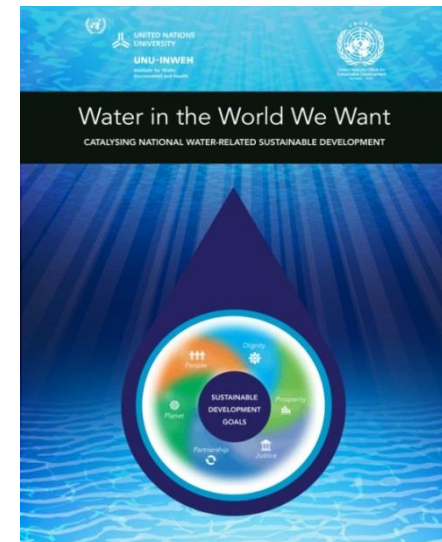
2013 “Catalyzing Water for Sustainable Development and Growth”

- Budget estimates to be needed for water goal



2014 “Water in the World We Want”

- 11 country case study



2016 “Policy Support System for water-related SDGs”

UNOSD - Capacity Development

I. SDTF (SD Transformation Forum)

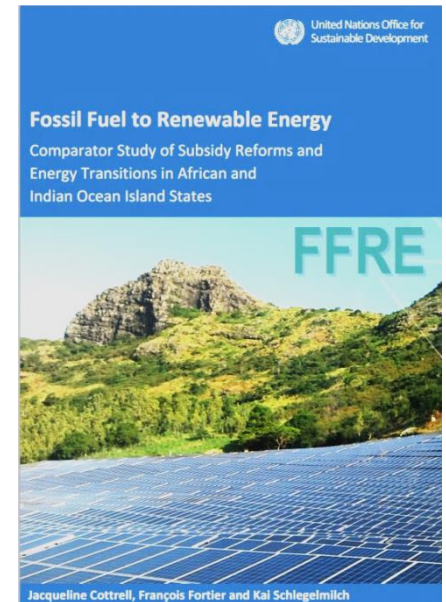
Annual Forum where wide range of policy makers, stakeholders, NGOs discuss the most pressing issues
(Third Forum, Oct. 2016)

II. Executive Training for Policy Makers

Formerly Summer School (4th Training, Feb. 2017)

III. FFRE (Fossil Fuel to Renewable Energy Transition)

Support the organization of a series of capacity building workshops, Mauritius (May 2014), Kenya (October, 2014), Latin America (TBC, 2017)



UNOSD - Capacity Development

IV. Climate Change Workshop

Expert Group Meeting on Water-Food-Ecosystem Resilience
in the Mid-latitude region (Nov. 2016)

Asia Regional Adaptation Expo and Training Workshop
(Sep. 2017)

V. SDGs Summer Camp for College students

Awareness raising activity for youth in partnership with MOE Korea,
Yonsei University and Incheon National University (July. 2017)

감사합니다



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