The 2030 Agenda in a Global Perspective
What is 2030 Agenda?
Sustainable Development?
Sustainable development is "development which meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

The Brundtland Commission's report 1987
While the concept of sustainable development has been typically associated with environmental sustainability in the past, it has always been a holistic concept encompassing three pillars.
For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize the three core elements:

- **Economic** growth,
- **Social** inclusion
- **Environmental** protection
### THEN

Two parallel processes

**MDG TRACK**

*Strong focus on social dimension*

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRACK**

*Focus on environmental sustainability*

### NOW

One holistic Post-2015 agenda

Completing the *unfinished business* of the MDGs

Revisiting *sustainable development* with an integrated and balanced view of its 3 dimensions
How did we get here? The Millennium Development Goals

The 8 Millennium Development Goals:

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
Sustainable development
This concept gained traction during the Rio Summits in 1992 and 2012.

1992: Rio Earth Summit
2012: Rio+20

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
Served as a framework for global action and cooperation on development in 2000-2015.

2000-15: UN Millennium Declaration & MDGs

Post-2015 process
Brought together constituencies focusing on environmental sustainability as well as social and economic development & extended public participation in defining the new agenda.

From 2012 to 2015 the UN led ‘the global conversation’ through online and on site consultations and MY World Survey
Over 9 million people engaged in discussing what should go in the post-2015 agenda, and how the agenda should be implemented
2030 Agenda

- First World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016
- Conference of Parties of UNFCC, Paris-COP 21 in December 2015
- UN Summit to adopt the UN post-2015 development agenda in September 2015
- Financing for Development (FfD), Addis in August 2015
- Third UN World Conference to adopt Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai in March 2015
Sustainable Development Goals
2030 Agenda - Key Features

- Universal = concerns all countries
- Holistic = work across pillars
- Transformative = human rights-based, governance, local dimension, inclusive (‘leave no one behind’)
- New global partnership = new actors, including the private sector
- Focus on people and participation
2030 AGENDA: FIVE CRITICAL COMPONENTS

- **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.
- **Peace**: Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
- **Partnership**: Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership.
- **Prosperity**: Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature.

Sustainable Development
DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Social
- Economic
- Environmental
- Partnership
- Peace
## Sustainable Development: MDGs vs. SDGs

### MDGs

1. Considerable results achieved in key areas related to accessing services in terms of health & education
2. Context: ‘donor-recipient’ relationship
3. 8 MDGs. Main drive: poverty reduction, basic services
4. Envisioned to be funded by aid flows
5. Focused on end results
6. Aggregated results at national average levels
7. Adopted by Member States

### SDGs

1. Builds on MDGs unfinished business
2. Context: Set of goals applicable to every country. (Universal Agenda)
3. 17 SDGs. Main drive: poverty eradication and addressing inequality, green agenda and new areas
4. Sustainable, inclusive economic development at the core of the strategy
5. Stronger focus on progress
6. Emphasis on the need for local, qualitative disaggregated data
7. Adopted by Member States, based on a participatory processes
2030 Agenda - Changing Context

• **Rise of MICs** (new political and economic relationships between countries)

• **Shrinking ODA, importance of other financial flows** (ie domestic revenues, tax collection, private sector investment)

• **National issues vs global issues** (conflicts and climate beyond borders)

• **Strong emerging actors besides the UN** (development banks, foundations, private sector, civil society)

• **Changing role and expectation of the UN**: away from service delivery and institutional capacity building to more targeted expertise, facilitation of knowledge exchange and stakeholder engagement
• Governments can’t do the job alone

• Recognition of other actors, need for partnerships

• Recognition for need of attitude and behavior changes in areas such as sustainable consumption
…indicators focused on measurable outcomes. They are action-oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities.
The SDGs as a network of targets

Source: D. Le Blanc, *Towards integration at Last? The SDGs as a network of goals*, DESA working paper 141.
Over 100 Government requests to support the national 2030 Agenda

Figure 12: The breakdown of government requests for support for the 2030 Agenda

- 51% SDG measurement and reporting
- 14% Requests on specific SDGs
- 67% Mainstreaming SDGs in National Development Plans
- 71% General orientation on SDGs

Most support was requested in the area of general orientation on the Sustainable Development Goals (67 UNCTs) and mainstreaming SDGs in national development plans (64 UNCTs), followed by support on SDG measurement and reporting (48 UNCTs) and requests on specific SDGs (13 UNCTs).
Thank you.