

# SDGs: the Need for an Integrated Approach and Strategy

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# Outline\*

1. SDGs Once Again
2. The Economic, Social and Environmental Pillars
3. The Importance of Governance and Institution
4. Seeking an Integrated Approach and Strategy
5. Concluding Remarks

\*Based on my presentation at the Sustainability Science Symposium, Bandung, September 20, 2016

# 1. SDGs Once Again

- UN Resolution no 70/1 adopted by 193 countries in 2015 → “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”
- MDGs Plus, based on Agenda 21 and Global Consultative Processes
- Shared Vision:
  - Comprehensive (Economic, Social and Environmental Pillars Plus Governance)
  - Thematic (17 Goals)
  - Holistic and Integrated
  - Inclusive (no one left behind)
  - Partnership (all development stakeholders)

# From MDGs to SDGs: *from 8 to 17 goals*



# From MDGs to SDGs: *An Ambitious Transformation*



From 60 indicators to 230 indicators (UNStats, March 2016)

## New goals in SDGS



### **SDGs:**

- Agenda 21
  - OWD on SDGs
  - Other consultative processes
  - UN GA Deliberations
- **Proposed Goals and Targets are as much as a result of Global Political Processes**

## 2. The Economic, Social and Environmental Pillars

Based on Sachs, 2012, 2015a, 2015b and ADB, 2011:

- Shared focus and urgency on economic, social and environmental goals to address global sustainability issues

### **Global Sustainability Issues:**

- Environmental and Climate Change Issues:
  - Global economic growth with its consequences on Planetary Boundaries (Anthropocene – human driven age of the planet)
  - Global and local pressures → carbon, nitrogen, water cycles
  - Many overlapping crises of environmental sustainability: climate change, the acidification of the oceans, unsustainable use of natural resources (renewable and non-renewable)

- Unsustainable conversion of forests → loss of biodiversity
- Unsustainable depletion of key fossil resources
- Impact on food production
- Population Issues:
  - Population growth (9 billion in 2035) – uneven population growth and issues
  - China and India population size and growth
  - Impact on global food demand and change in consumption pattern
- Social Inclusion Issues:
  - Inequality across and within countries
  - Caused by low human capital (education, health, skill level)
  - Socio-economic factors on inequality
  - Gender bias



- Youth – youth unemployment
- Access and availability of good jobs
- Economic Issues:
  - Almost all developing (including least developed) countries by 2030 will become middle income countries
  - Classic sources of economic growth: Capital, Labor and Productivity (technological progress)
  - **New sources of transformative growth:** young and productive population, the growing middle class, ICT, Climate Change and Environmental Issues
  - Could further enhance inequality if not properly addressed

### 3. The Importance of Governance and Institution

- Achievement of SDGs will depend on the successful implementation of all three pillars
- Need concerted global efforts, but integrating global, national and local level efforts
- Good governance and institutions at all levels (global, regional, national, local)
  - Governance: commitment to rule of law, transparency, accountability, sound institution, participation and inclusivity
  - Good governance has to be homegrown
  - Governance: political, law and bureaucracy
  - Human resources/capital is key to good governance and institution  
→ Boediono, 2016
- Leadership role of emerging countries (China, India)

## 4. Seeking an Integrated Approach and Synergy

Based on Le Blanc, 2015:

- The proposed SDGs Goals and Targets as a network (Simple Network Analysis Techniques)
- Political mapping → results of negotiations in intergovernmental context (not purely based on natural and social science insights about how the system works)
- Focus on links between thematic areas
- Links among goals through targets may facilitate anchoring certain Goals in the system such as Sustainable Consumption and Production



Table 1  
 Links between the SDGs through targets: an aggregated picture

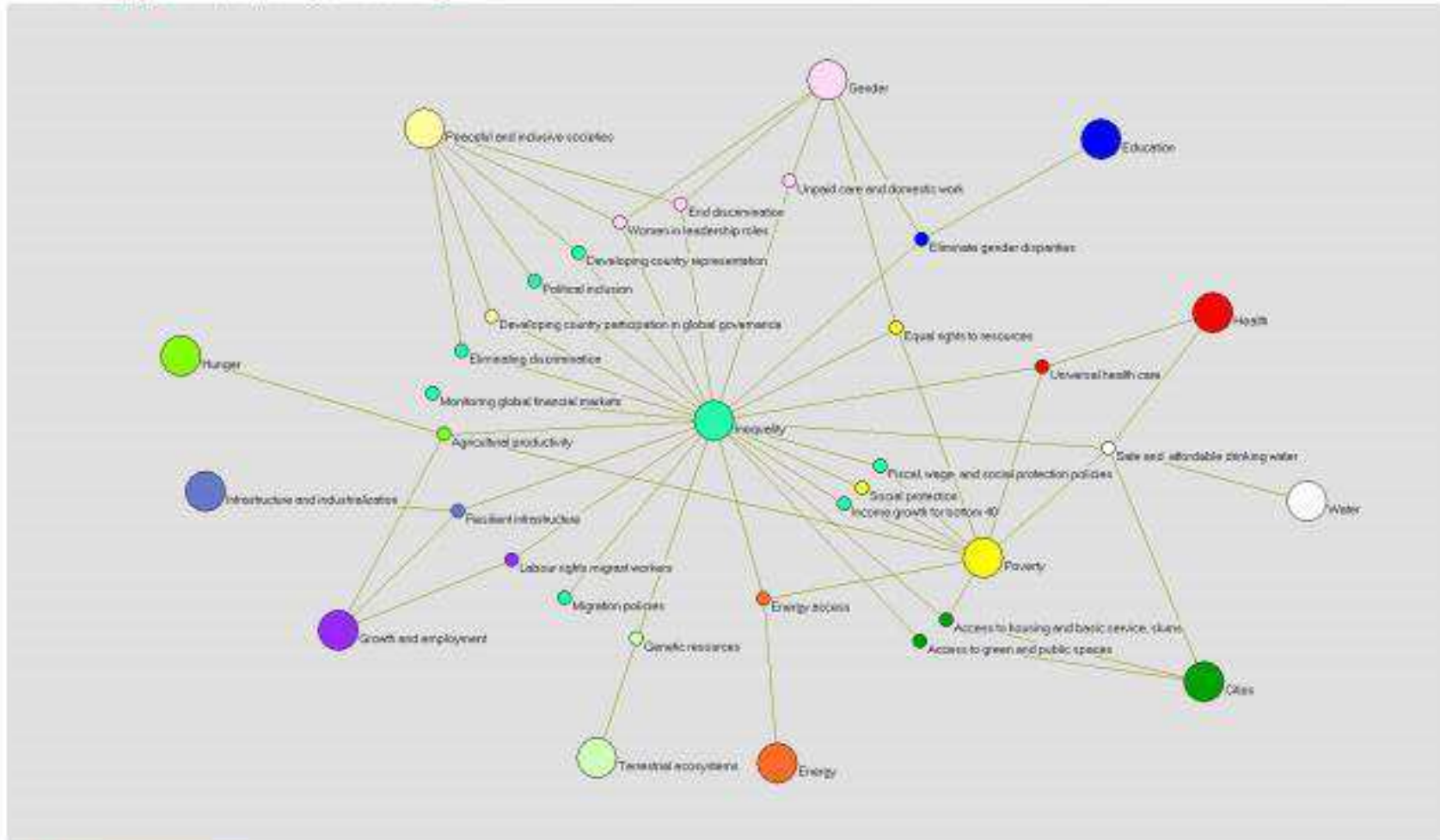
Rank	Sustainable development goal	Number of other goals to which the goal is connected
1	12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	14
2	10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries	12
3	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	10
4	8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	10
5	2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	8
6	3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	8
7	5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	8
8	4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	7
9	6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	7

10	11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	6
11	13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	6
12	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	6
13	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	6
14	7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	3
15	9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	3
16	14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	2

Source: Author's elaboration.

Source: Le Blanc, 2015

Figure 4  
Links among goal 10 (inequality) and other goals



Source: Author's elaboration.

Source: Le Blanc, 2015

## Goals and Targets:

- As common benchmark of development performance
- Have to take into account targets that refer to other goals
- Look at multiple goals
- Framework for policies
- Basis for Comprehensive Policy Responses

→ Similar analysis at the National and Local Levels

→ Different emphasis for different countries



## Social/human development:

- Economic growth, urbanization and industrialization without proper environmental and natural resources concern → impact on health and livelihoods of people
- Degradation of coastal resources
- Poverty and its impact on human health and human development

## 5. Concluding Remarks

- Each country specific framework and analysis
- Build appropriate commitments supported by key policies and strategies involving all stakeholders
- Utilizing global development cooperation opportunities on elements of SDGs (funding, capacity building, technology transfer, trade)
- Utilization of Knowledge Sharing Platform
- Various global development cooperation opportunities such as (Sachs, 2015):

- Global fund for education to ensure universal quality education
- Global fund for access in foreign countries
- Greater financing to avoid deforestation
- Restore productive lands
- Funding for global environment facility
- New funds for farmers