

FROM MDG TO SDG

IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN NORTH-EAST ASIA?

Outline

- ④ Process
- ④ Key scope
- ④ Key differences of MDGs and SDGs?
- ④ Implication for development cooperation

MDGS AND SDGS: PROCESS

MDGs and SDGs: Process

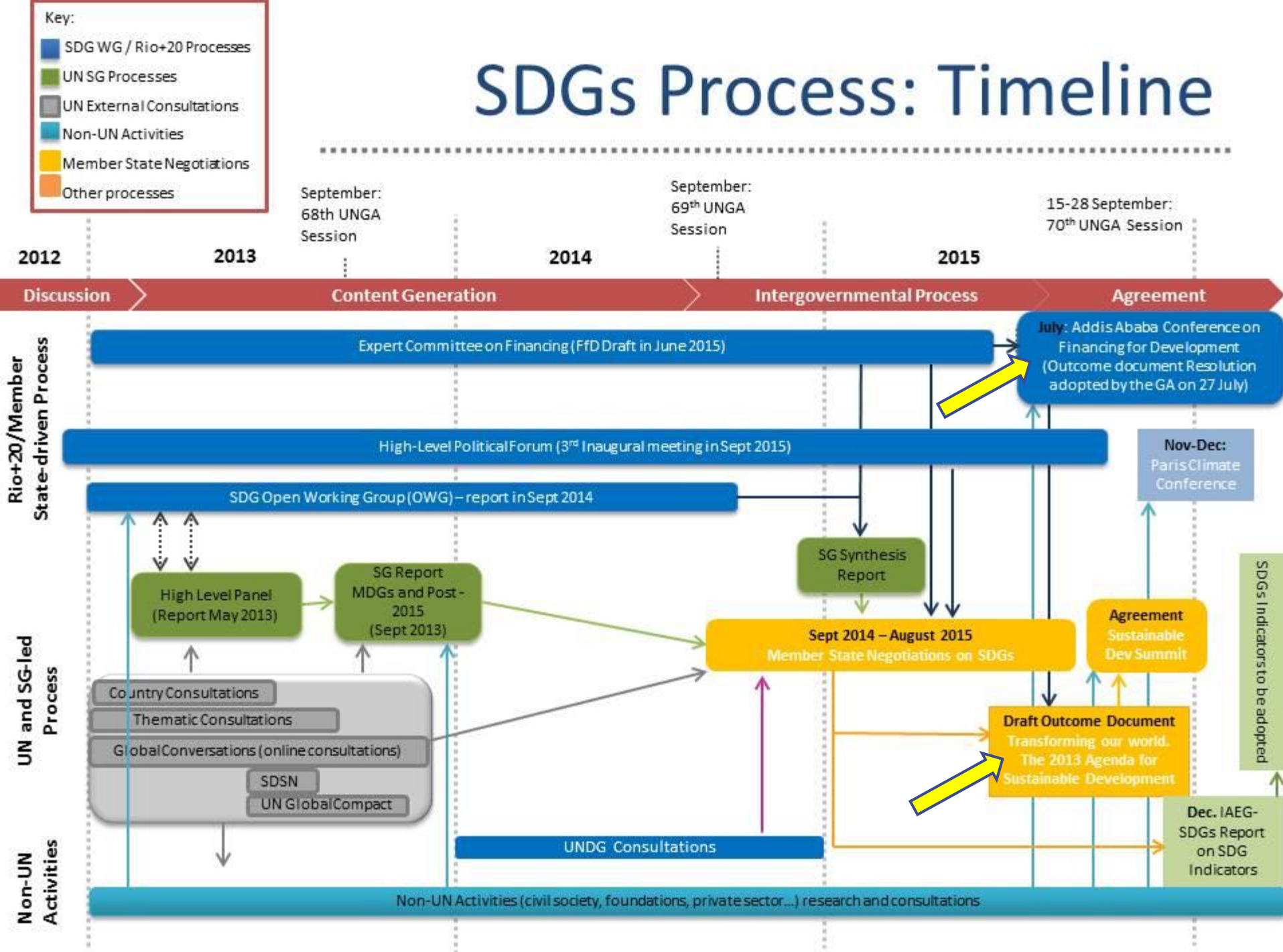
MDGs:

- ⦿ MD adopted by member states
- ⦿ MDGs developed by UN

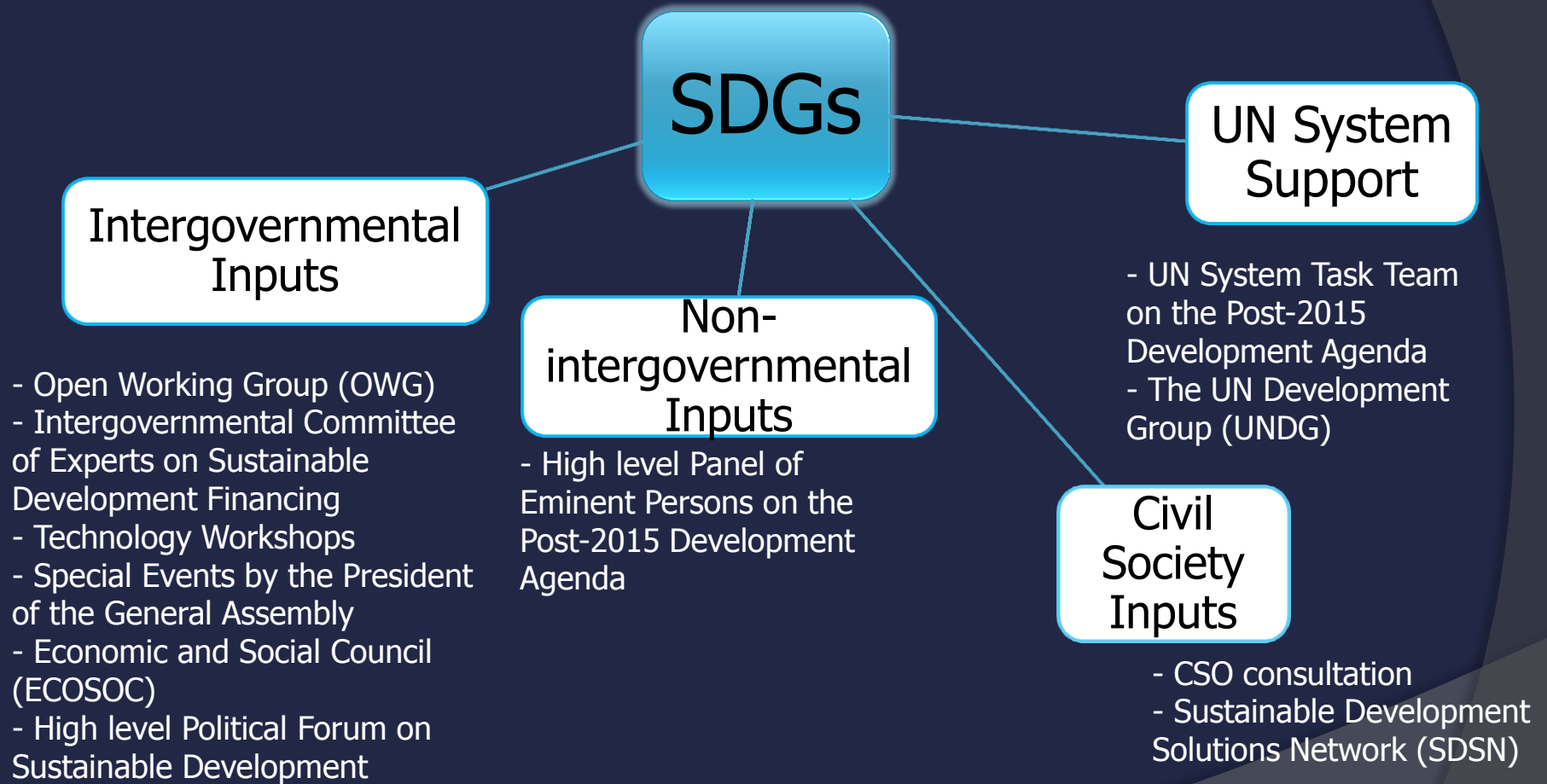
SDGs:

- ⦿ Multi-stakeholder meeting
- ⦿ Series of consultations – inter-governmental, non-intergovernmental, CSO, etc
- ⦿ Merging of the two parallel process
 - Rio + 20 outcome → SDGs
 - Successor of MDGs → Post-2015 development agenda

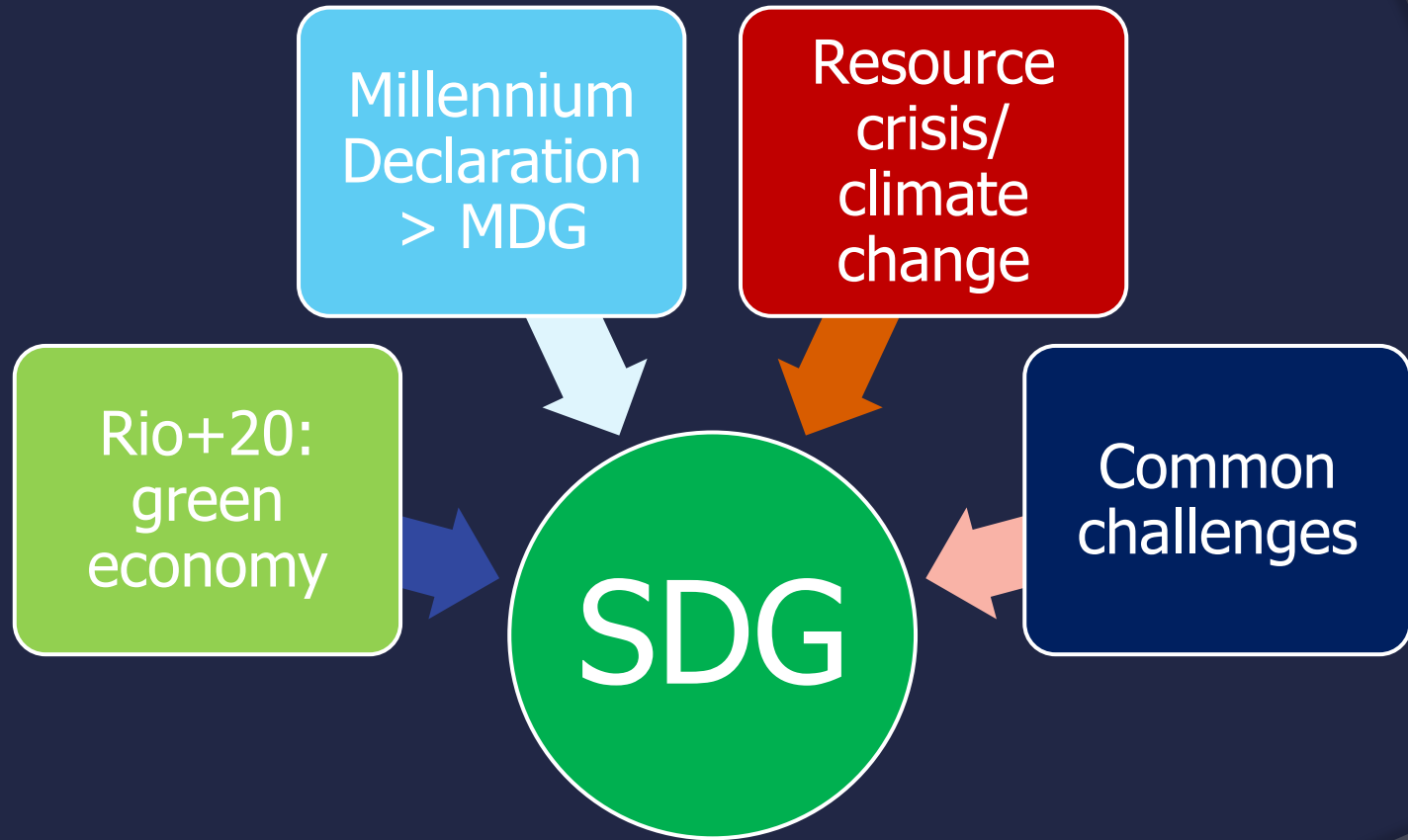
SDGs Process: Timeline



Post-2015 Process

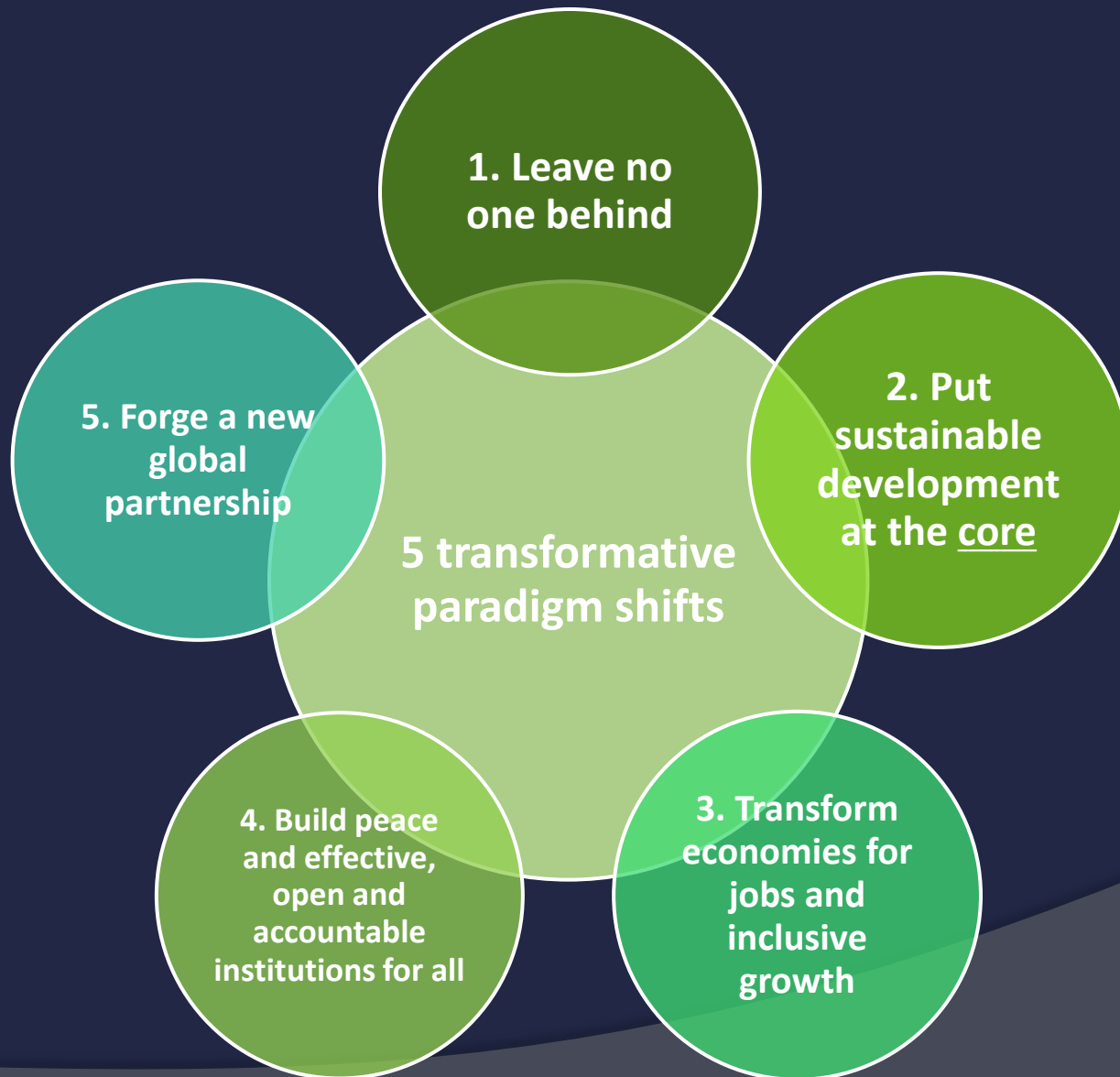


Post-2015: Beyond MDG



the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

KEY SCOPES OF POST- 2015 AGENDA



MDGS AND SDGS – DIFFERENCES?

From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals

8 goals 21 targets 60 indicators

17 goals 169 targets 304 indicators



MDGs versus SDGs

Half goals **vs.** Zero goals

Traditional assistance **vs.** Traditional assistance + Universal goals

Limited goals **vs.** More comprehensive

Top down process **vs.** Inclusive goal setting

Traditional statistics **vs.** Traditional + Data revolution

Hunger and Poverty together **vs.** Distinction

Peace Building in SDGs only

Quantity Education **vs.** Quality Education

Funding: Focus on ODA **vs.** Broader set of financial sources

MDGs vs. SDGs: Goals

MDGs 8, 21, 60

1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2	Achieve universal primary education
3	Promote gender equality and empower
4	Reduce child mortality
5	Improve maternal health
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7	Ensure environmental sustainability
8	Develop a global partnership for development

Limitations of MDGs:

- Prepared over relatively short time period among selected pool of experts from UN and OECD
- Focused on social development and on developing countries
- Insufficiently addressed environmental issues

distinguished

broadened

broadened

gathered

expanded

Refined targets

New!

New!

New!

New!

SDGs 17, 169, 24

1	End poverty in all its forms and everywhere	Econ/Social
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Social
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Soc/ health
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Social
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Social
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Environ
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Environ
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Econ
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Econ
10	Reduce inequality within and between countries	Social/Econ
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Social
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Econ
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Environ
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Environ
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	Environ
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	Institutional
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Instrument

IMPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION?

MDGs to SDGs –Implication for development cooperation?

MDGs

- ⊙ means of implementation mostly on MDG 8
- ⊙ Main focus on ODA, market access, etc

SDGs

- ⊙ means of implementation in each goal, and MDG 17
 - Finance
 - Capacity building
 - South-South, triangular cooperation, etc
 - ...

MDGs Goal 8 implementation

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8. A: Develop further an open, ruled-based, predictable, non discriminatory trading and financial system	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)			
	in 2014 US Dollars	Global ODA	In 2013 US Dollars	ODA to Least Developed Countries
	\$ 326.3 billion	<u>Commitment</u> to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of donor country gross national income (GNI) dedicated to ODA, according to the longstanding and reconfirmed agreement by UN Member States.	\$ 66.8 – 89.0 billion	<u>Commitment</u> in annual ODA to LDCs by 2015, based on the Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020 of providing ODA between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of donor countries' GNI by 2015.
	\$ 135.2 billion	<u>Delivery (in 2014)</u> in total ODA from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries, equivalent to 0.3 per cent of developed-country combined national income.	\$ 44.5 billion	<u>Delivery (in 2013)</u> in total ODA to LDCs by DAC countries, equivalent to 0.10 per cent of donor country GNI.
Target 8.B. address special needs of LDCs and SIDS	\$ 191.1 billion	<u>Gap (in 2014)</u> 0.41 per cent of developed country GNI.	\$ 22.3 - 44.5 billion	<u>Gap in 2013</u> between 0.05 and 0.10 per cent of donor country GNI.
	MARKET ACCESS		DEBT SUSTAINABILITY	
	Conclude Doha Round	<u>Doha round of Trade negotiations</u> → <u>Commitment</u> All UN Member States have agreed to establish an "open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system".	Debt problems of all developing countries	<u>Commitment</u> should be dealt with comprehensively through national and international measures in order to make them sustainable in the long term.
	Bali Package	→ <u>Delivery (in 2013)</u> A package for Least Development Countries (LDCs), Trade facilitation, and Agriculture. WTO members reaffirmed their commitment to duty free, quota free (DFQF) market access for LDCs	36 of 39 eligible countries	<u>Result (as of September 2015)</u> have reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative's "completion point," qualifying for full and irrevocable debt relief.
Target 8.D. Deal comprehensively with the debt problem of developing countries		→ <u>Gap</u> - Bali only covers a subset of Doha Round (20 areas). Its contents are best endeavors rather than binding commitments. - a clearly defined programme of work to conclude	3 HIPS	<u>Gaps</u> • Are eligible for HIPC initiative but have not yet reached the "decision" point in order to be considered for interim debt relief. • Countries : Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan

	Target areas in SDGs
Mobilization of resources...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for poverty eradication ... particularly for LDCs (Goal 1) - for conservation, biodiversity, sustainable forest management, etc (Goal 15) - ODA and financial flows, (e.g. FDI), in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS and LLDCs, to reduce inequality (Goal 10, 17)
Increase investment..	in rural infrastructure, agri- research, tech dev etc, particularly for LDCs (Goal 2. to end hunger, achieve food security)
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacity for early warning, risk reduction, nat'l and global health risks (Goal 3) - in water-and sanitation-related activities and programmes (Goal 6) - Technology and capacity building through N-S, S-S and triangular cooperation (Goal 17);
International cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to increase the supply of qualified teachers (Goal 4) - in water-and sanitation-related activities and programmes (Goal 6)) - to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology (Goal 7)
Scholarship programme	For inclusive and equitable quality education.. particularly for LDCs, SIDs and African countries (Goal 4)
Targeted support	financial, technological and technical support, for sustainable and resilient infrastructure particularly for African countries, LDCs, SIDs, and LLDCs (Goal 9, 11)

Cooperation in NE Asia?

- ⊙ Major players in development cooperation
- ⊙ Recent development experience
- ⊙ Experience as recipients and provider of development assistance

→ Areas for cooperation among NE Asia for more effective development cooperation?

Thank you