

# **Means of Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals**

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# Sustainable Development Goals

- **The SDG's represent the most comprehensive statement of the Development Challenge we Face.**
- The level of ambition in the 2015 declaration is best enunciated with states “... we pledge that **no one will be left behind**. .... we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and **for all segments of society**...”.

# Measurement and Reporting

- The mandate to the statisticians was to develop a framework which “*will be simple yet robust, address all Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including for means of implementation, and preserve the political balance, integration and ambition contained therein*”
- This is an extraordinary remit

# Indicators framework: desirable attributes

- Indicators must directly respond to the goals and targets
- Must cover all targets and give equal weight to all targets;
- The number of indicators should be limited and may include multi-purpose indicators that address several targets at the same time.

# The scope of the challenge

- To appreciate the nature of the measurement challenge we face it is useful to examine some of the goals in comparison to the earlier MDG goals a

# Comparing MDGs to SDGs

## ➤ MDG

- **Goal 1:** Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

## ➤ SDG

- **Goal 1.** End **poverty** in all its forms everywhere
- **Goal 2.** End **hunger**, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</p>	<p><b>Tier III</b></p>
	<p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>	<p><b>tier III</b></p>
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>	<p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under <b>productive and sustainable agriculture</b></p>	

# Comparing MDGs to SDGs

## ➤ MDG

- **Goal 2:** Achieve Universal Primary Education

## ➤ SDG

- **Goal 4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality **education** and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



# Transition from MDGs to SDGs

## ➤ MDG

- **Goal 7:** Ensure Environmental Sustainability

## ➤ SDG

- **Goal 12.** Ensure **sustainable consumption and production** patterns
- **Goal 13.** Take urgent action to **combat climate change** and its impacts
- **Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the **oceans, seas and marine resources** for sustainable development
- **Goal 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**

# Summary of Tier Grouping

Goal	Total targets	Total indicators	Tier 1 indicators	Tier2 indicators	Tier3 Indicators	Not a Statistical measure/indicat or yet to be developed	Indicators gone beyond the remit of the target	Differen t action	Not linked with the target	Perception Survey based
1	7	12	1	2	9	3		3		
2	8	14	2	1	11	2		5	5	
3	13	26	11	5	10	1	2	1	4	1
4	10	11	-	4	7	1		3	2	
5	9	14	-	4	10	2		4		3
6	8	11	1	1	9	2		2	2	
7	5	6	2	2	2			2	4	
8	12	17	2	6	9	1		2	4	
9	8	12	2	2	8		1	3		
10	10	11	-	4	7	1		3		
11	10	15	2	3	10			4		
12	11	13	-	-	13	2		3		
13	5	6	-	-	6	5		2		
14	10	10	-	-	10	3		3		
15	12	14	-	-	14	3		3		
16	12	23	-	-	23	2		2		11
17	19	24	-	-	24	6		24		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>

# Types of Tier III

- **Indicators of limited ambition**

Target 5.b.1 talks about the need to enhance the use of enabling technology to empower Women, the indicator measures ownership of Mobile Phones!

Target 2.b **Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets**, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures **with equivalent effect**.....

The Indicator only focuses on Export Subsidy

Both of these had been classified as Tier 1, but in the table we have classified them as tier III

# Tier III .....

- Indicators of Misdirected Focus

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

The Indicators cover 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme; 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors; 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

These have classified as tiers I & II. None of them speak to the objective of the target on the ability to use TRIPS for Public health

# Tier III....

- Indicators Dependent on Perception Surveys
- No agreed national protocols on conduct of perception surveys
- Need for careful experimentation and research
- Standards for data collection agencies

# Target 17.18

- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data **disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location** and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- The Indicators once again do not really speak to the target.

# TARGET 17.19

- 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
- Two Indicators:
  - 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries.... Tier 1!!
  - 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration... Tier 1!!!!
- Neither will tell us anything about the target

# Where we stand

- As we can see most of the indicators reflect what we can do rather than what we must do.



# Requirements of Statistical Effort

- Tier III or no indicator
  - Research on converting them into suitable indicator
  - Create research capacity in NSO's
  - Partnerships with Universities and Research institutes
    - Our History of a Unique partnership that existed between CSO, ISI and Delhi School
- Tier II
  - Investment in data collection
  - Better use of Administrative Data
  - Innovation and Partnerships in data collection
    - CSO's experiment in CPI
    - Explore tie-ups with Universities
- Tier 1
  - Disaggregation, increased frequency of surveys
    - Recent introduction of PLFS
    - Decision on ASSS
    - Surveys of unincorporated Sector

# In conclusion

The Indian statement to the 49<sup>th</sup> statistical commission is worth repeating here: “indicators alone will not be enough to assess the targets. Indicators are only one component of assessing the implementation/progress on target. Many indicators address the targets only partially. .... there is a need to develop an evaluation framework for the SDGs. Such an evaluation system can be based on the indicators and also include other aspects in assessment of targets. We, therefore, call upon the Commission to request the IAEG-SDGs to work towards a comprehensive evaluation framework for SDG targets”.

**THANK YOU**