Sustainable Development Goals
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
문과? 이과?

土地, 염소, 정의, 눈이 녹으면, LiFe, probability, frequency, function

출토, 음예, justice, 빼어 온다, 삶, 가능성, 빈번, 기능

플마, Cl, definition, 물, 철화 리튬, 학률, 주파수, 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*
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

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
Post-2015 Development Agenda: from MDGs to SDGs

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

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

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- 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
Elements underpinning the Agenda

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

- **PEOPLE**: End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality.
- **PLANET**: Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations.
- **PARTNERSHIP**: Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership.
- **PROSPERITY**: Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature.
- **PEACE**: Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Sustainable Development
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

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
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

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

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

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).
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
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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