

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: A transformative Agenda

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The world has significantly changed

Previous world

- “North-South divide”: a bimodal distribution
- Decolonization in a bipolar world
- A fragmented world: development as a national endeavor
- Poor people living in poor countries
- Poor people settled on rural areas
- Extended presence of illiteracy
- Economic growth as the engine of development (modernization theory)

Current world

- Levels of heterogeneity in the developing world have grown substantially
- Multipolarity: new powers have emerged in the developing world
- Interdependence among countries: widening the space for international public goods
- Poor people vs. Poor countries
- Most of population is urban people
- The literacy rate has increased and people want to actively participate in collective decisions
- Development in a context of severe restrictions (sustainability)

Two basic principles (Corbridge) have been broken

- Before
 - *Principle of difference*: the developing world is a specific reality (different from that of the developed world): different categories (and explanation) are needed for understanding the process of development
 - *Principle of convergence*: with appropriate policies the developing world can converge to conditions of the developed world (principle of similarity)
- Now
 - Heterogeneity: countries are distributed along a wider and gradual scale of developmental levels
 - Convergence is not possible: North and South should move towards a new (an partially unknown) model of sustainable development

Response should be

- 1.- *Comprehensive*: because we live in a complex and heterogenous world
- 2.- Based on *Common (but differentiated) responsibilities*: with a fairer distribution of voice and opportunities
- 3.- Based on *cooperative action*: because collective action is needed for tackling some important problems
- 4.- Built with social *participation*: because we do not need only technical adjustments, but also political (and legitimate) responses
- 5.- Based on the *subsidiarity* principle: issues ought to be addressed at the lowest level capable of addressing them
- 6.- Based on a continuous effort of *creativity*, because we do not have good responses to all of our problems and should consider the development as a process of learning

The 2030 development agenda: the first agenda for addressing the current world

- **Five important features**

- 1.- Comprehensive (unprecedented scope)
- 2.- Ambitious and far-reaching
- 3.- Universal (which involve the entire world)
- 4.- Based on a process of participation and international dialogue
- 5.- Targets and means of support have been simultaneously considered

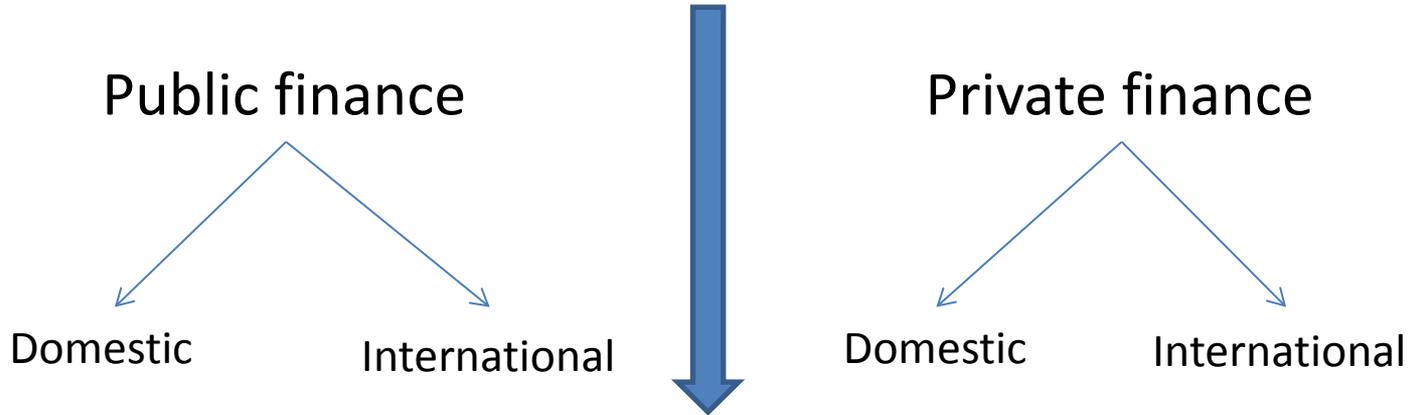
- **Three limitations**

- 1.- Too many goals and targets?
- 2.- Some targets are too vague or too aspirational?
- 3.- Lack of a convincing narrative?

Implications and requirements

- Implications:
 - An agenda for the government as a whole (it is not just a development cooperation agenda)
 - An agenda that pursues a more balanced relation between domestic and international commitments
- Requirements
 - Maintreaming SDGs in public policies
 - Social engagement and public support
 - Mobilizing unprecedented volume of resources and capacities
 - Fostering networks and partnerships

FINANCIAL RESOURCES



NON-FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Capacity building, sharing experiences, technological transfers



POLICIES AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Trade/ Investment/Migration/....Systemic issues



SDG INVESTMENT

Social services/ Structural transformations/ Protecting environment

Main Steps

1

Adoption

Tailoring SDGs to national and local context
Defining indicators
Building awareness
Building networks and partnerships



2

Implementation

Implementation plan
Operative procedures: policy coherence
Horizontal coherence
Vertical coherence
Dynamic coherence
Budgeting the plan



Main Steps

3

Monitoring

Coordination at the governmental level
Representative bodies (national/local)
Reports and peer reviews (regional/ global/
thematic)

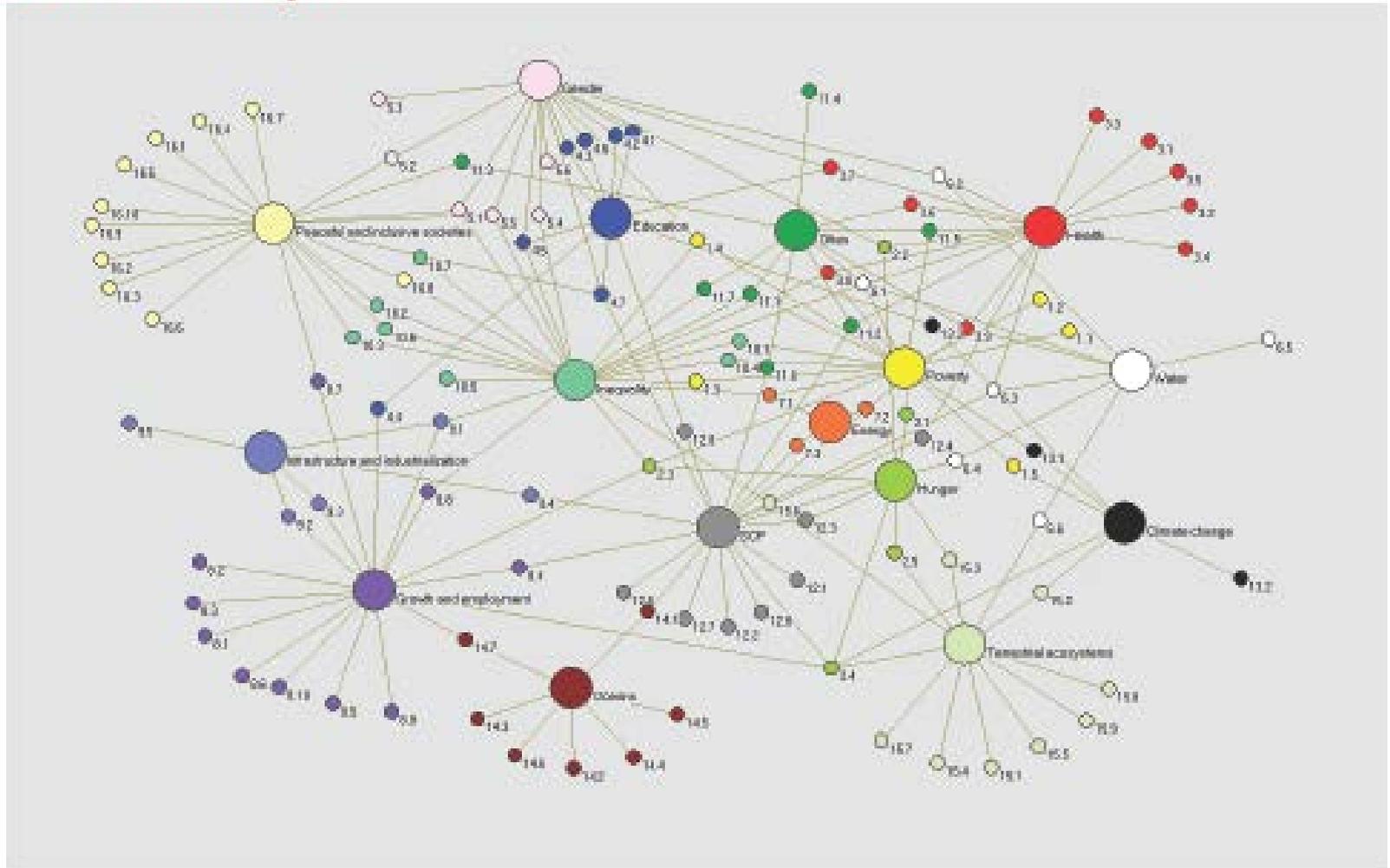
4

Assessing

Review Indicators and targets
Review policies and means of support

Networks of targets

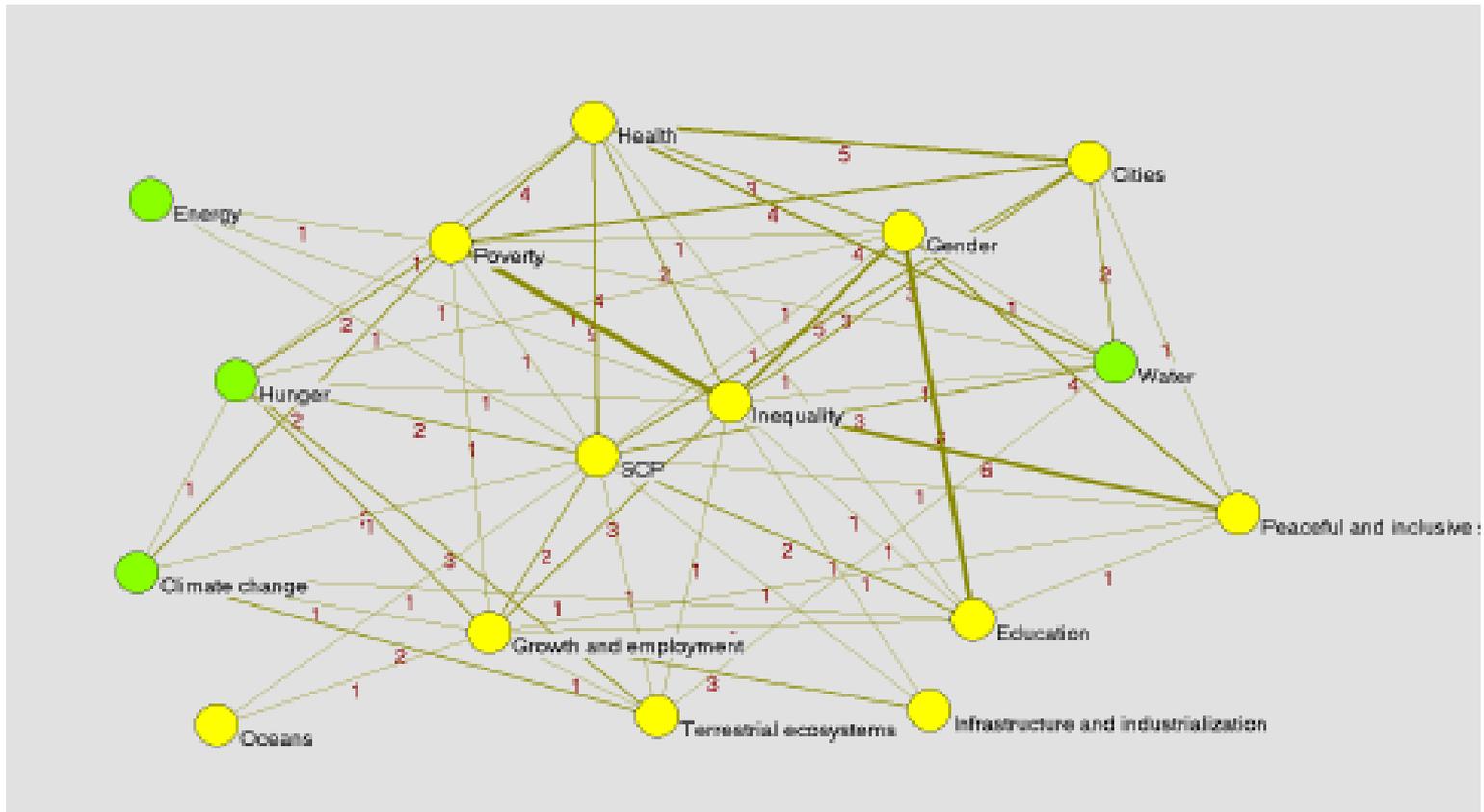
The SDGs as a network of targets



Source: Author's elaboration.

Links between targets

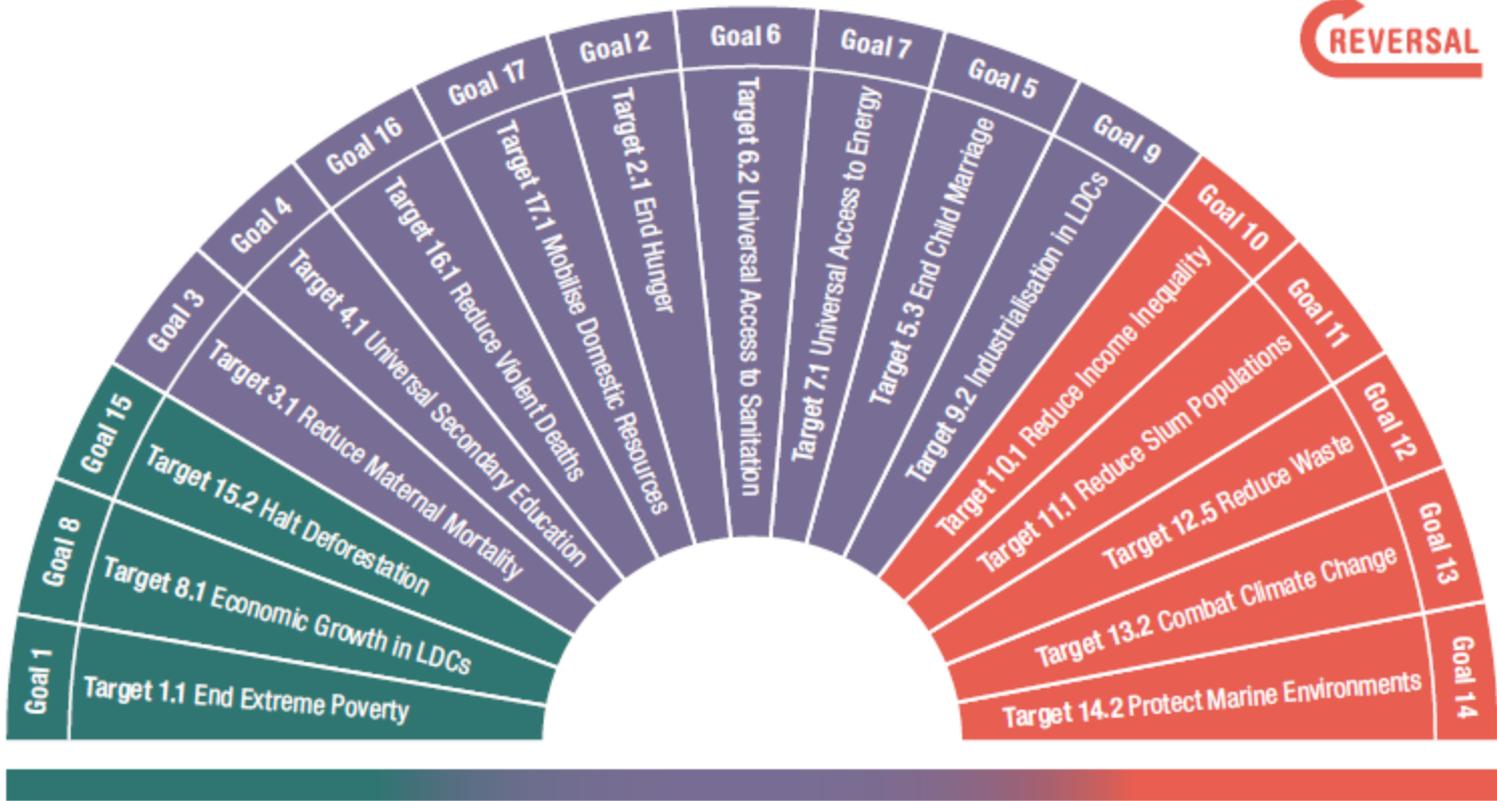
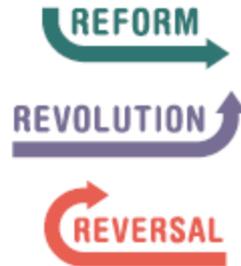
Links between the SDGs through targets: an aggregated picture



Source: Author's elaboration.

Note: the numbers on the map indicate the number of targets linking different goals. For example, SDG 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies is linked with SDG 5 on gender through four targets. The nodes representing the goals on climate, land, energy and water have been singled out for purposes of comparison with other mappings (see also section 5)

SDG SCORECARD 2030 RESULTS



Moving toward the last mile

Slow gains mean falling short

Changes in direction are needed

Indicators

- Provisional proposed tiers:
 - Tier 1: conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries
 - Tier 2: conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries
 - Tier 3: there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested
- Process of discussion: open to submitted proposals from agencies

Goal 10: Inequality

- 10.1.1- Growth rates of household expenditure among the bottom 40% of the population (Tier 1)
- 10.2.1- Proportion of people living below 50% of median income (Tier III)
- 10.3.1- Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated (Tier III)
- 10.4.1- Labour share of GDP (Tier I)
- 10.5.1- Financial soundness indicators (Tier III)
- 10.6.1- Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (Tier I)
- 10.7.1- Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country destination (Tier III)
- 10.7.2- Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (Tier III)
- 10.a.1- Proportion of tariff lines applies to import from LDCs
- 10.b.1- Total resources flows for development (Tier I)
- 10.c.1- Remittances costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Resources

- 1.- Domestic resources are very important, but
 - In some countries the room for increasing tax collection is very low
 - Debt sustainability should be carefully considered
- 2.- Private resources should be mobilized, but
 - Many dimensions of the agenda require official funds (not private funds)
 - It is difficult to mobilize private resources without changes in incentives and policies
- 3.- Opportunities from blended finance should be used, but
 - Concepts of additionality, leveraging or catalytic should be clarified
- 4.- International public funding will remain crucial
 - ODA and TOSSD