

# Beyond2015: Post Millennium Development Goals: How were SDGs developed?

14 June 2018

Seminar on Public Health /  
Public Health Special Lecture I, II

Minato Nakazawa

<minato-nakazawa@umin.net>











## Historical background

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/bkgd.shtml>

- Industrial Revolution and Development of Europe/United States were largely based on the explored and imported resources (materials and slaves) from Africa, Asia and Latin America, which resulted in poverty/hunger and delayed development in such places. The socioeconomic disparities in the current world should be solved as a responsibility of developed countries.
- Millennium Summit:
  - In September 2000, building upon a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits, world leaders came together at United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals.
- The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest.
  - 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education, 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women, 4. Reduce Child Mortality, 5. Improve Maternal Health, 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases, 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability, 8. Global Partnership for Development
- With time passing, UN has needed to develop newer goals especially since 2010. That's Beyond 2015 (a.k.a. Post Millennium Development Goals; see, <http://www.beyond2015.org/>). Results of workshops/discussion/negotiation are pooled at the web-site, "The world we want 2015" (<http://www.worldwewant2015.org/>) After the Rio+20 (<http://www.uncsd2012.org/>) in 2012, all member states agreed with 17 Sustainable Development Goals as new goals.

## Framework from "Beyond 2015" to "The world we want 2015"

Thematic Consultations

 <b>Inequalities</b> Go to Consultation	 <b>Governance</b> Go to Consultation	 <b>Growth and employment</b> Go to Consultation
 <b>Health</b> Go to Consultation	 <b>Education</b> Go to Consultation	 <b>Environmental Sustainability</b> Go to Consultation
 <b>Food Security and Nutrition</b> Go to Consultation	 <b>Conflict and Fragility</b> Go to Consultation	 <b>Population Dynamics</b> Go to Consultation
 <b>Energy</b> Go to Consultation	 <b>Water</b> Go to Consultation	

### • National consultation using "Toolkit"

- UN Country teams are supporting 88 countries to convene national consultations on the post 2015 development agenda. These are forums to exchange ideas for a shared vision of "The World We Want", in an open process tailored to country contexts. The national consultations are organized by UN Country Teams, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, and are working with a wide range of stakeholders including governments, civil society, the private sector, media, universities and think tanks.
- Nations
  - Africa: Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
  - Asia and Pacific: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam
  - Latin America and Caribbean: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay
  - Arab States: Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, Yemen, Algeria
  - Eastern Europe and CIS: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Serbia, Ukraine

## National Consultation in Solomon Islands

- 1264 respondents from 9 provinces and Honiara city, including the following focus group
  - 6 members of People With Disability Solomon Islands Association
  - 20 members of Solomon Islands Women In Business Association (SIWIBA)
  - 10 members of SISTA SAVE Program which consisted of young mothers, including single mothers in the periphery of Honiara
  - 10 members of Honiara Men's Fellowship Group (inter-denomination)
  - 15 students of Betikama Adventist College in Honiara.
- All 9 provinces resonates
  - **Education and Employment** <- The most strongly emphasized
  - Health, Water Supply and Sanitation
  - Sustainability of Livelihood and Access to Basic Infrastructure and Services
  - Good Governance and Leadership at all levels
  - Environment Protection and Resource Management
  - Law and Order and Peaceful Country
  - Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, Gender Equality, People with Disabilities and Youth as important cross-cutting issues to the above themes



## Rio+20 (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/rio20>)

- The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development - or Rio+20 - took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on 20-22 June 2012. It resulted in a focused political outcome document which contains clear and practical measures for implementing sustainable development.
- In Rio, Member States decided to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals and converge with the post 2015 development agenda.
- The Conference also adopted ground-breaking guidelines on green economy policies.
- Governments also decided to establish an intergovernmental process under the General Assembly to prepare options on a strategy for sustainable development financing.
- Governments also agreed to strengthen the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on several fronts with action to be taken during the 67th session of the General Assembly.
- They also agreed to establish a high-level political forum for sustainable development. Decisions on its detailed form are expected to be taken during the upcoming session of the General Assembly, with the aim of having the first session of the forum at the beginning of the 68th session of the Assembly.

# 17 Sustainable Development Goals

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and 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, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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
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
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

## 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, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 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
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

## Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development

- <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>
- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>
- **Take action: Lazy person's guide to save the world >>**  
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/takeaction/>
- **Liu L, et al. (2016) Global, regional, and national causes of under-5 mortality in 2000–15: an updated systematic analysis with implications for the Sustainable Development Goals. *Lancet*, 388: 3027-35.**  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)31593-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31593-8)