Localizing the SDGs
Leaving no one behind

Jomo Kwame Sundaram

Asia-Pacific Conference on

Localising the Sustainable Development Goals:

Leaving No One Behind

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Sustainable Development

From Environmental Protection
to Sustainable Development

- Economic development
- Social progress
- Environmental, resource sustainability

Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: development framework guiding international community over next 15 years
- 17 Goals and 169 targets covering 3 dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social, ecological)
- Inter-governmentally negotiated, agreed to by all Member States
- Universal in nature: for all countries

17 SDGs

1.Poverty	9. Infrastructure, industry
2. Food security, nutrition, sustainable agriculture	10. Inequality 11. Sustainable cities
3. Health 4. Education	12. Sustainable consumption, production
5. Gender	13. Climate change
6. Water	14. Marine ecosystems
7. Energy	15. Terrestrial ecosystems
8. Growth, employment	16. Peace and justice
17. Means of implementation, global partnership	

Agenda 2030 complemented by:

- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the FfD or financing for development framework
- Outcome of climate change negotiations, or COP21 (Paris, Dec. 2015)
- SDG indicators being developed by the UN Statistics Commission (UNSC)

SDGs of Agenda 2030

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and adequate nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Attain healthy lives for all at all ages
4. Provide inclusive and equitable, quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality; empower all women and girls everywhere
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

7. Ensure access to affordable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive, sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, sustainable
12. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Combat climate change and its impacts

14. Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and their resources for sustainable development
15. Protect and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests; halt and reverse land degradation, biodiversity loss
16. Enable sustainable development by achieving peaceful and inclusive societies, promoting rule of law at all levels, providing justice for all and building effective and capable institutions nationally and internationally
17. Strengthen means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development

Balanced SDGs

- Links economic development to environmental and social (distributional) concerns
- Development requires industrialization
- Industrialization requires:

-- Industrial (investment + technology) policy

-- Affordable energy

- Climate action (vs development: trade-off, e.g., raise carbon price) or climate justice (sustainable development)

Monitoring SDGs

- UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) has mandated Interagency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG) to define indicators framework for SDGs.
- Large number of SDG targets, many multidimensional, challenging for defining concise and manageable set of indicators.
- IAEG-SDG comprises member states; international organizations as observers.
- International organizations promoting own indicators hoping to gain attract visibility, funding.
- Too many indicators → dense forest → less visibility.

Malnutrition: The problem

Malnutrition – major challenges:

- macronutrients (hunger)

Hunger estimates narrow, conservative

- micronutrient [minerals, vitamins] deficiencies ('hidden hunger')
- obesity -> non-communicable diseases

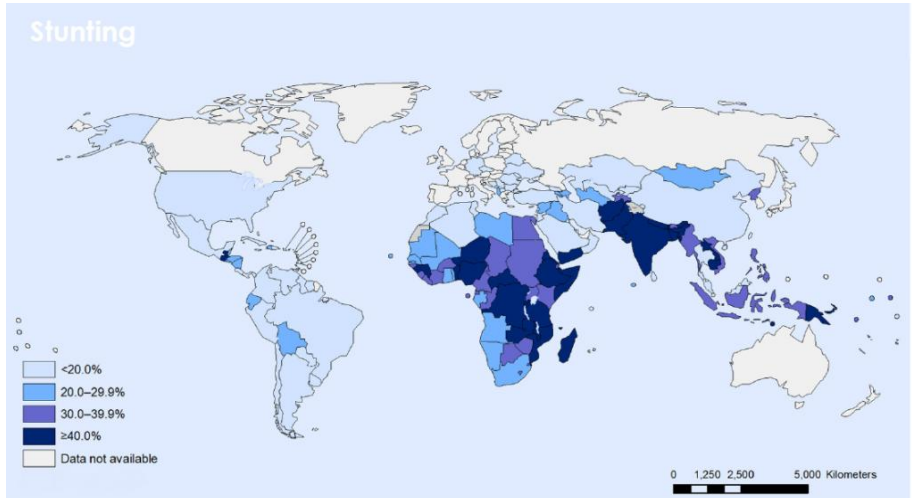
Malnutrition widespread, costly

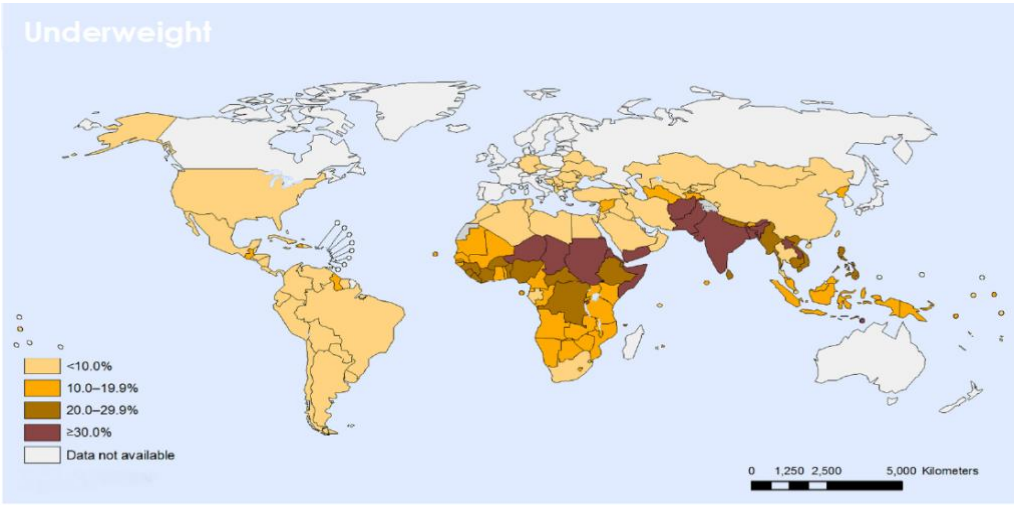
Multiple faces of malnutrition now

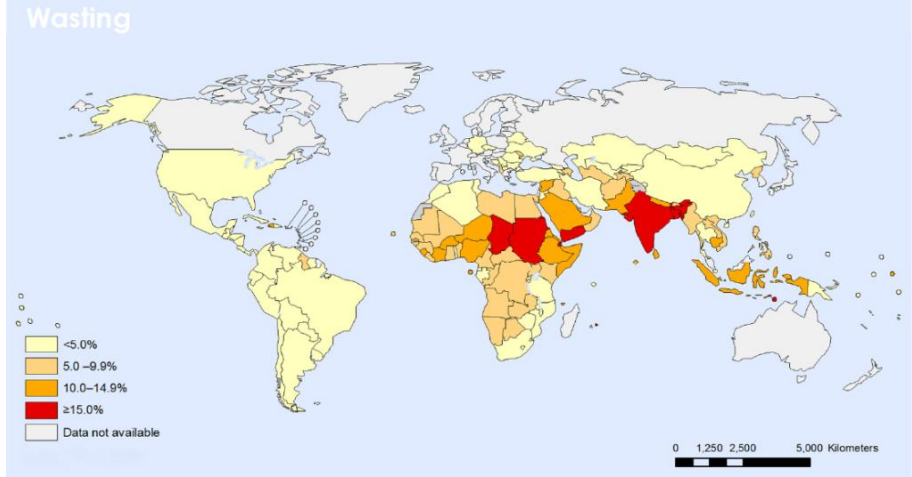
- > 800m people hungry in 2012-14
- > 2 bn suffer micronutrient deficiencies
- Children: 161m. stunted, 51m. wasted, 99m. underweight
- 45% of 6.9m. child deaths annually linked to malnutrition
- 42 m. overweight children < 5 years
- 2.1 bn overweight, ~700 m. adults obese

But malnutrition still widespread

Undernutrition among children under 5 years of age

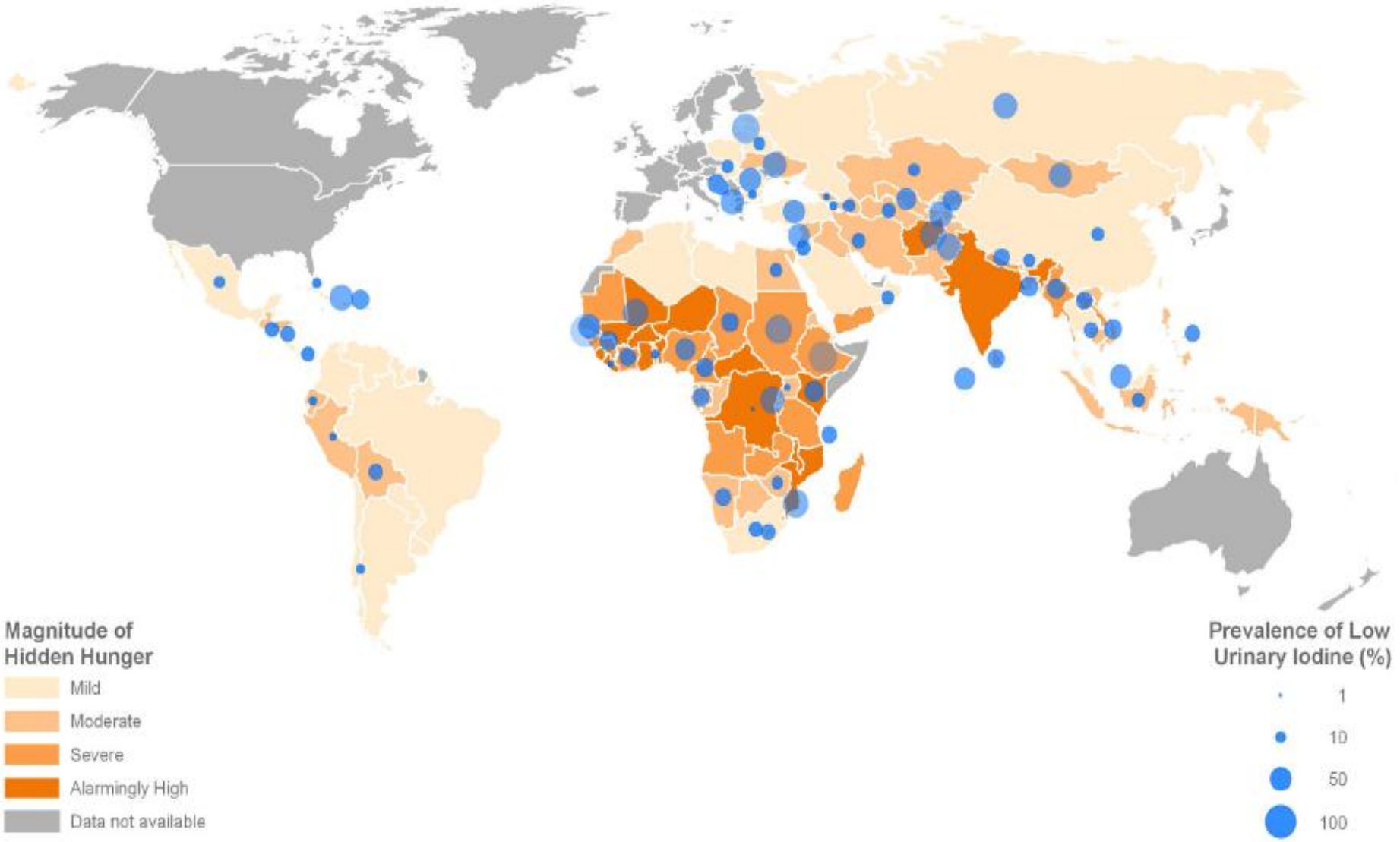




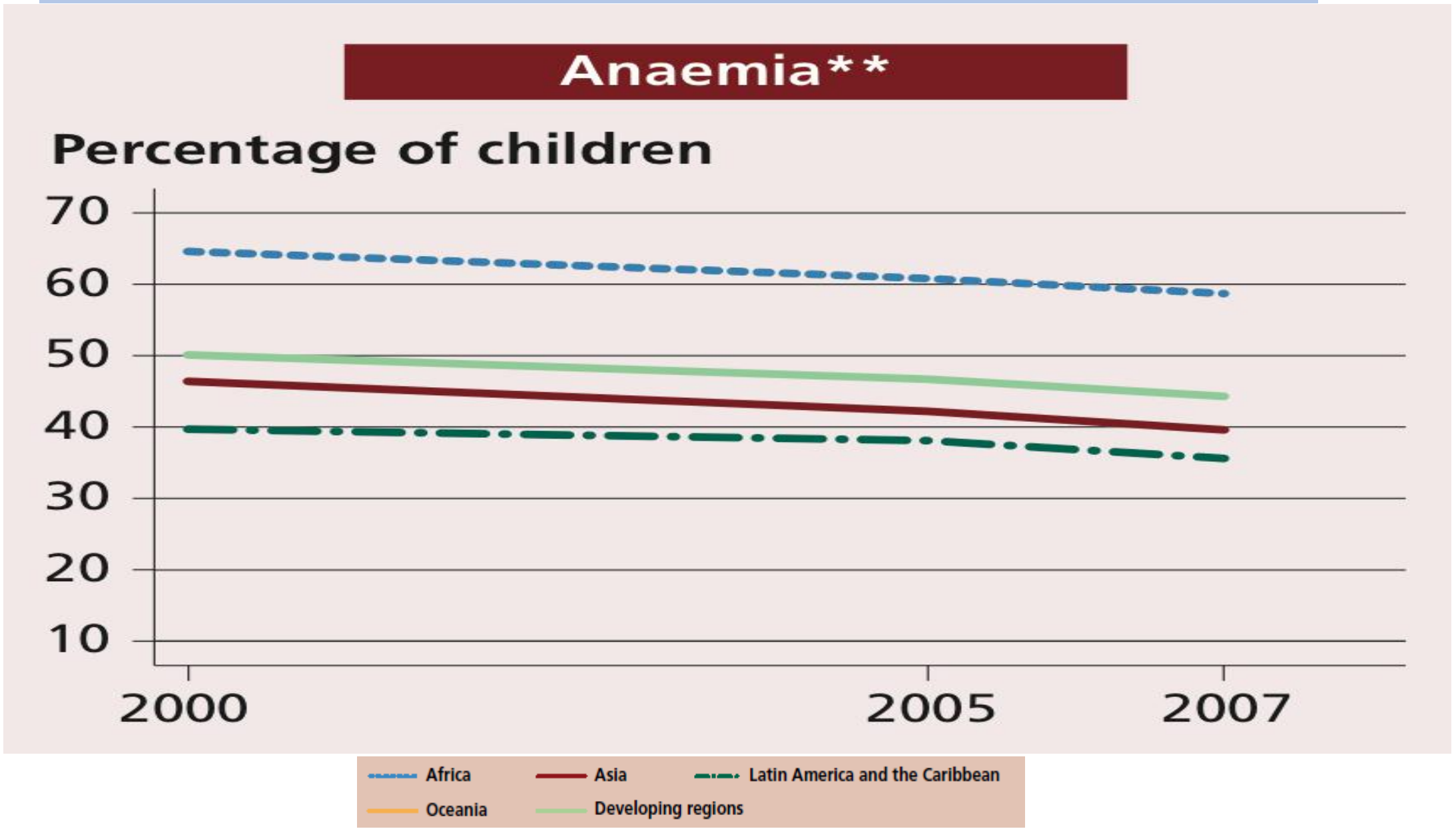


Undernutrition declining, but not fast enough

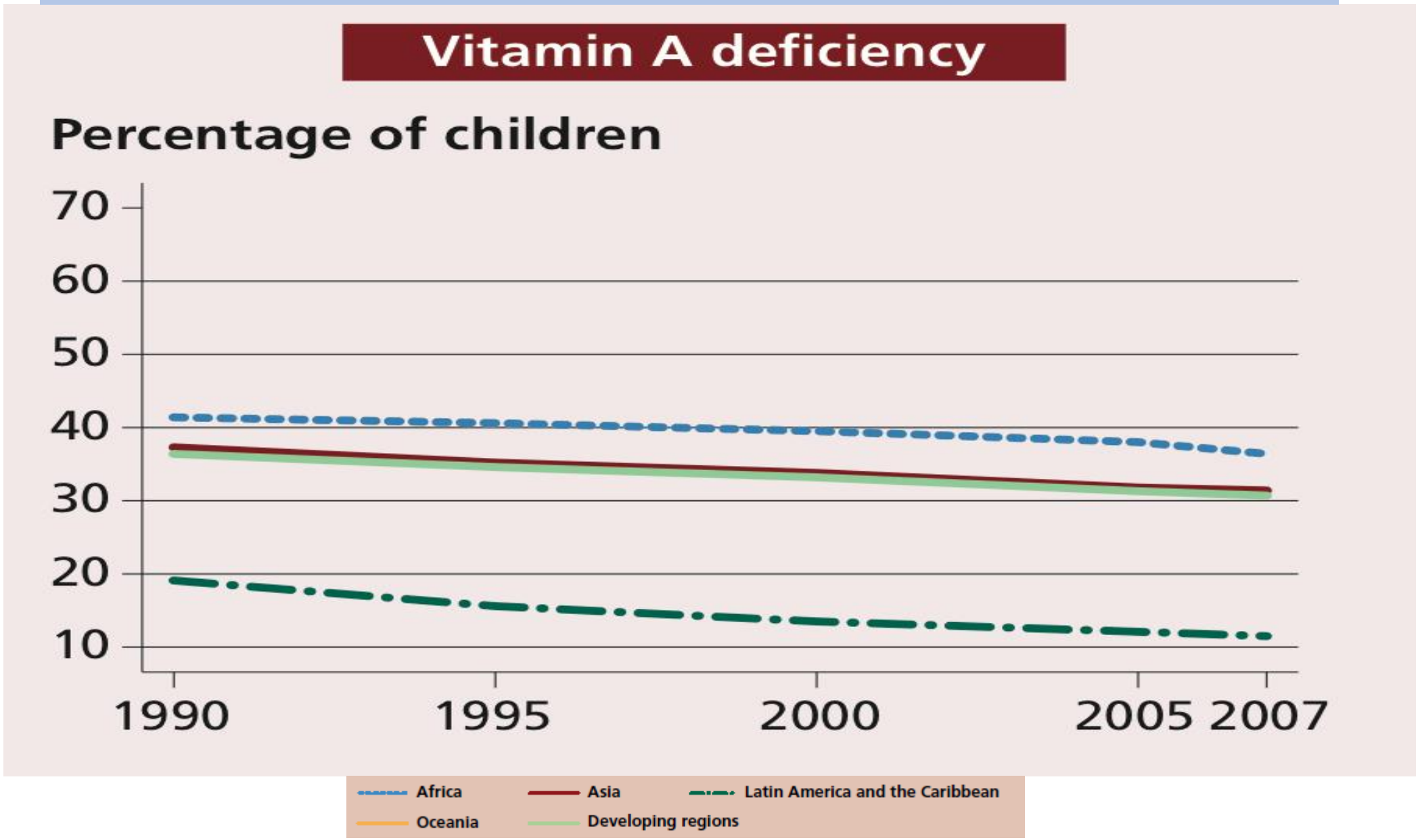
Hidden hunger at global level



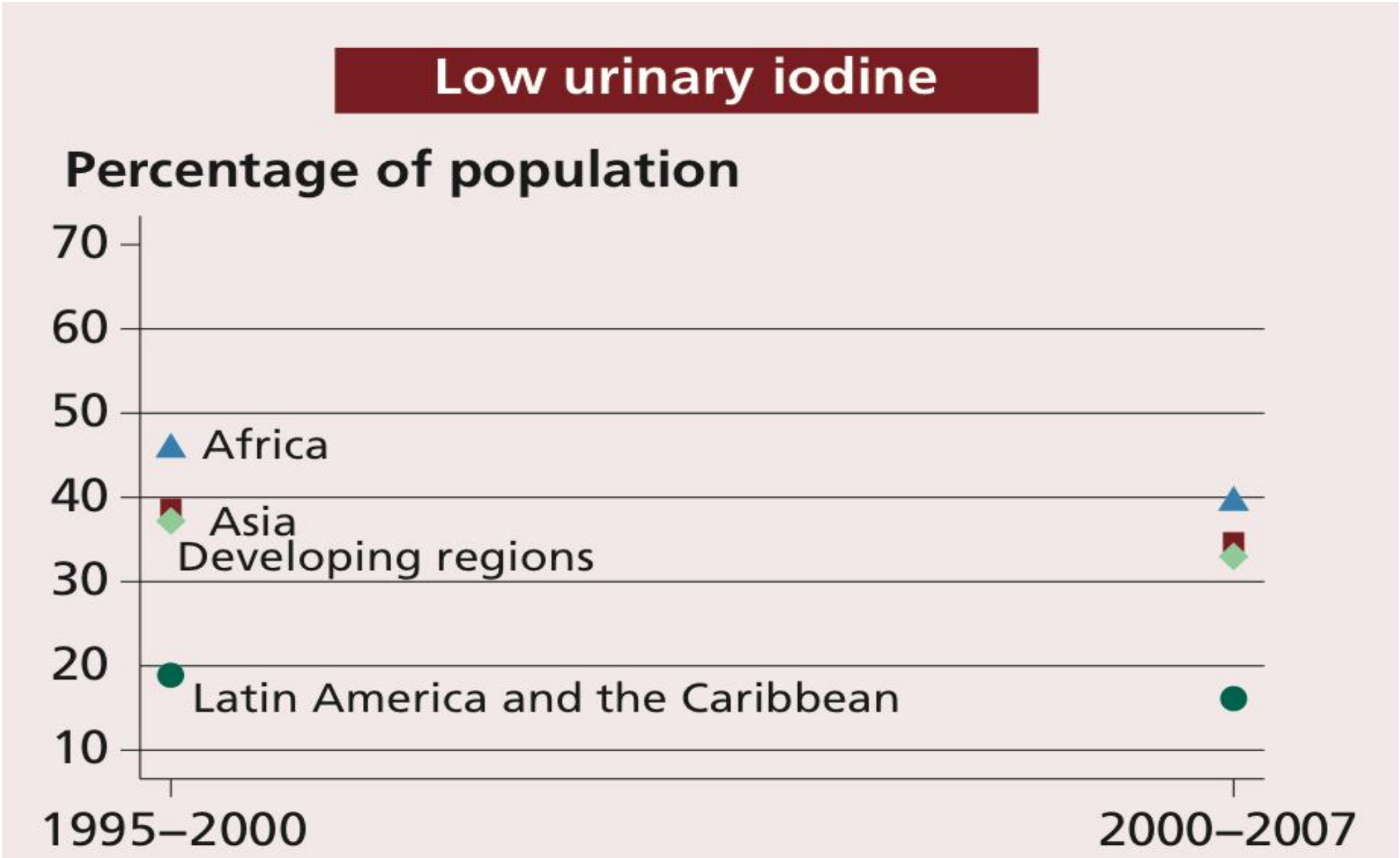
Anaemia


Anaemia**
Percentage of children
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
2000
2005
2007
Africa
Asia
Latin America and the Caribbean
Oceania
Developing regions

Vitamin A deficiency



Iodine


Low urinary iodine
Percentage of population
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
Africa
Asia
Developing regions
Latin America and the Caribbean
1995–2000
2000–2007

Child, maternal malnutrition worst social burden

Regions	Child, maternal malnutrition		Underweight				Overweight, obesity			
	Total DALYs ('000s)		*Total DALYs ('000s)*		DALYS per 1000 population		Total DALYs ('000s)		DALYs per 1000 population	
	1990	***2010***	***1990***	***2010***	***1990***	***2010***	***1990***	***2010***	***1990***	***2010***
World	339,951	166,147	197,774	77,346	*313*	*121*	51,613	93,840	20	25
Developed regions	2,243	1,731	160	51	*2*	*1*	29,956	37,959	41	44
Developing regions	337,708	164,416	197,614	77,294	*356*	*135*	21,657	55,882	12	19
Africa	121,492	78,017	76,983	43,990	*694*	*278*	3,571	9,605	15	24
Asia	197,888	80,070	115,049	32,210	*297*	*90*	12,955	34,551	9	16
Latin America & the Caribbean	17,821	6,043	5,292	979	*94*	*18*	5,062	11,449	26	36

Economic costs of malnutrition unacceptably high @ 5% of GDP

- Under-nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies cost 2-3% of global GDP
- Total output loss, healthcare costs due to NCDs, for which obesity is key risk factor, about US$47 trillion over next 2 decades
- Total costs of malnutrition may be as high as 5% of global GDP, equivalent to US$3.5trn or US$500/person/year
- Poorer countries -> higher malnutrition costs

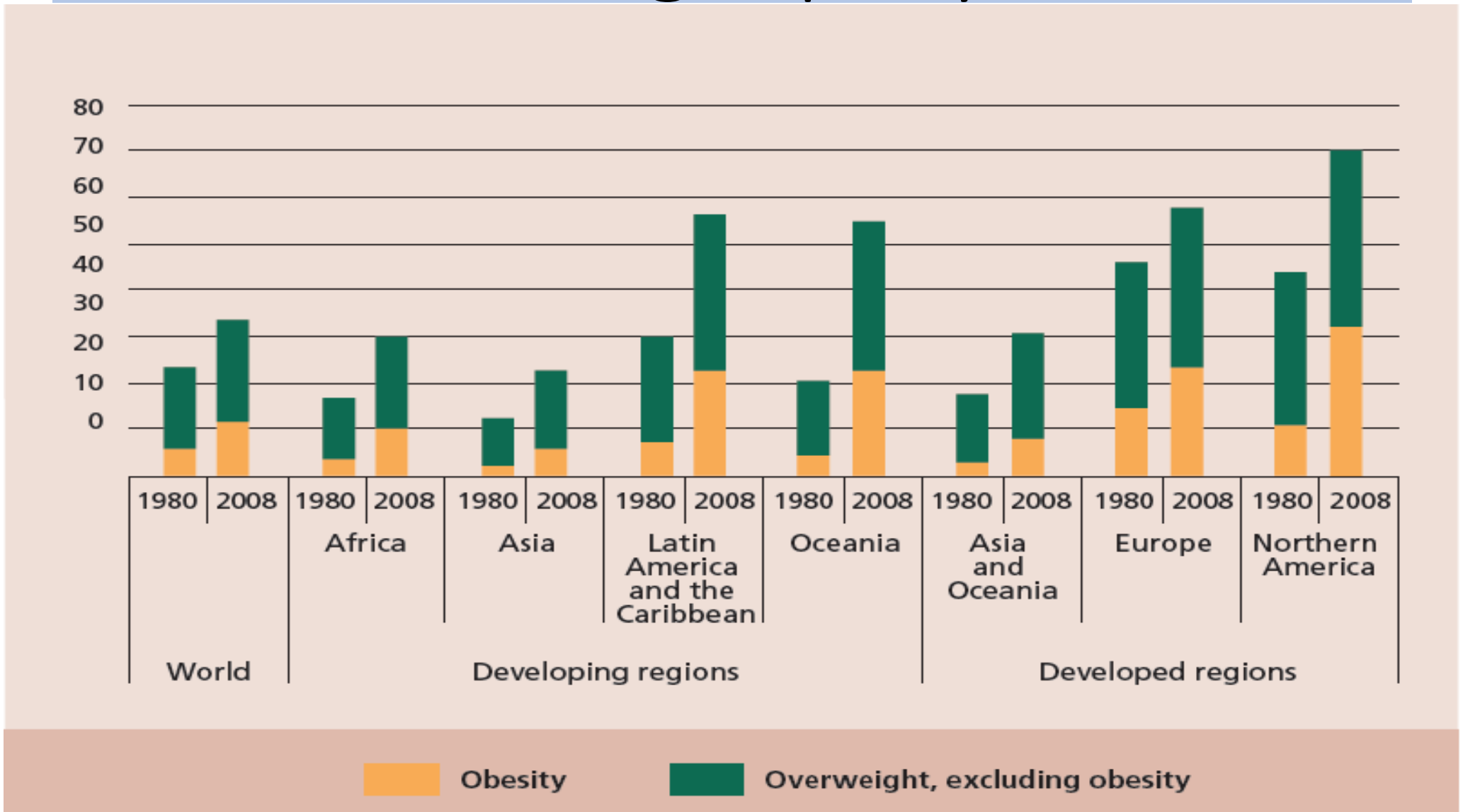
Economic costs of obesity
by McKinsey Global Institute (2014)

About 1.9~2.1 bn people overweight
(including about a third [BMI] obese),
i.e. 30% of global population

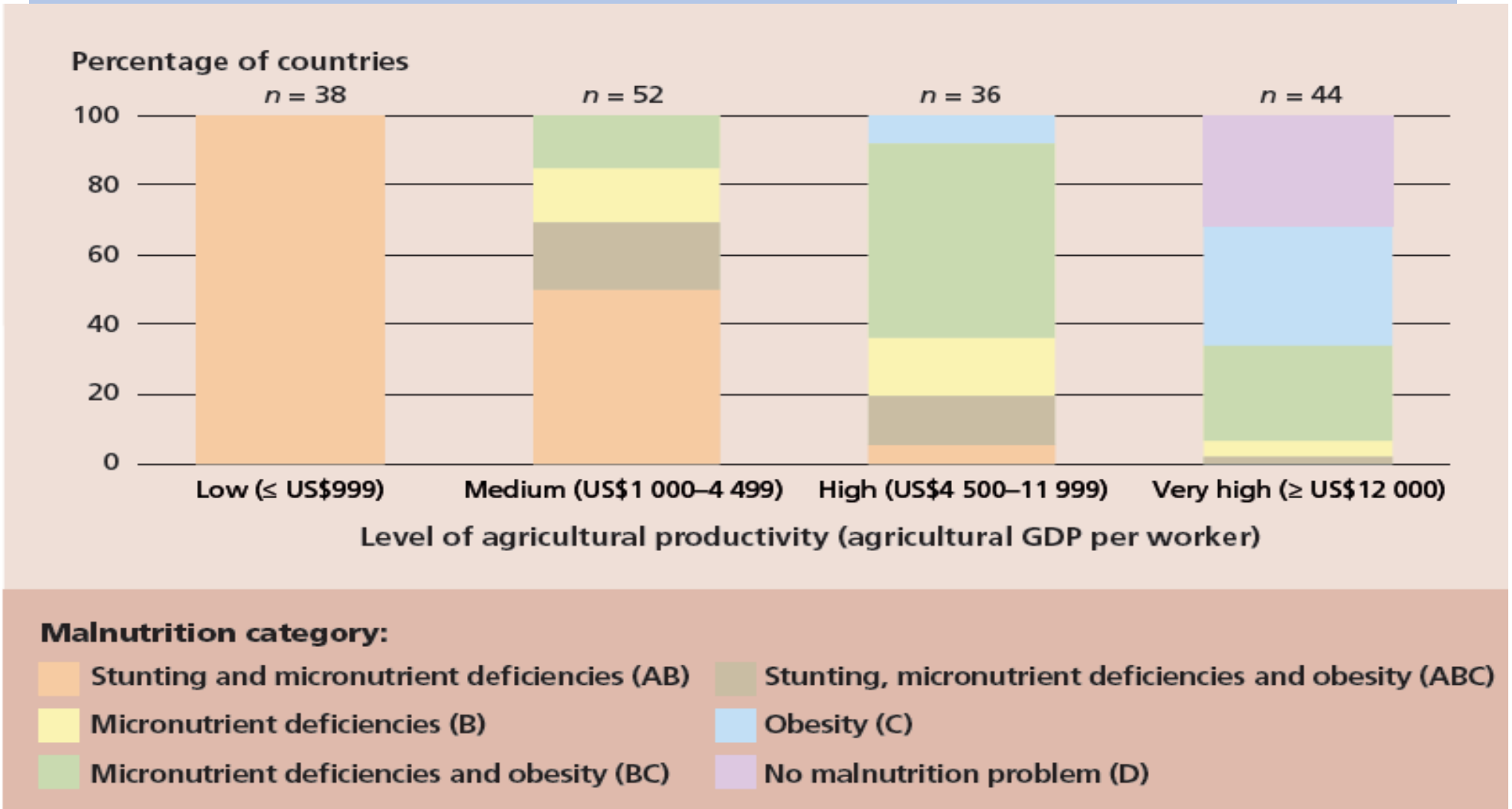
<u>Comparative economic burden</u>

armed conflicts ($2.1 trillion)
smoking ($2.1 trillion)
obesity ($2.0 trillion)

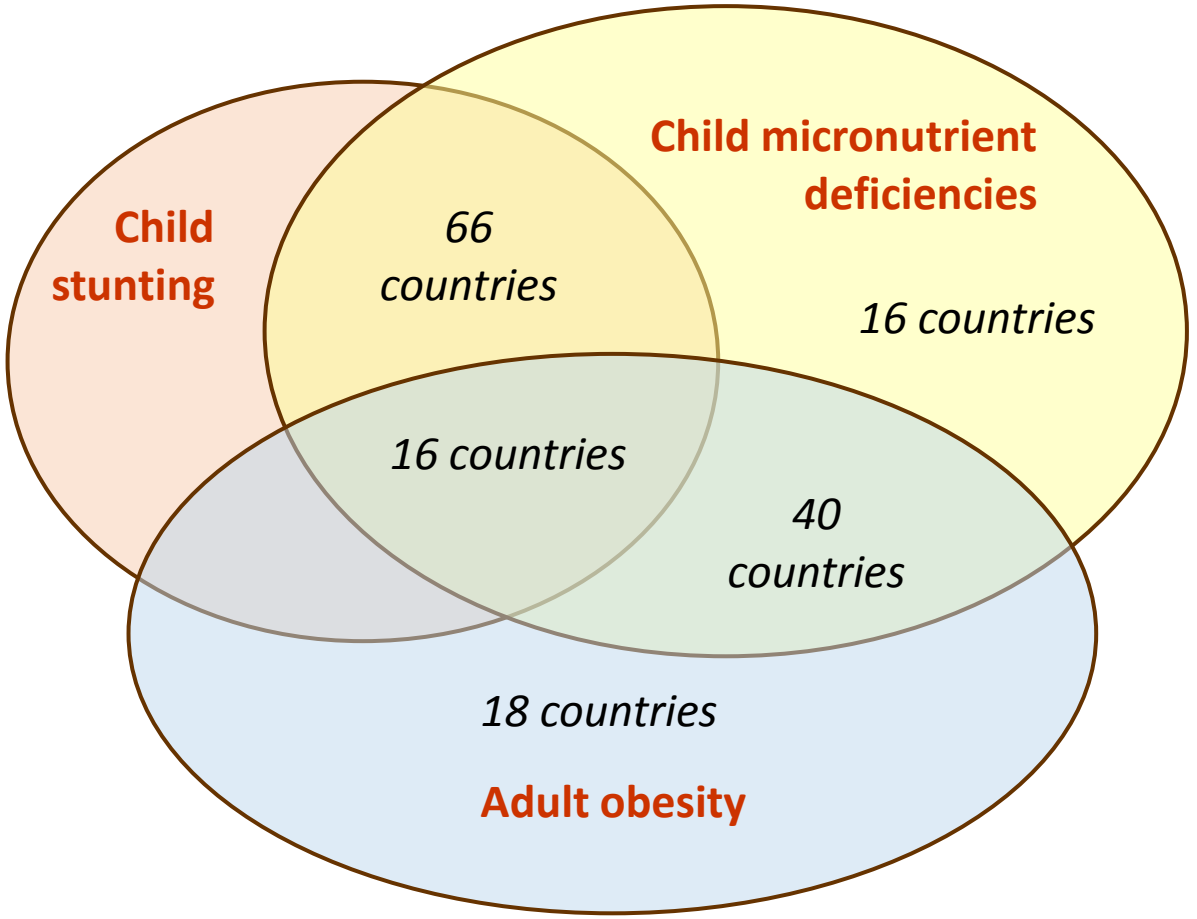
Overweight, obesity rising rapidly



Nutrition transition:
malnutrition patterns change with diets, lifestyles



Overlapping burdens of malnutrition



No significant malnutrition problems: 15 countries

Better nutrition: Why? How?

- Malnutrition costs lives, money
- Healthier diets need better food systems
- Health, education, water, sanitation, lifestyles, etc. needed
- Appropriate policies, incentives, governance
- Sustainable food systems central
- Without full employment, decent work, need social protection floor for right to food [Sen: SP to ensure entitlements]

Climate situation dire

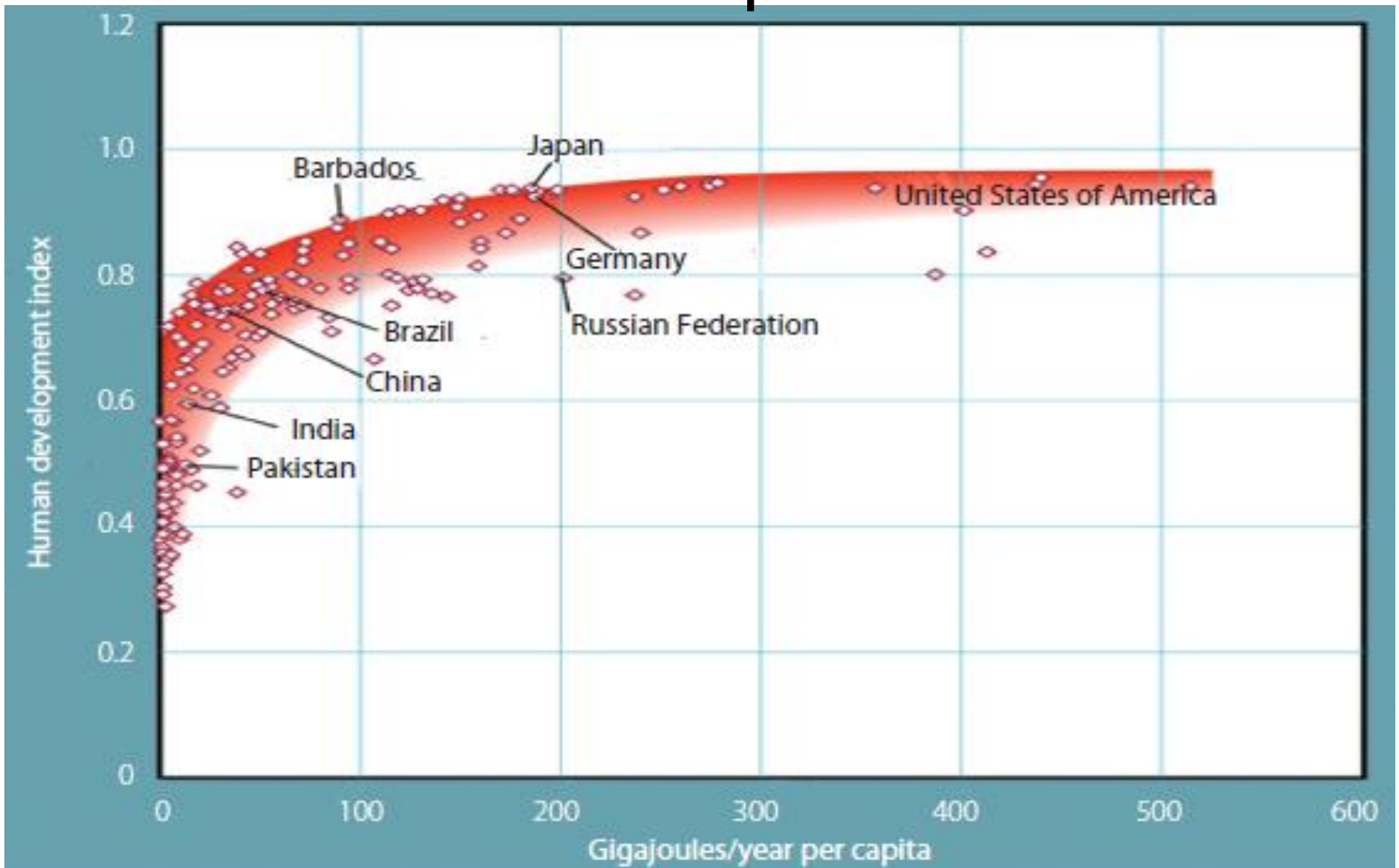
Paris UNFCCC CoP: Agreed global temperatures should not increase by > 2^0C

Scientists advise limiting temperature increase to 1.5^0C, not 2^0C

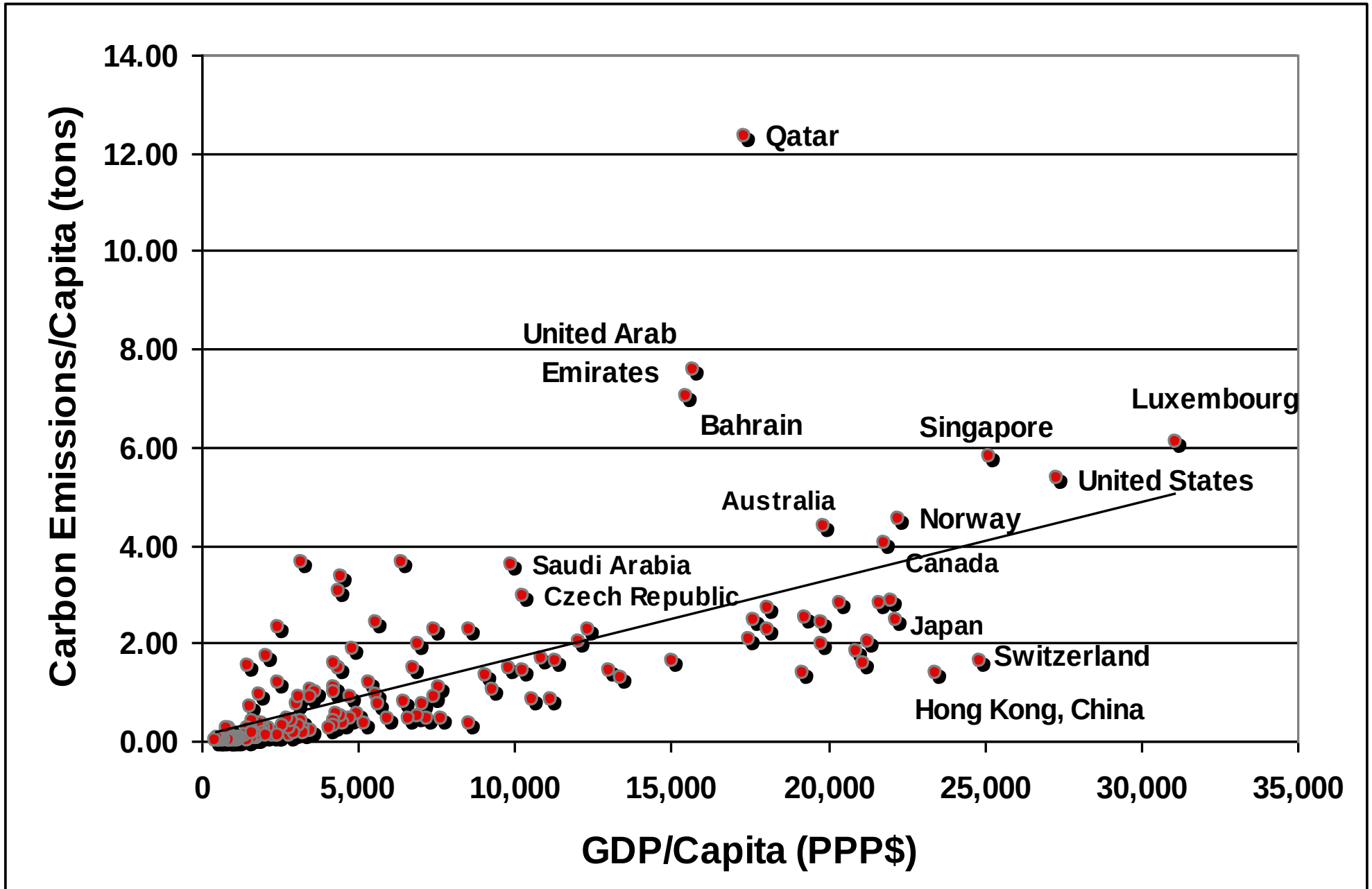
CO2 concentrations currently around 390ppm; 450ppm means a 50-78% probability of > 2^0C increase. Ensuring < 2^0C (let alone < 1.5^0C) increase requires targeting 300-350ppm.

Almost impossible to stabilize at 450ppm without reducing global emissions by 80-90% by 2050; even at 450ppm, more than 50-50 chance of reaching > 2^0C

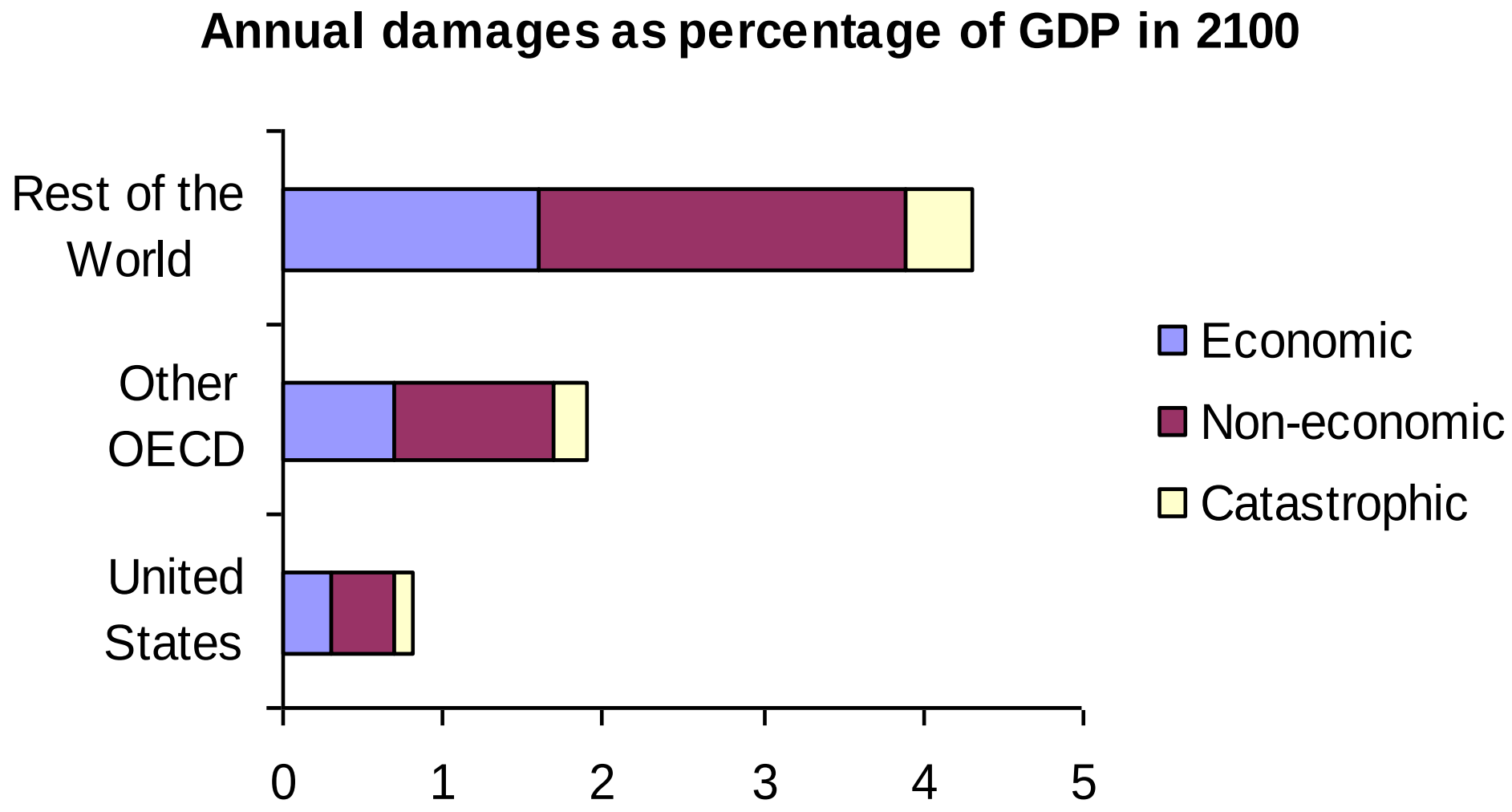
Energy consumption strongly correlated with human development indicators



Economic growth → carbon emissions

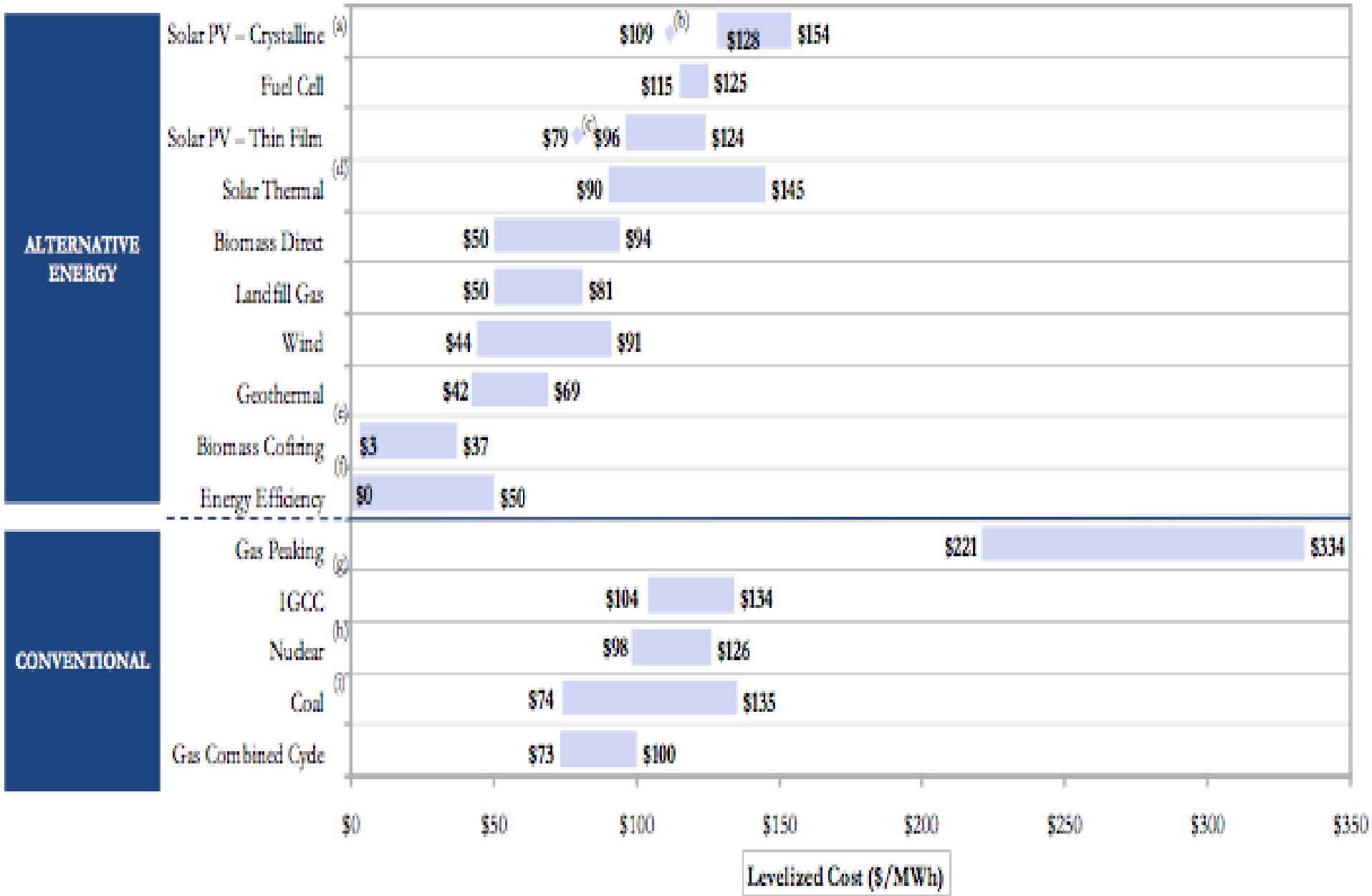


Damage to South > twice North

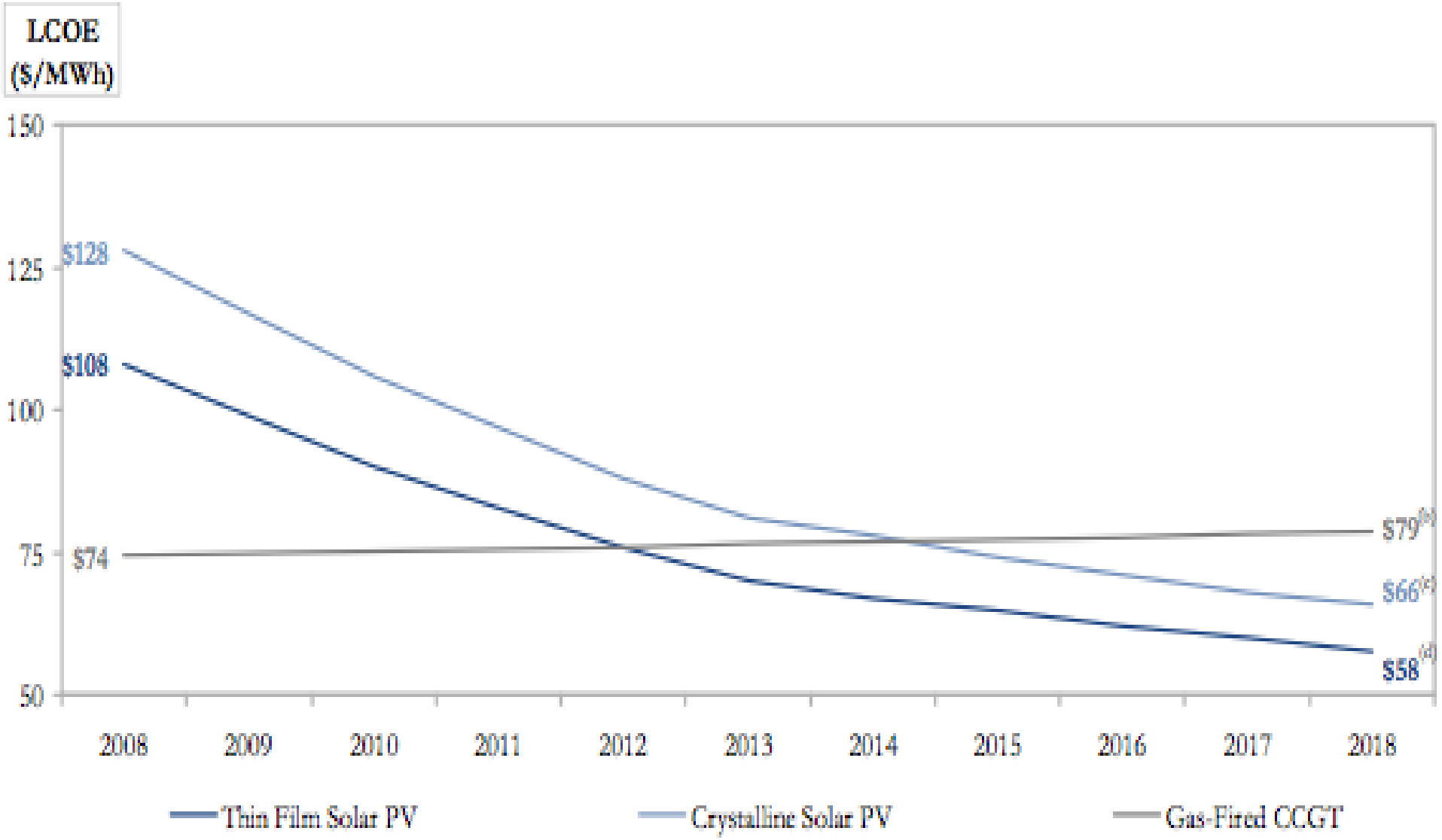


Warming world much more unequal, conflictual

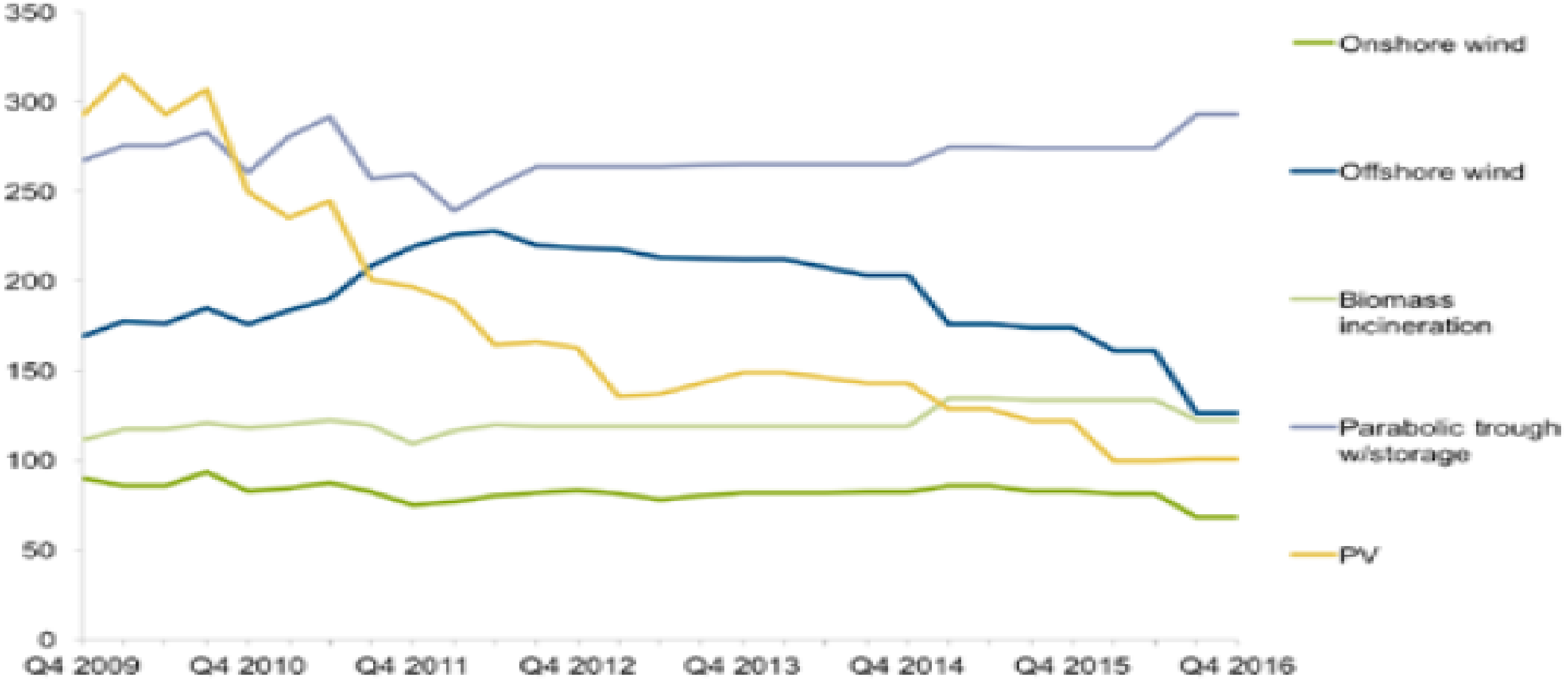
Renewable energy more expensive



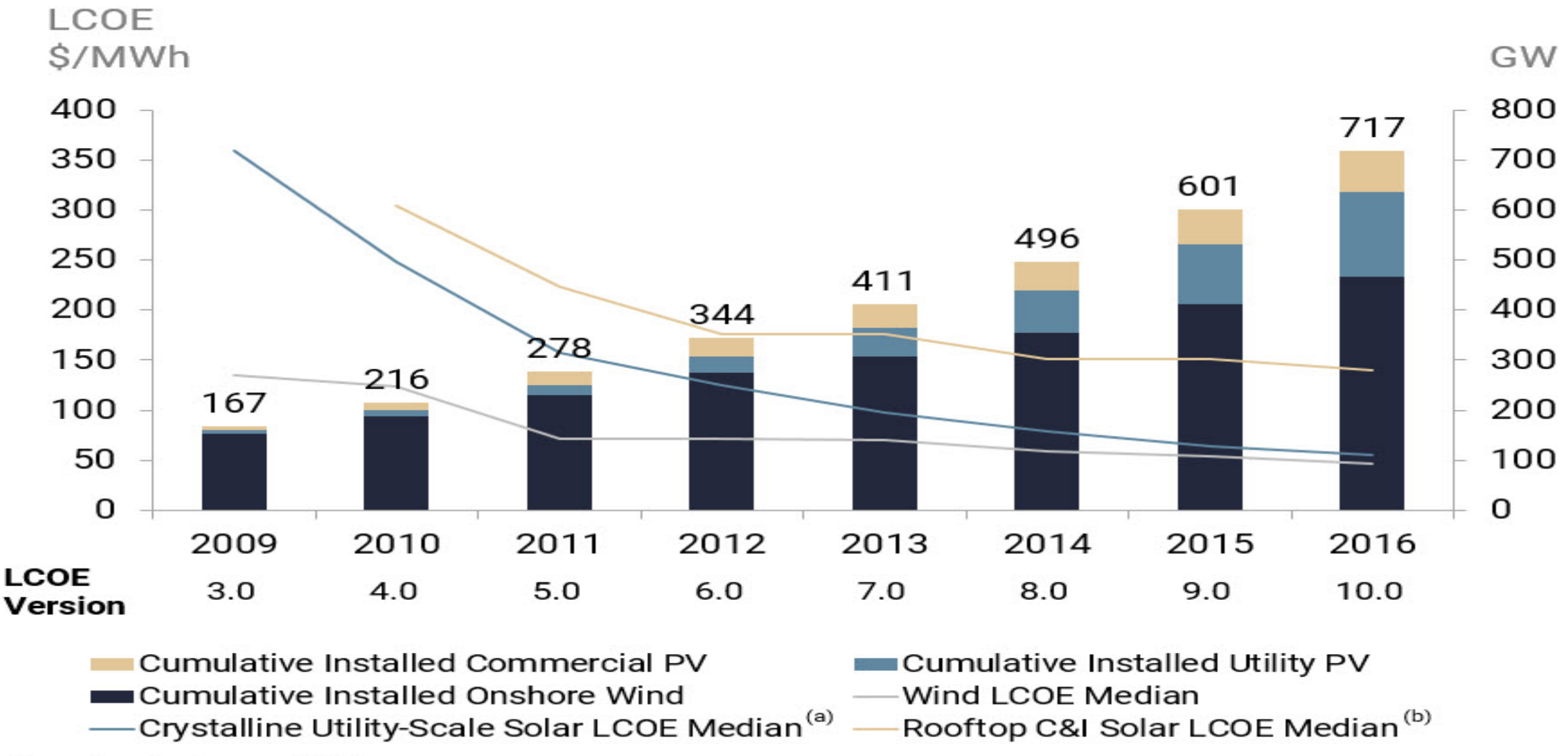
But costs declining
(thanks to learning + scale economies)



Electricity cost from renewable sources, 2009-2016



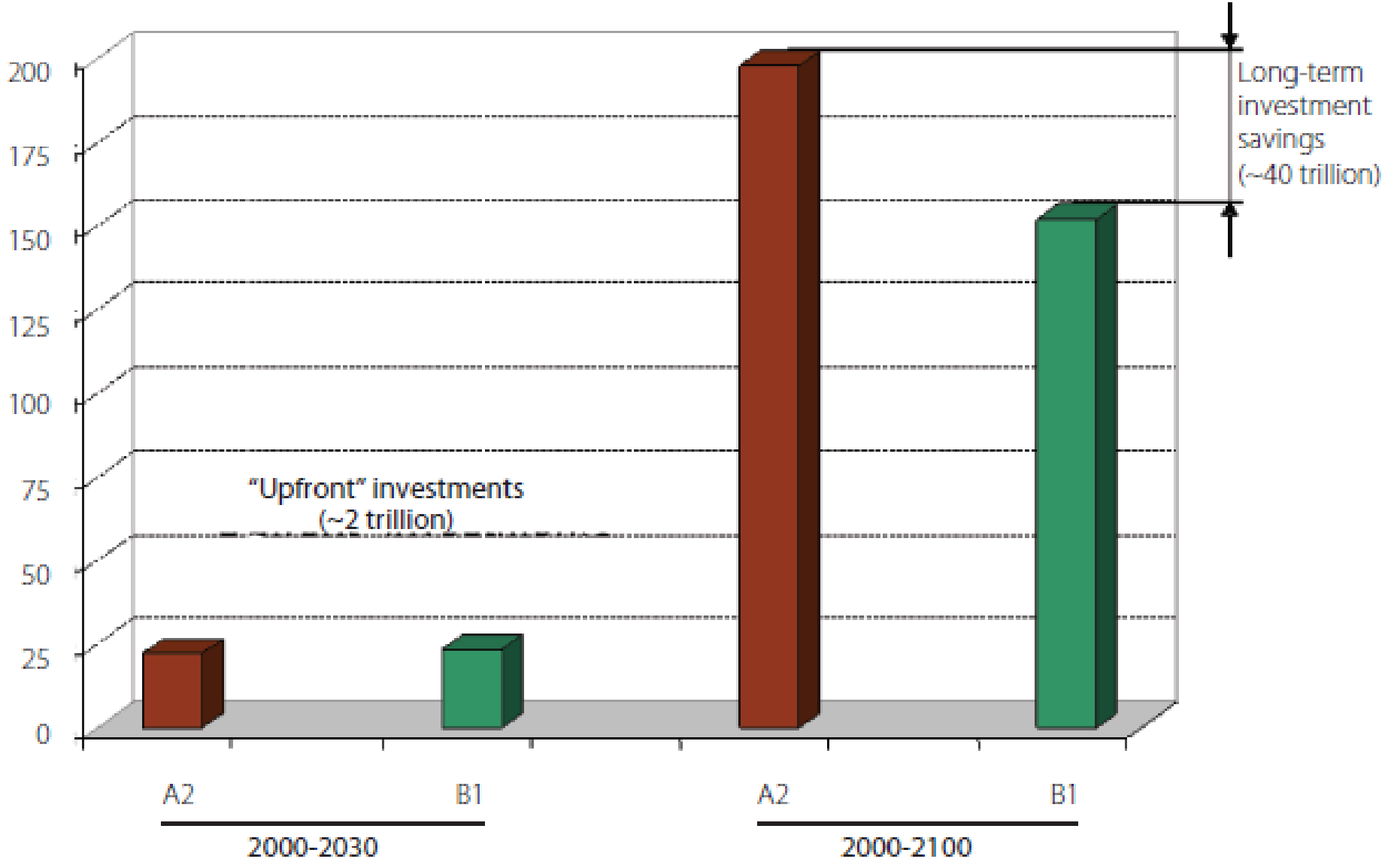
Unsubsidized cost of wind/solar PV energy



Price of crystalline silicon photo-voltaic cells, 1977-2013

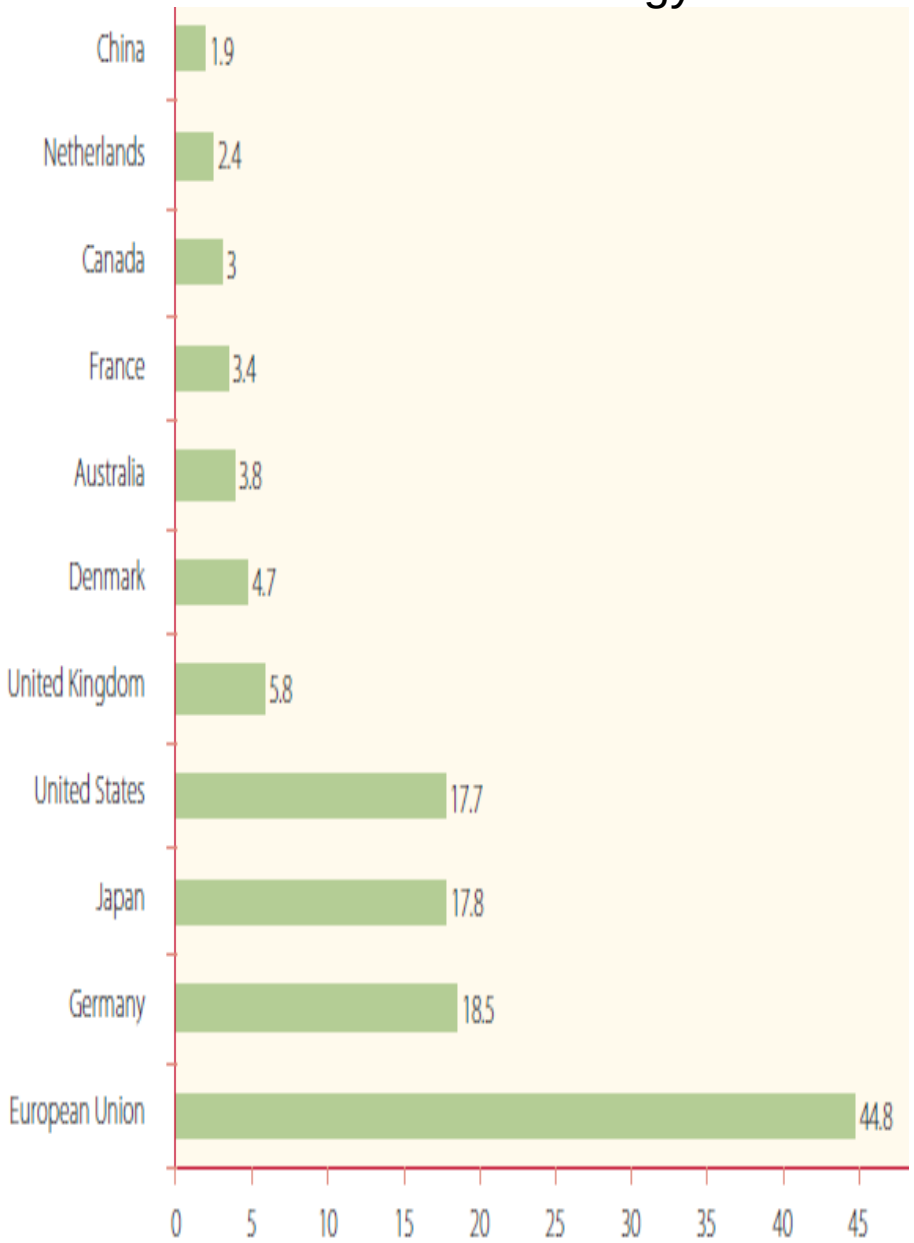
Major price declines:
1977-1989
2008-2012

More upfront investments → long-term investment savings

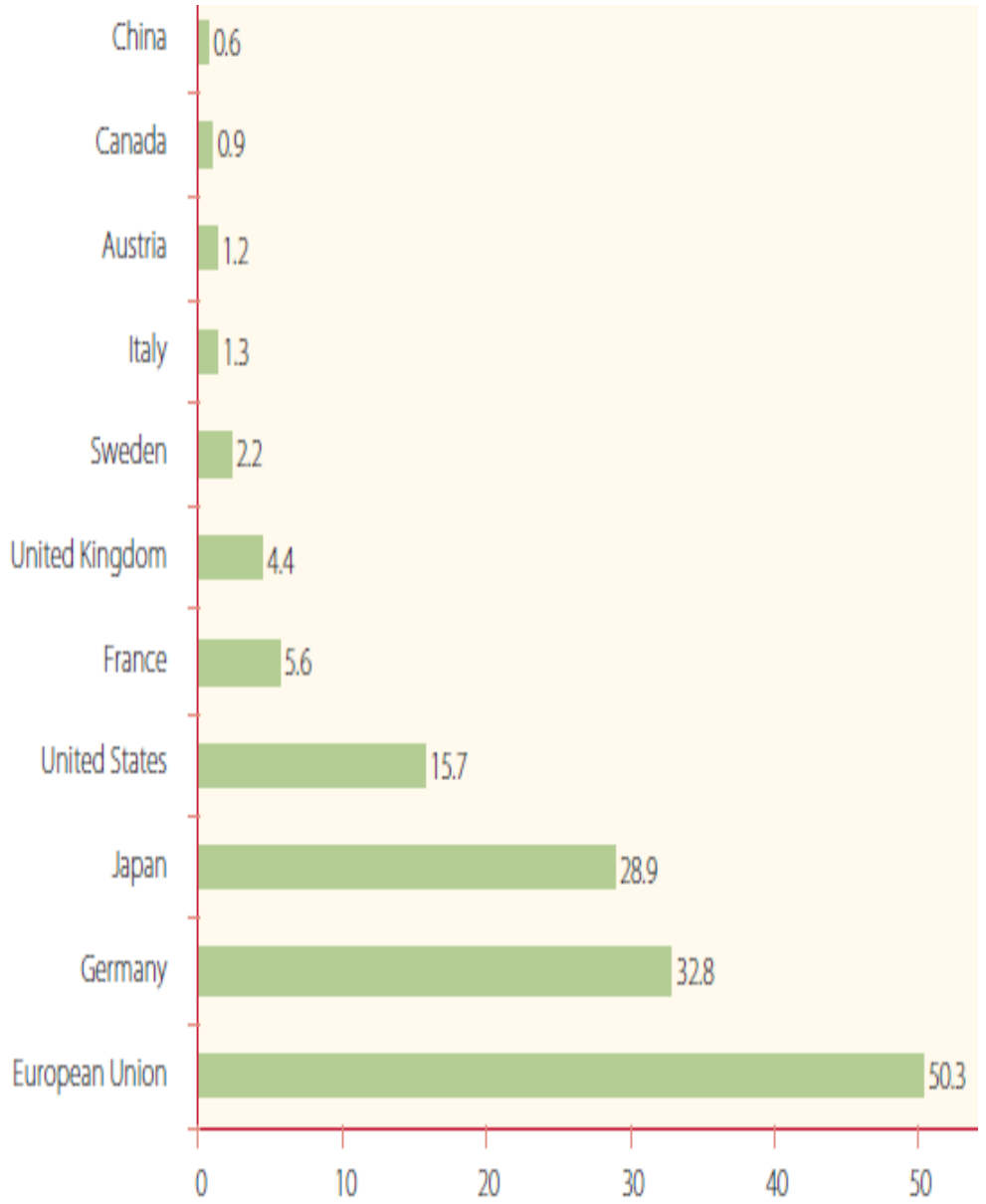


Most patents controlled by North

Renewable Energy



Motor vehicle abatement



Climate change and development

Need to reduce emissions in rich countries, slow – and eventually reduce — emissions in developing countries

Investment-led approach to address both climate change + development goals

Investments must be front-loaded, given danger of lock-in and importance of scale and learning economies for technology leapfrogging

Public investment to crowd-in private investment to sustain new development pathway

Significant transfers (finance + technology) necessary

Policy implications

- Reduce climate change while raising living standards for all
- More renewable energy to mitigate
- Cannot rely on markets alone
- Need new mechanisms for developing and transferring technologies
- Need more R&D and more flexible IPR rules
- Much more needed for adaptation

Palm oil bio-diesel?

US maize-based bio-ethanol vs EU bio-diesel

Palm oil cheapest vegetable oil by far

Yet palm oil biodiesel R+D effort limited
despite tremendous potential

Malaysian palm oil refining success story

Malaysian palm oil marketing success story

Choice: development state induced collective
action vs wasteful competition

Thank you