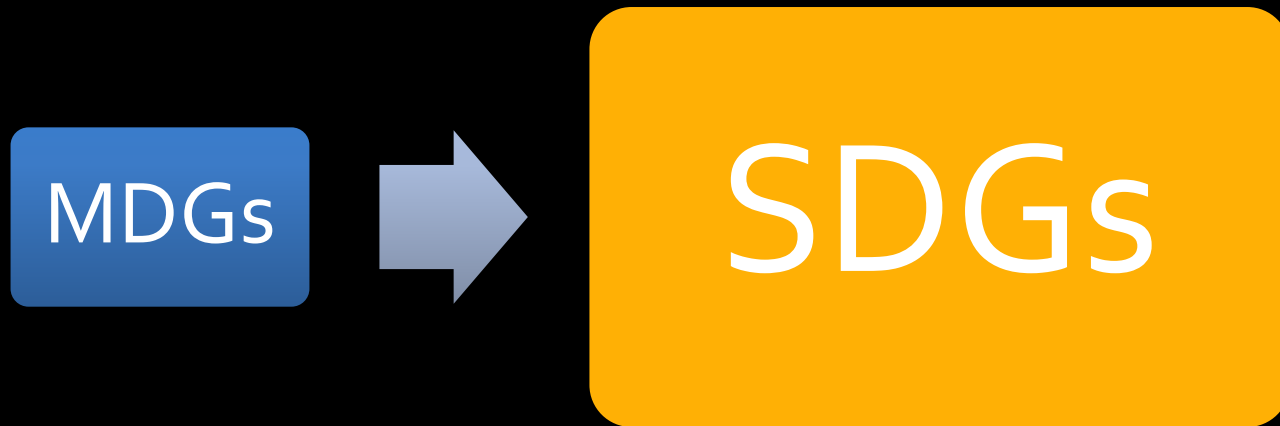


The **SDGs**:

Making the transition to a more integrated approach to sustainable development



Alan AtKisson

SLU

17 Apr 2015

United Nations Headquarters, New York City



Photo: Wikipedia

The **language** of the SDG Process

- "Rio+20"
- "Open Working Group"
- "High-Level Political Forum" (HLPF)
- "QCPR"
- "Third Tranche"
- "Modalities"
- "Means of implementation"

The Original MDGs



Progress on the MDGs: Highlights

- **Official poverty rate** in developing countries reduced by half since 1990 (down to 22%)
- **Equality in primary education** between girls and boys achieved
- Significant gains in **maternal and child health**
- Met the target for improved **access to drinking water** and **improved housing** years ahead of schedule
- BUT ... progress still coming at the cost of nature

The Old MDG Reporting Style (2008)

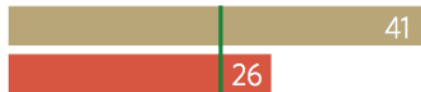
Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia
GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger										
Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty	moderate poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	---	moderate poverty	low poverty	low poverty
Productive and decent employment	large deficit in decent work (youth and women), moderate productivity	very large deficit in decent work (women), very low productivity	large deficit in decent work (youth), moderate productivity	large deficit in decent work (women), low productivity	very large deficit in decent work (women), low productivity	very large deficit in decent work (youth and women), moderate productivity	very large deficit in decent work (youth), very low productivity	small deficit in decent work (women), moderate productivity	small deficit in decent work, moderate productivity	small deficit in decent work (youth), moderate productivity
Reduce hunger by half	very low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	very low hunger	high hunger
GOAL 2 Achieve universal primary education										
Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	low enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	---	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
GOAL 3 Promote gender equality and empower women										
Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	almost close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	almost close to parity	parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	very low representation	low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation
GOAL 4 Reduce child mortality										
Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
Measles immunization	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage
GOAL 5 Improve maternal health										
Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters*	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Access to reproductive health	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access	moderate access	moderate access	low access	high access	high access	moderate access
GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases										
Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS	low prevalence	high prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	low prevalence
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality
GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability										
Reverse loss of forests	low forest cover	medium forest cover	medium forest cover	high forest cover	medium forest cover	low forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	low forest cover
Halve proportion without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion without sanitation	moderate coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	low proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers
GOAL 8 Develop a global partnership for development										
Internet users	moderate usage	very low usage	moderate usage	low usage	low usage	moderate usage	low usage	high usage	high usage	low usage

The Latest Reporting Style (2014)

The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014



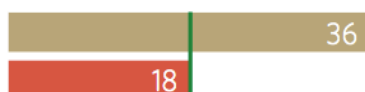
Developing regions (excluding China)



Developing regions



World



0 20 40 60 80 100

PERCENT OF POPULATION LIVING BENEATH THE POVERTY LINE (\$1.25 / DAY)

By 2030, we'll be **assessing** the final results of the SDGs
(as we are doing now with the MDGs)

The infographic features a background image of a young girl in a brown headscarf smiling while carrying two large white plastic jerrycans on a yoke across her shoulders. The scene is outdoors with dry trees and a clear blue sky. The United Nations logo is in the top left. Text boxes with arrows point to specific MDG-related statistics.

 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY. LET'S STEP UP ACTION TO THE 2015 MDG TARGET DATE AND BEYOND.

MDG 8

A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

DEBT SERVICE HAS DECLINED
FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

↑ TRADE
CLIMATE CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

LET'S STEP UP

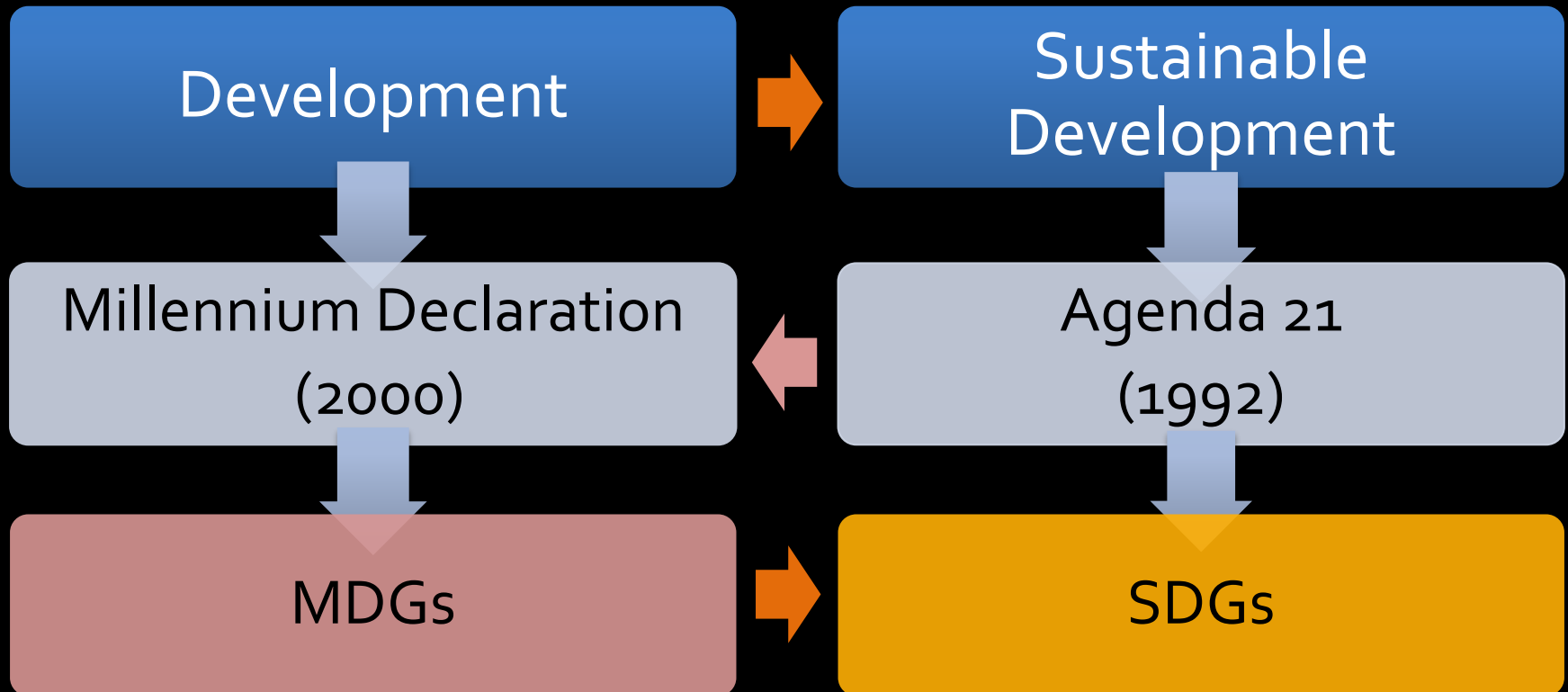
AID MONEY HIT A RECORD HIGH \$134.8 BILLION IN 2013, BUT **SHIFTED AWAY FROM THE POOREST COUNTRIES**

UN.ORG/MILLENNIUMGOALS

Part 1

The Process of **Creating** the SDGs

A Conceptual/Policy Evolution



The Road to (Post-)2015



* Plus: High-Level Panel, UN Task Team, [UN] Sustainable Development Solutions Network

The draft SDGs were a **major advance**

- **The Big Change: universal goals** that will apply to **every nation**
- **The SDGs Cover the MDGs plus** the full sustainable development agenda
- **The Final SDGs will be launched in 2016** and remain in effect from through 2030

Sat 19 July 9:23 am

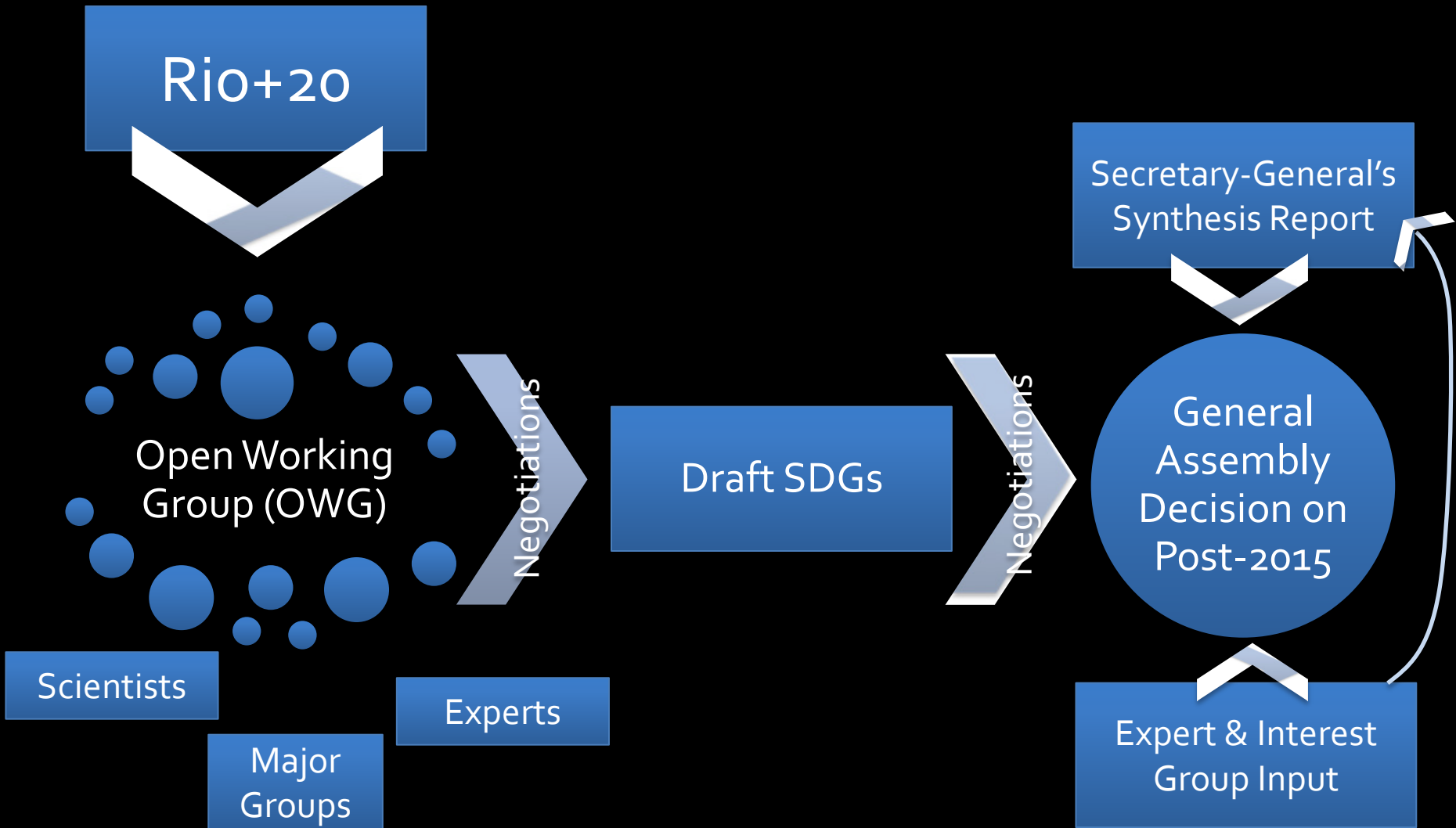
INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE OPEN WORKING GROUP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. The Rio+ outcome document, *The future we want*, inter alia, set out a mandate to establish an Open Working Group to develop a set of sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its 68th session. It also provided the basis for their conceptualization. The Rio outcome gave the mandate that the SDGs should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.
2. Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The Rio+20 outcome reiterated the commitment to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.
3. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.
4. People are at the centre of sustainable development and, in this regard, Rio+20 promised to strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and committed to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all, in particular the children of the world, youth and future generations of the world without distinction of any kind such as age, sex, disability, culture, race, ethnicity, origin, migratory status, religion, economic or other status.
5. The OWG also reaffirmed all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.
6. It also reaffirmed the commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. It also reaffirmed the commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme

1

*Outcome document of the
Open Working Group, July 2014*

The **Process** involves thousands of people



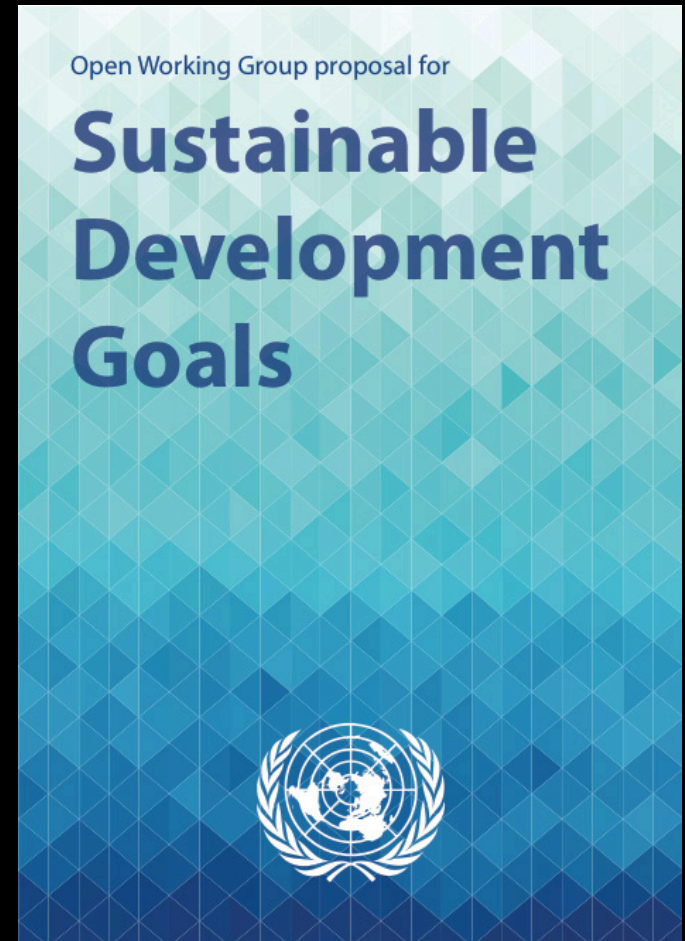
The Secretary-General **synthesized** ...

- **The proposed SDGs** as agreed to by the Open Working Group
- **All the other inputs** on topics ranging from financing to indicators
- **A new “symbol” for SD** to help make the 17 goals more approachable



But the process is **ongoing** ...

- **Negotiations** are tackling issues such as target-setting, indicators, and the “means of implementation”
- **Lobbying and negotiating** is going on at all levels
- **At its summit in Sept 2015** the General Assembly will vote and decide



*Outcome document of the
Open Working Group, UPDATED*

The **Draft** “Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs)

- **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
- **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture**
- **Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
- **Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all**
- **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
- **Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
- **Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all**
- **Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
- **Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**
- **Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
- **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
- **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**
- **Goal 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**
- **Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

Goal 1: End **poverty** in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Etc.: 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1a (resources), 1b (investment policy)

Goal 2: End **hunger**, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

[...]

PLUS ... deal with productivity, climate adaptation, seed diversity, investment, trade, market volatility ...

Goal 3: Ensure **healthy lives** and **promote well-being** for all at all ages

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age

... and fix a lot more besides, from AIDS to traffic accidents.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality **education** and promote life-long **learning** opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

... and improve many, many other aspects of education, of all kinds, for all people.

Goal 5: Achieve **gender equality** and **empower all women and girls**

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

[...]

Imagine a world like this ... by 2030.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water and sanitation** for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

[...]

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Remember that water is a recognized human right.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern **energy** for all

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency [...]

Is that all? Why not more, why not sooner?

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable **economic growth**, full and productive **employment** and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries [...]

... and do this while dramatically reducing carbon emissions, reversing deforestation, etc.

Goal 9: Build resilient **infrastructure**, promote inclusive and sustainable **industrialization** and foster **innovation**

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure ...

[...]

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities [...]

Imagine trying to do most of these other goals without doing this.

GOAL 9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND
FOSTER INNOVATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

Goal 10: Reduce **inequality** within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

[...]

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies [...]

How will Sweden, and Europe, perform on 10.7?

Goal 11: Make **cities** and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

[...]

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities [...]

A global campaign worked hard to ensure that cities were the focus of stand-alone goal.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework ...

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

[...]

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle [...]

In other words, reinvent the global economy.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries [...]

Notice that resilience & adaptation come first.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the **oceans**, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds ...

[...]

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

[...]

At the same time, the world is pursuing the rapid development of the "Blue Economy" – a.k.a. the sea.

Countries using the phrase “Blue Economy” in some way



Based on formal agreements and national or international statements by government

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**

The targets basically say, "take care of nature."

Goal 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**

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence ...
[...]

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery ...
[...]

In some countries, corruption is considered the single largest obstacle to sustainable development.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance: Find the money, move the money, give money

Technology: Share it, make it green

Capacity Building: Support it, grow it

Trade: Complete the Doha Round of the WTO

Systematic Issues: Coherent policy, multi-stakeholder consultation, data and accountability

Summarizing the Draft **SDGs**

070 992 6979

- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere **POVERTY**
- Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture **HUNGER**
- Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages **HEALTH**
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all **EDUCATION**
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls **GENDER EQUITY**
- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all **WATER ENERGY**
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all **GROWTH & JOBS**
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation **INDUSTRIALIZATION**
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries **INEQUALITY**
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable **CITIES**
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts **CLIMATE**
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development **OCEANS**
- 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 **PEACE & JUSTICE**
- Goal 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 **ECOSYSTEMS & BIODIVERSITY**
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development **DEVELOPMENT FINANCE**

Question: If you had to reduce this list from 17 to 10, what would you do?

The scientific critique

- **ICSU** analyzed the goals and targets
- **Only 29%** were found to be “well-defined” and based on the latest science
- **57%** need “more work”
- **17%** were “weak” or “non-essential”



See www.ICSU.org

Part 2

Preparing for **Implementation** of the SDGs

Under the Post-2015 Development Agenda,
countries will likely be expected to ...

- **Plan:** Align their national development plans with the expectations of the SDGs
- **Implement:** Take action to move toward successful achievement of the goals
- **Report:** Tell the UN how they are doing, using a set of indicators (still to be developed) and reporting process (also TBD)

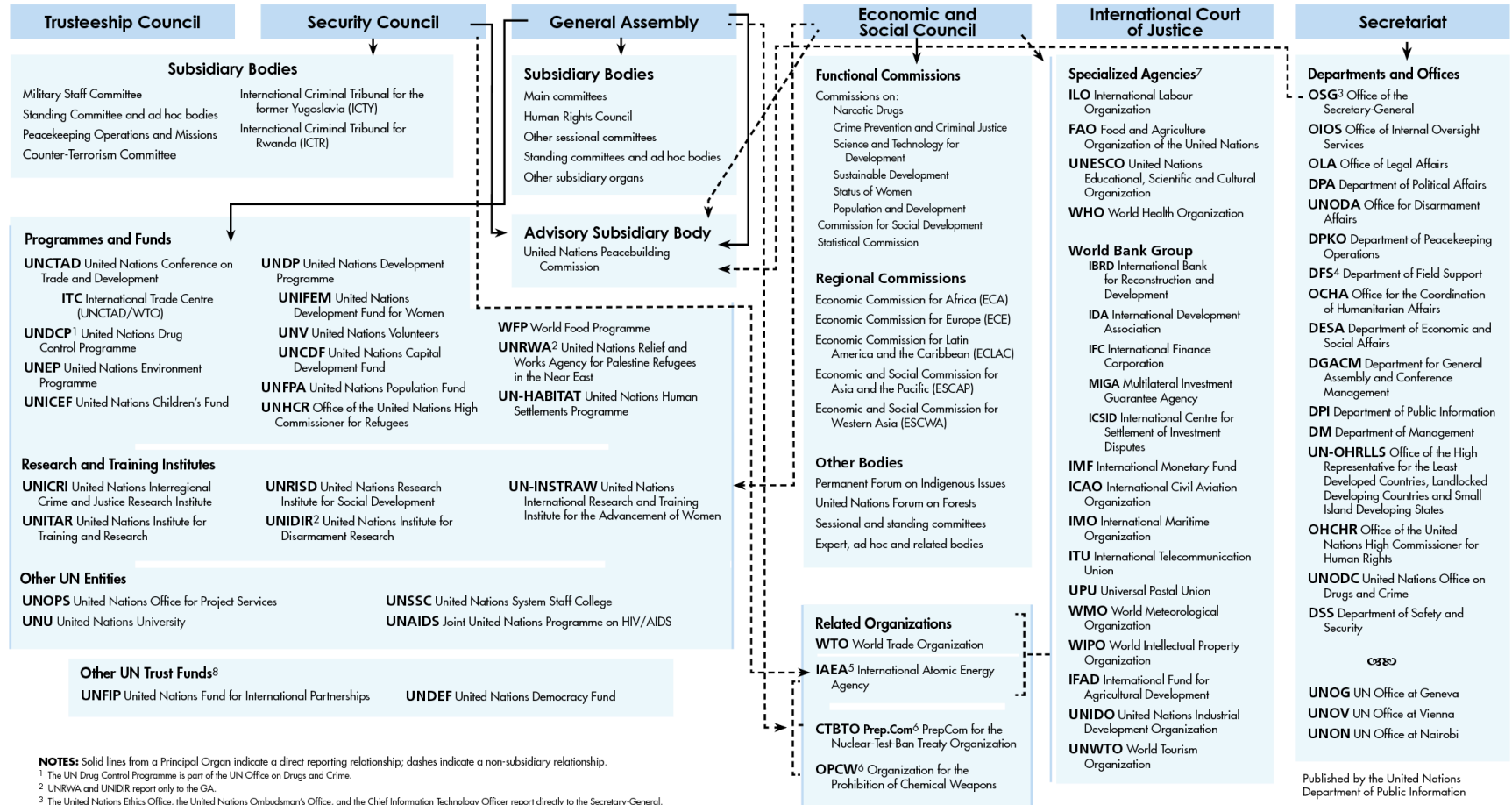
The **United Nations** will ...

- **Remind** countries of their obligations
- **Provide** support to the countries who need it, in terms of capacity building
- **Facilitate** the process of reporting
- **Produce** a Global Sustainable Development Report



The United Nations System

Principal Organs



NOTES: Solid lines from a Principal Organ indicate a direct reporting relationship; dashes indicate a non-subsidiary relationship.

¹ The UN Drug Control Programme is part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

² UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the GA.

³ The United Nations Ethics Office, the United Nations Ombudsman's Office, and the Chief Information Technology Officer report directly to the Secretary-General.

⁴ In an exceptional arrangement, the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support reports directly to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

⁵ IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).

⁶ The CTBTO Prep.Com and OPCW report to the GA.

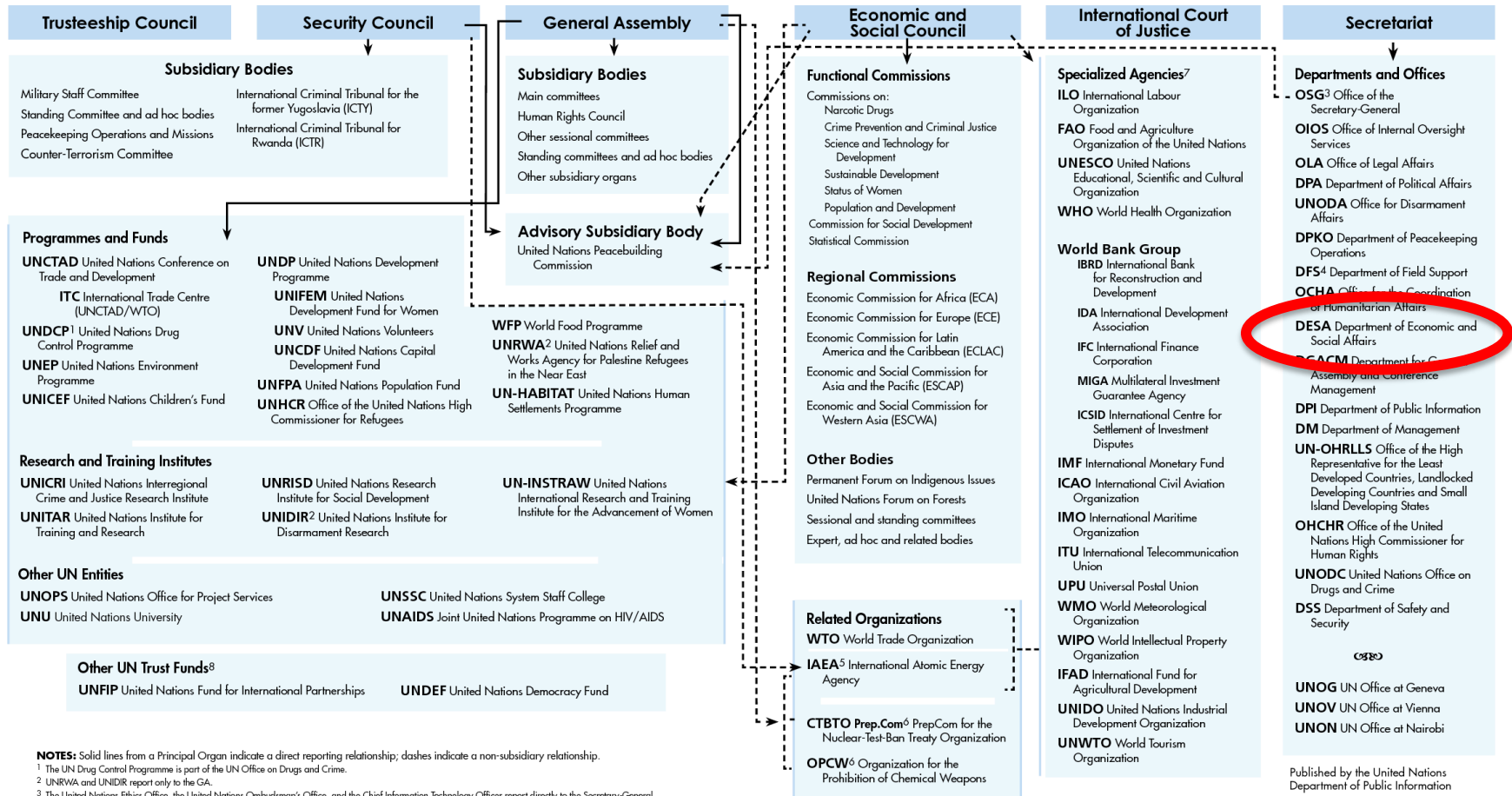
⁷ Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of the ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level.

⁸ UNFIP is an autonomous trust fund operating under the leadership of the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General. UNDEF's advisory board recommends funding proposals for approval by the Secretary-General.



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Key Words

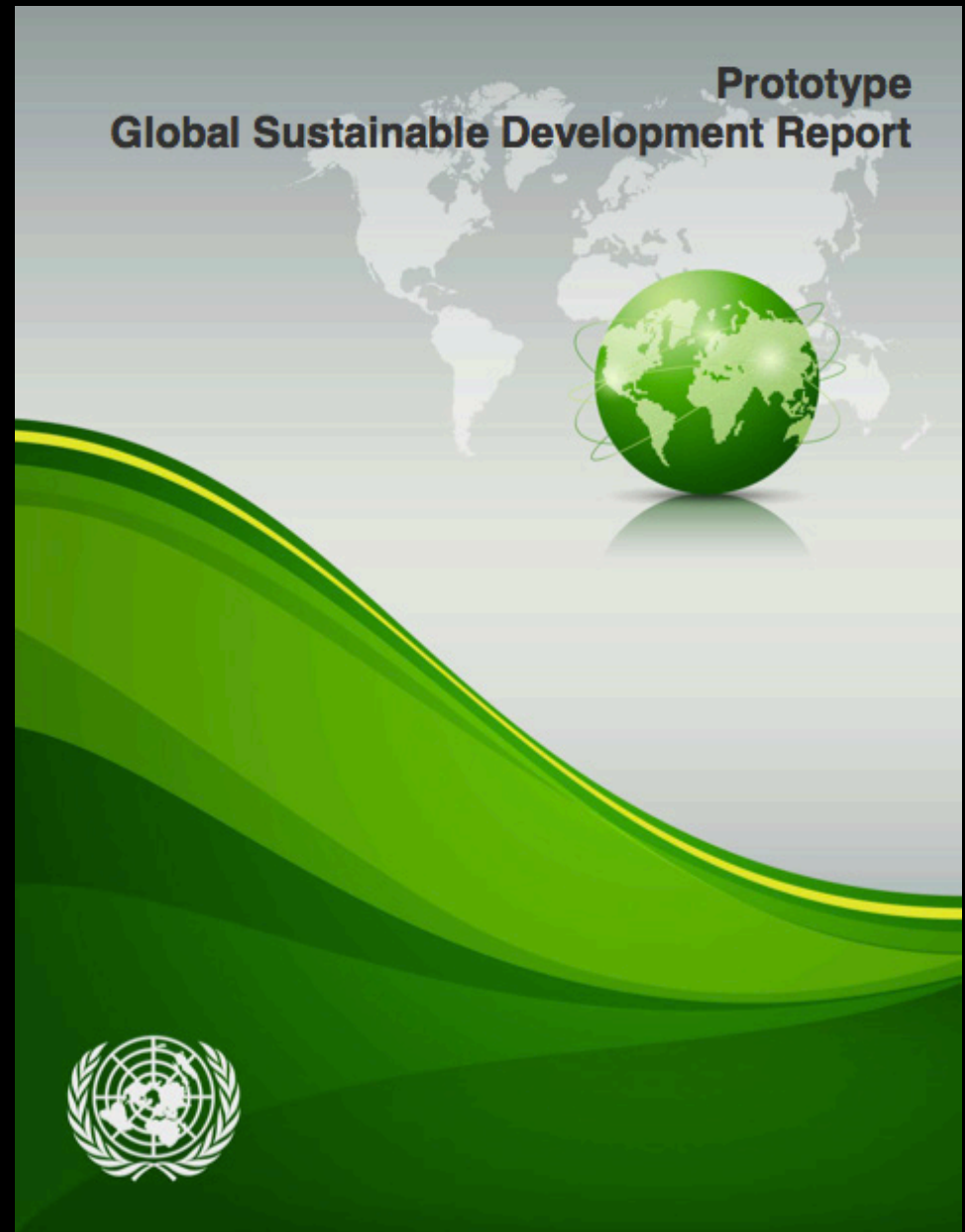
Integration

Transformation

Universality

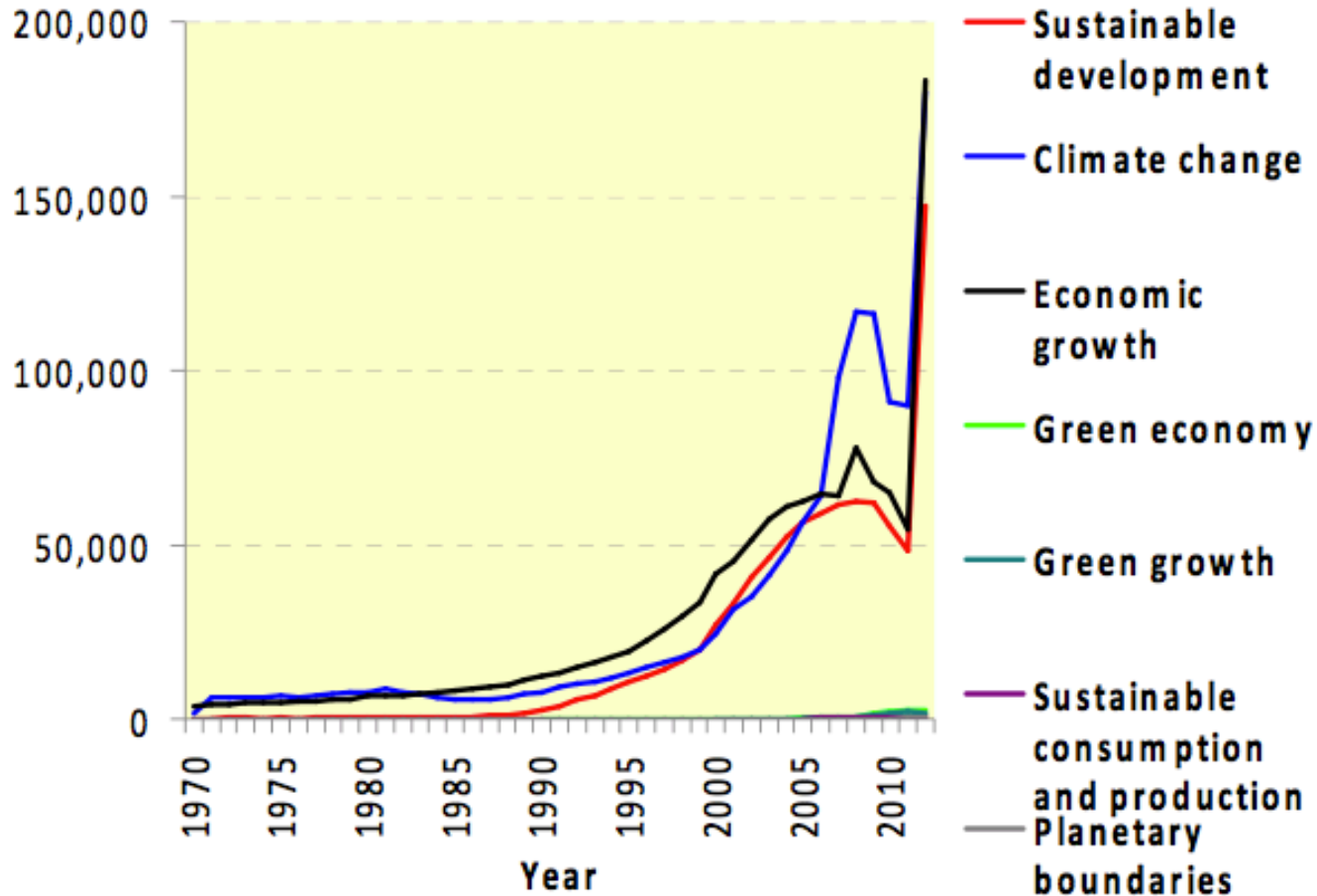
Prototype Global SD Report

2014



<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/gsdr2014.html>

Figure 4. Number of articles (contained in Google Scholar) indicating selected ultimate objectives.



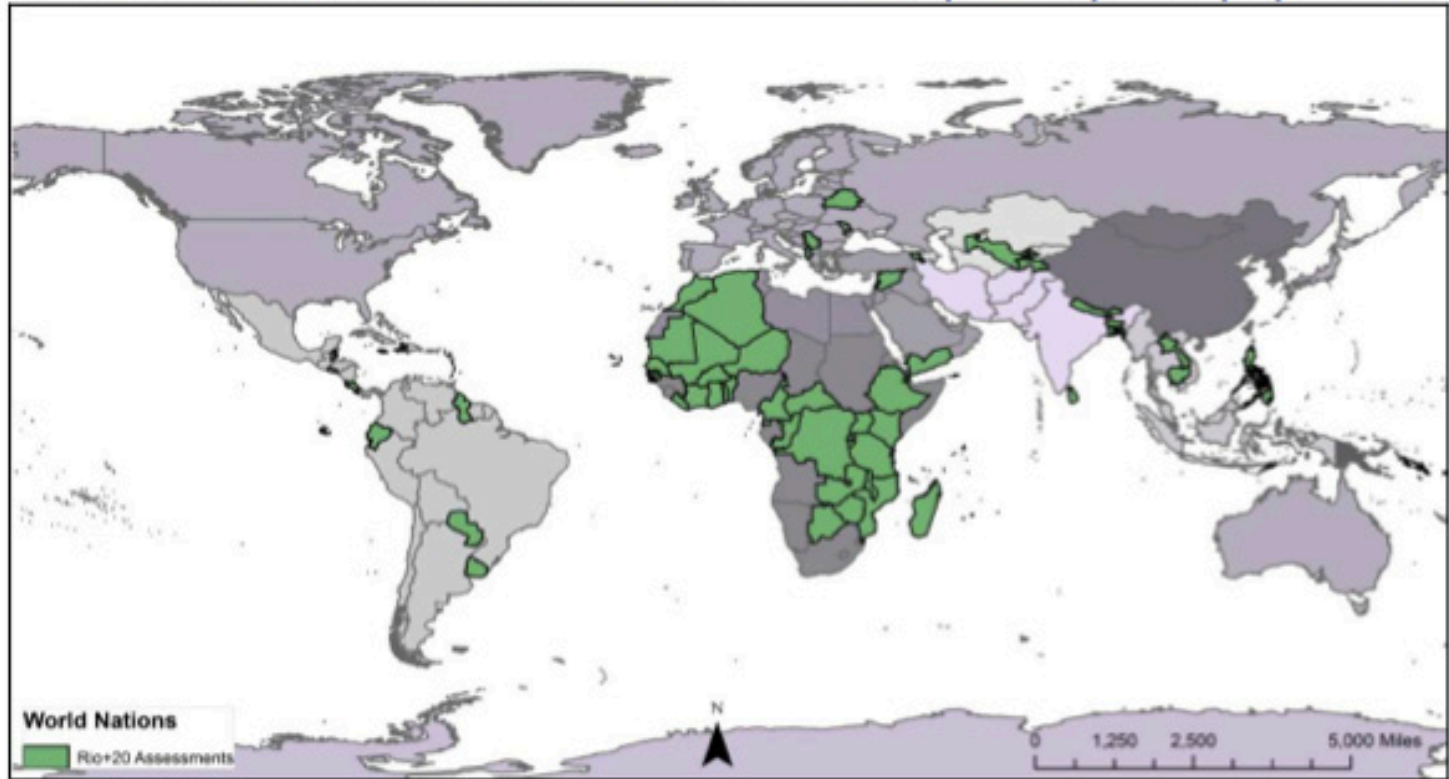
Source: authors' calculations based on Google Scholar data.

Table 8. Summary of national sustainable development documents, by region.

Regions	Number of States with reports submitted to the UN (Per cent of all UN member States)					Total number of States
	CSD Indicator Profiles ¹	CSD National Strategy Profiles ¹	CSD National Reports ¹	MDG Progress Reports ²	Rio+20 National Assessment Reports ³	
Developed	25 (50%)	28 (56%)	29 (58%)	21 (42%)	4 (8%)	50
Northern Africa	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	5 (100%)	2 (40%)	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	7 (15%)	6 (13%)	8 (17%)	43 (92%)	34 (72%)	47
South-Eastern Asia	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	9 (82%)	4 (36%)	11
Eastern Asia	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	3 (75%)	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	4
Southern Asia	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (13%)	8 (100%)	4 (50%)	8
Western Asia	1 (8%)	2 (15%)	2 (15%)	10 (77%)	3 (23%)	13
Caucasus and Central Asia	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (13%)	8 (100%)	3 (38%)	8
Oceania	2 (15%)	2 (15%)	2 (15%)	11 (85%)	1 (8%)	13
Latin America and the Caribbean	4 (12%)	5 (15%)	8 (24%)	29 (85%)	14 (41%)	34
Totals	43 (22%)	47 (24%)	56 (29%)	148 (77%)	69 (36%)	193

1. This accounting only includes reports posted on United Nations websites for CSD12 through CSD19.
2. This accounting includes UN Member States, not associate members of the regional commissions.
3. Note that this accounting includes only national assessment reports submitted to Rio+20

Figure 5. UN member States that submitted national sustainable development reports in preparation for Rio+20



Source: UNDESA, Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report, 2014

The “Pilot Country” program

- UNDESA is working with six pilot countries
- Supporting their national planning processes to mainstream and implement SD
- And expecting to use that experience to help other countries

Case Study: Belize



Case Study: Belize



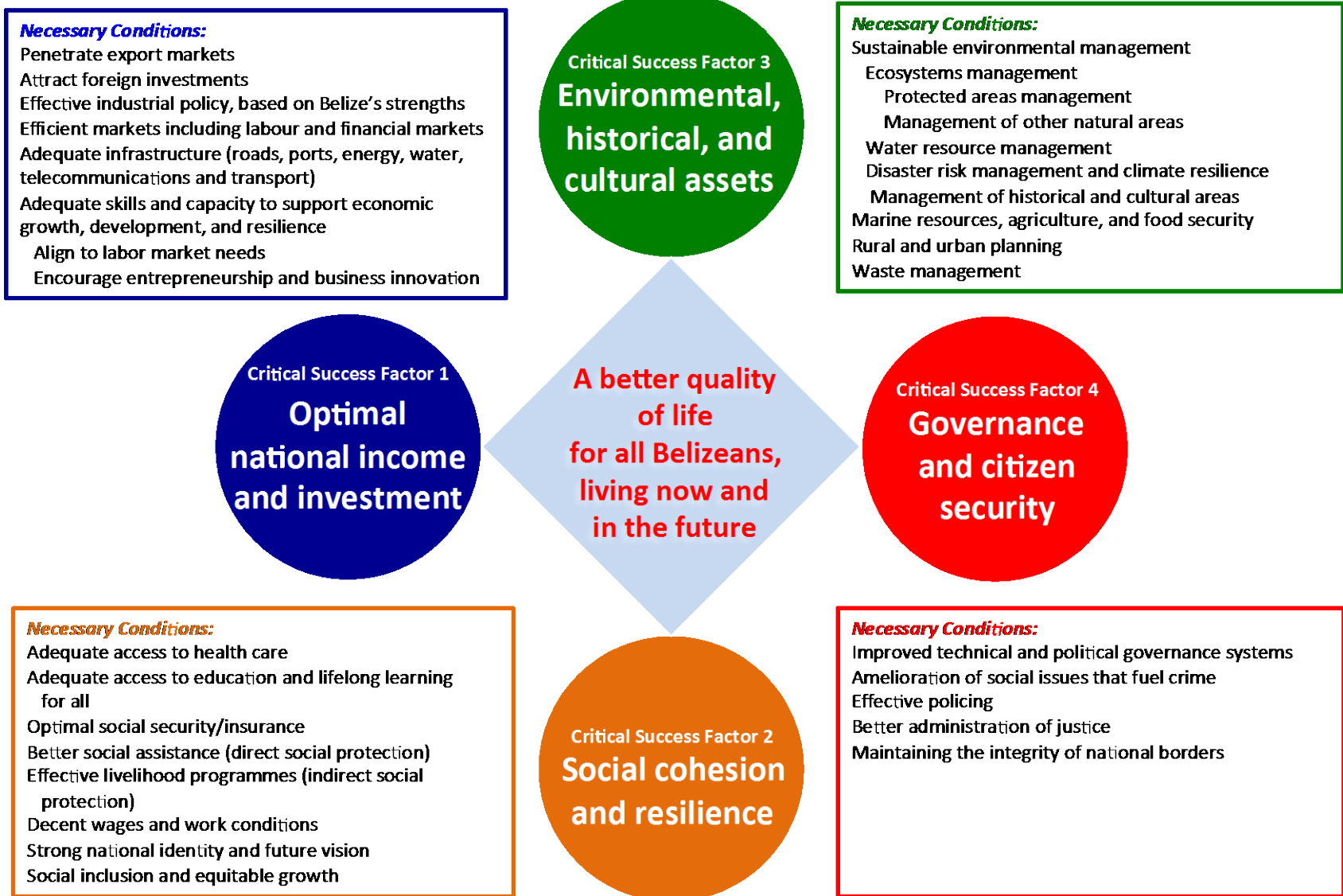
Case Study: Belize

- Belize was working previously on developing a “Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy”
- In late 2013, it began developing a “National Sustainable Development Strategy” — in parallel
- During the summer of 2014, these two strategies were merged
- Now complete: a final draft “Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy” that will be in harmony with the SDGs

Key **Features** of the Belize Plan

- An **integrated policy framework** that combines the UN's thinking on SD with the Belizean development vision
- A **prioritization framework** that uses multi-criteria analysis with a systems-thinking orientation, to help reduce "trade-offs" and increase synergy among policies
- An **implementation plan** that moves "sustainable development" up from the environment ministry to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

The Belize Framework for Sustainable Development



SDG Implementation: Challenges

- **Acceptance** of the Goals by all nations
- **Resolving** internal goal conflicts
- **Developing** targets and indicators that are both politically acceptable and scientifically sound
- **Finding** the “Means of Implementation”
- **Strengthening** the capacity of governments and stakeholders to implement

A few things we can **talk** about ...

- How the UN works (related to SD and the SDGs)
- How the SDGs will change (are changing) the process of working with developing countries on SD issues
- The role of business
- The "Green Economy," the "Blue Economy", etc.
- SD partnerships, networks, knowledge & capacity building
- Integration, systems thinking, methodology
- ?

Discussion Seminar

Part 1

In small groups of 4-6, please discuss:

- What are the **critical connections** you observe among the SDGs?
- “Critical” means, “if the systemic linkages are not attended to well, the goals cannot be reached”

<http://bit.ly/UNOWGPDF>

Part 2

In small groups of 4-6, please discuss:

- What do the SDG concepts of **integration**, **transformation**, and **universality** mean for Sweden, and for SLU?

070 992 6979 (private)
Information@atkisson.com
www.AtKisson.com (biz)
www.AlanAtKisson.com (pers)

<http://bit.ly/UNOWGPDF>

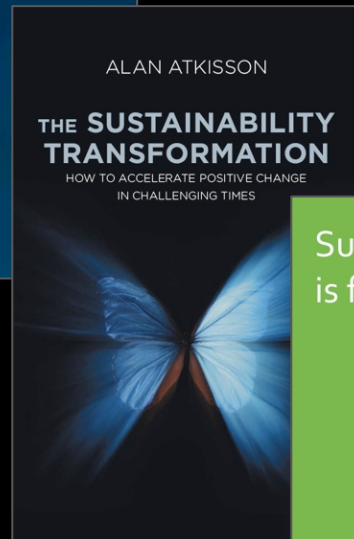
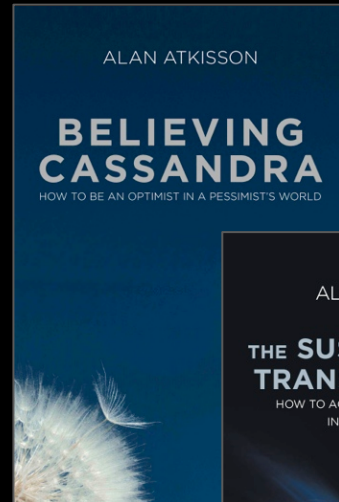
Part 3

In small groups of 4-6, please discuss:

- **What could SLU do**, as an institution, to help ensure that the SDGs are achieved? How does SLU's work connect to that achievement?
- Note: Looking for **specific, new ideas**, not a catalog of existing programs etc.

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Thank you ...



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