The post-2015 development agenda process
Post-2015 Agenda: Setting the stage

❖ MDGs, critique:
  • Focused more on least-developed countries
  • Inconsistencies between goals, targets and indicators
  • Population dynamics not accounted for
  • Top-down approach, no consultation
  • Statisticians not involved, data availability and quality, capacities of NSOs not properly considered

❖ Post-2015 agenda, aiming at:
  • Open, inclusive consultations involving all stakeholders in addition to the UN system initiatives
  • Global Goals, valid for all countries
Timeline of setting the post-2015 agenda

- Sept. 2010, UN GA requested to advance UN development agenda beyond 2015
- January 2012, UN system Task Team on the post 2015 agenda, composed of more than 60 UN entities
- June 2012, Rio Conference initiated a process to develop a set of SDGs
- July 2012, High-level Panel of 27 Eminent person: to develop bold, yet practical development recommendations
- Sept 2012, SD Solutions Network (SDSN), lead by Prof. J. Sachs
- January 2013, OWG on SDGs and Committee of Experts on SD Financing created
- 2013, UN GA launched a process of intergovernmental consultations
Timeline of setting the post-2015 agenda

- February 2014, the SDSN released its report for consultation
- July 2014 – High-level Panel suggestions
- September/November 2014 conclusions by:
  - Open Working Group on SDGs
  - Committee of Experts on Financing
- End 2014, a synthesis report by UN SG incorporating all inputs
- September 2015, High-level Summit to adopt post-2015 development agenda
Post 2015 process & Ageing issues

- Rio+20, “The Future we want” (June 2012)
  - Para 144 “We commit to systematically consider population trends and projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies…”
  - Para 156 “We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion, including those who are not employed in the formal economy…”

  - Offered a set of illustrative goals (12) and targets
  - Called for a data revolution with regard to:
    - Data availability and better accountability in measuring progress
    - Improve the quality of statistics and information available to citizens

- SDSN Report: Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals – for public consultation (Feb 2014)
  - Presents an integrated framework of 100 indicators within the framework of the goals and targets proposed by the SDSN in June 2013
  - Proposes principles and responsibilities for SDG monitoring
The consolidation is going on…

- In September 2014 the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals issued a revised set of 17 goals and list of targets.

- These goals cover a set of issues that is similar to the goals and targets proposed by the SDSN, the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and numerous other reports.

- Mapping the SDSN illustrative indicators against focus areas identified by the Open Working Group is being done.

November 24, 2014
### OWG – focus areas (Sept. 2014)

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<td>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</td>
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<td>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</td>
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<td>Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls</td>
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<td>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</td>
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<td><strong>Reduce inequality within and among countries</strong></td>
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<td>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</td>
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<td>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
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<td>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</td>
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<td>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</td>
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<td>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</td>
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<td><strong>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</strong></td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</td>
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