



**10th General Assembly of G-NEXID
Workshop Part II**

**Post-2015 Development Agenda
Trade, SDGs and FfD**

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Big Events in 2015

Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGNs)

3rd Conference on Financing for Development (FfD)

Addis Ababa, 13-16 July

Post-2015 Development Agenda

- (i) Agreed outcome in **July**
- (ii) Official GA adoption in **September**

2015

WTO 10th Ministerial

Nairobi, 15-18 December

COP/21: UNFCCC

Paris, Nov 30-Dec 11

The Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015)

The 8
Millennium
Development
Goals



8 Goals

24 Sub-targets

The Sustainable Development Goals (2016 – 2030)

GOAL 1 END POVERTY

GOAL 2 END HUNGER

GOAL 3 WELL-BEING

GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

GOAL 6 WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

GOAL 8 DECENT WORK FOR ALL

GOAL 9 TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL

GOAL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY

GOAL 11 SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL

GOAL 13 STOP CLIMATE CHANGE

GOAL 14 PROTECT THE OCEAN

GOAL 15 TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH

GOAL 16 LIVE IN PEACE

GOAL 17 MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS



17 Goals; 169 Targets

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (AS PROPOSED BY OWG)

Goal 1. End **poverty** in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End **hunger**, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure **healthy lives** and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality **education** and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve **gender equality** and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water and sanitation** for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern **energy** for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable **economic growth**, full and productive **employment** and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable **industrialization** and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce **inequality** within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and **human settlements** inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure **sustainable consumption and production** patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat **climate change** and its impacts*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the **oceans, seas and marine resources** for sustainable development

Goal 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

Goal 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

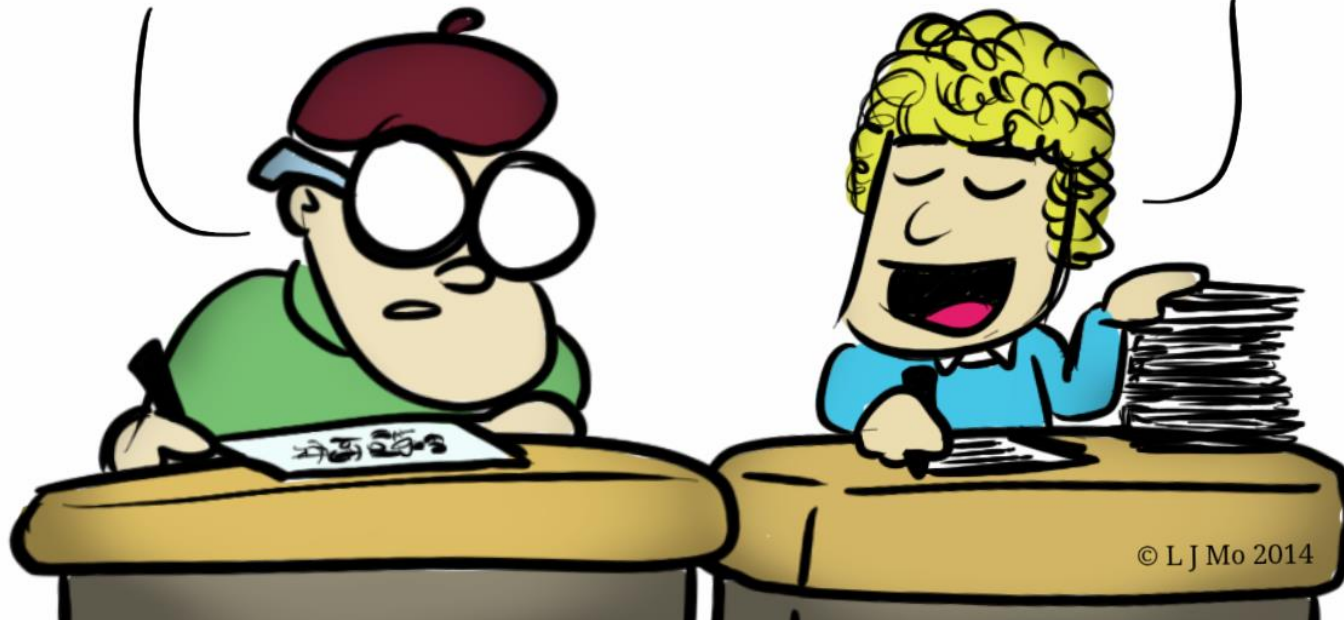
Goal 17. Strengthen the **means of implementation** and revitalize the **global partnership** for sustainable development

The Economist

Stupid Development Goals?

IT IS NOT A MATTER OF QUANTITY, BUT QUALITY!

WELL, MINE CLEARLY HAS MORE DEPTH.



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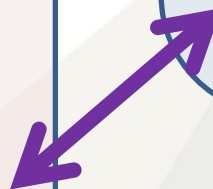
SDG-FFD Linkage

Post-2015 Development Agenda (2015-2030)

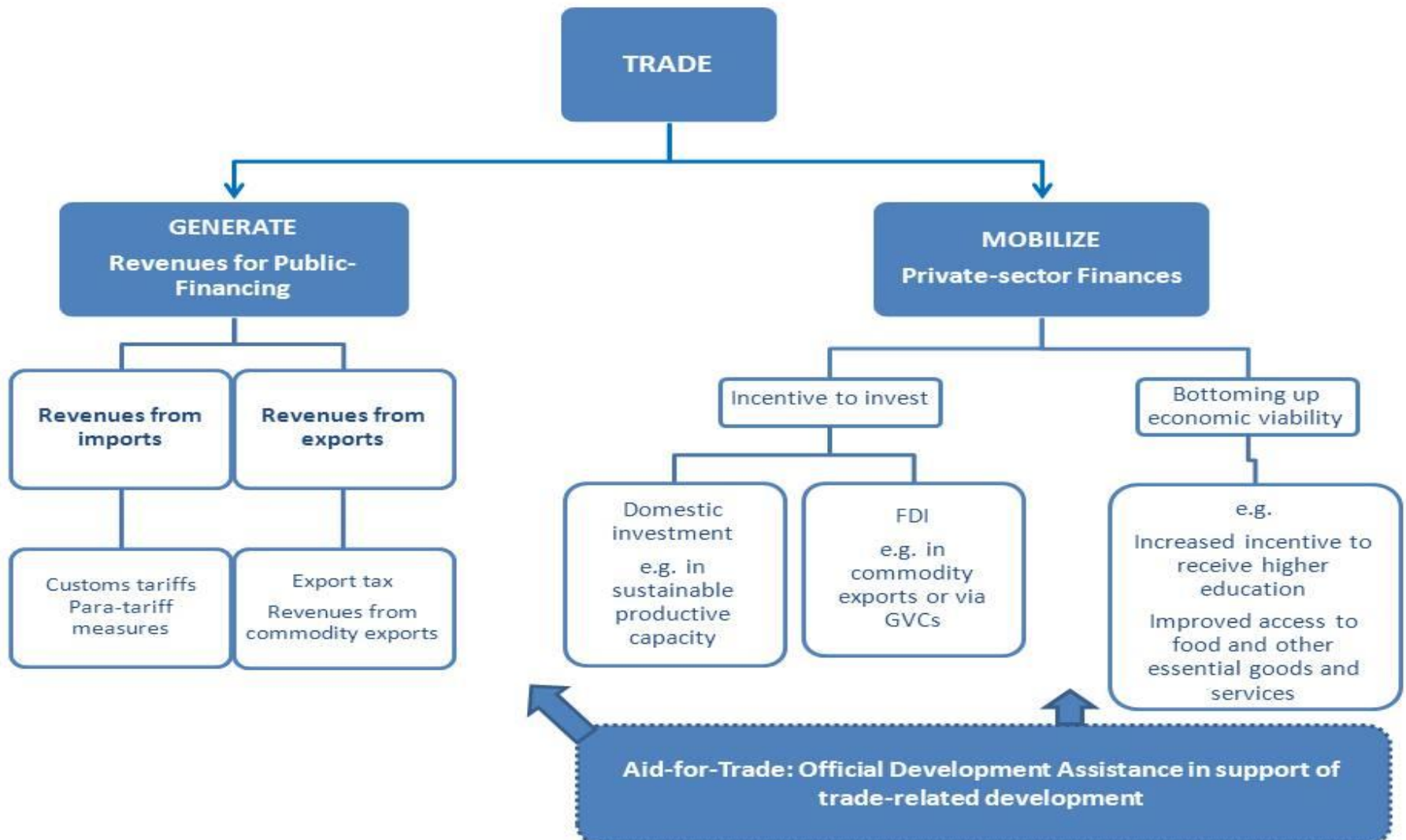
- **Goals**
 - **Targets** (e.g. 1.a Ensure **significant mobilization of resources** from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions)
 - **Means of implementation**
 - Framework for review/monitor progress

3rd Conference on Financing for Development

13-16 July 2015
Addis Ababa



Trade as a "means of Implementation" of SDGs



FfD Draft Outcome Document (of 7th May 2015)

I. A Global Framework for Financing Sustainable Development

Mobilising support for the post-2015 development agenda

II. Action Agenda

A Domestic public resources

B Domestic and international private business and finance

C International public finance

D International trade as an engine of development

E Debt and debt sustainability

F Addressing systemic issues

G Science, technology, innovation and capacity building

III. Data, Monitoring and Follow-up

Trade as a "Means of Implementation"

1st and 2nd FfD (Monterrey 2001 and Doha 2008) treat "trade" as....

- An **engine of economic growth** and development
- Single biggest source of **external financing** for many developing countries
- Trade liberalization can be catalytic to economic development **when complemented by** appropriate action and strategies at the national level for improving; productive capacities, human resources, basic infrastructure, absorption of technology, and social safety nets, and international support to enable these actions.

Trade can effectively mobilise the private business and financial resources

- "Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth, and job creation, providing people with the opportunity to overcome poverty and inequality. (...) We invite (businesses) to invest in areas critical to sustainable development, including in industrial transformation and industries that creative productive employment and strengthen local community." (para. 32 of the revised Draft)

Concluding summary "

- Major events in 2015 can shift the development paradigm towards achieving more inclusive and sustainable development in the coming decades
- Post-2015 Development Agenda aims at **transforming** "the way we live", e.g. our patterns of production, consumption, exchange, our institutions and global partnership
- Post-2015 Development Agenda calls for an **integrated approach**, creating synergies across sustainable development policies in all three dimensions (i.e. social, economic and environmental)
- Trade has been an effective **means of implementation** for delivering development outcomes at the national level. Trade's power to generate and mobilise financial resources for development will remain significant for LDCs.

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