



# MAKING SUSTAINABILITY THE NEXT METRIC

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## Post 2015 Development Agenda

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### South Asian Challenges

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Karin Fernando, Senior Research Professional

cepa  
centre for poverty analysis

# The Current MDGs – In South Asia

|        |  |                     |
|--------|--|---------------------|
| Goal 1 | Reduce Extreme poverty by Half                                     | Very High Poverty   |
|        | Reduce Hunger by half  | Very High Hunger    |
|        | Productive and decent employment                                   | Very large deficit  |
| Goal 2 | Universal Primary Schooling  | Very High Enrolment |
| Goal 3 | Equal Girl's enrolment in Primary Schools                          | parity              |
|        | Women's share of paid employment                                   | Low share           |
|        | Women's equal representation in national parliaments               | Low representation  |
| Goal 4 | Reduce mortality of under 5 year olds by two thirds                | Moderate mortality  |
| Goal 5 | Reduce maternal mortality by $\frac{3}{4}$                         | High mortality      |
|        | Access to reproductive health                                      | Moderate access     |
| Goal 6 | Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS                   | Low Incidence       |
|        | Halt and reverse the spread of TB                                  | Moderate mortality  |
| Goal 7 | $\frac{1}{2}$ proportion of population w/o improved drinking water | High coverage       |
|        | $\frac{1}{2}$ proportion of population without sanitation          | Very low coverage   |
|        | Improve the lives of slum dwellers                                 | High proportion     |
| Goal 8 | Internet Users   | Moderate users      |



Target on track for 2015



Progress Insufficient for 2015



No Progress/deterioration

Source: MDG  
report 2013

# the Current MDGs

- The current MDGs can be seen to have set the base
  - with narrow focus on basics human development – income, drinking water, basic education etc
- They were measurable – hence progress could be calculated
- MDGs concerted development efforts and have achieved a step up – globally
- Offered a shared and integrated framework to be used to implement and measure development



# The Current MDGs Concerns

- One size fits all targets
  - Same starting point for all
  - Cannot address non-linearities - costs/conditions
- Concentrated on aggregates
  - Not addressing national achievements
  - Data issues – reliability, global and local data discrepancies
- Detached from rights based approach (including the MD)
  - Gaps in inequality – both within and among countries
  - Not enough direct attention on marginalization of groups
- Output/Target driven, not addressing structural issues
- Was not suited to deal with environmental issues
- Weakest link– global partnerships



# Challenges in the Post 2015

- **Leave no one behind**

- Requires a multi-dimensional approach (beyond \$)
  - Must address asymmetries in access to knowledge and information, resources (esp. land, fisheries) services, opportunities for decent jobs and participation
  - In terms of monetary – more ambitious than \$1.25 dollars
- A stronger rights based approach needed
  - emphasize non-discrimination in all goals
  - Access and Quality for wellbeing
  - Must address group based inequalities - gender, age, caste, disability status, race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, privileging of some (e.g. corporate vs citizens)
  - Better re-distribution benefits – direct targeting
- Protecting the “future” should get greater prominence
- Disaggregated data is a must – local capacity is needed



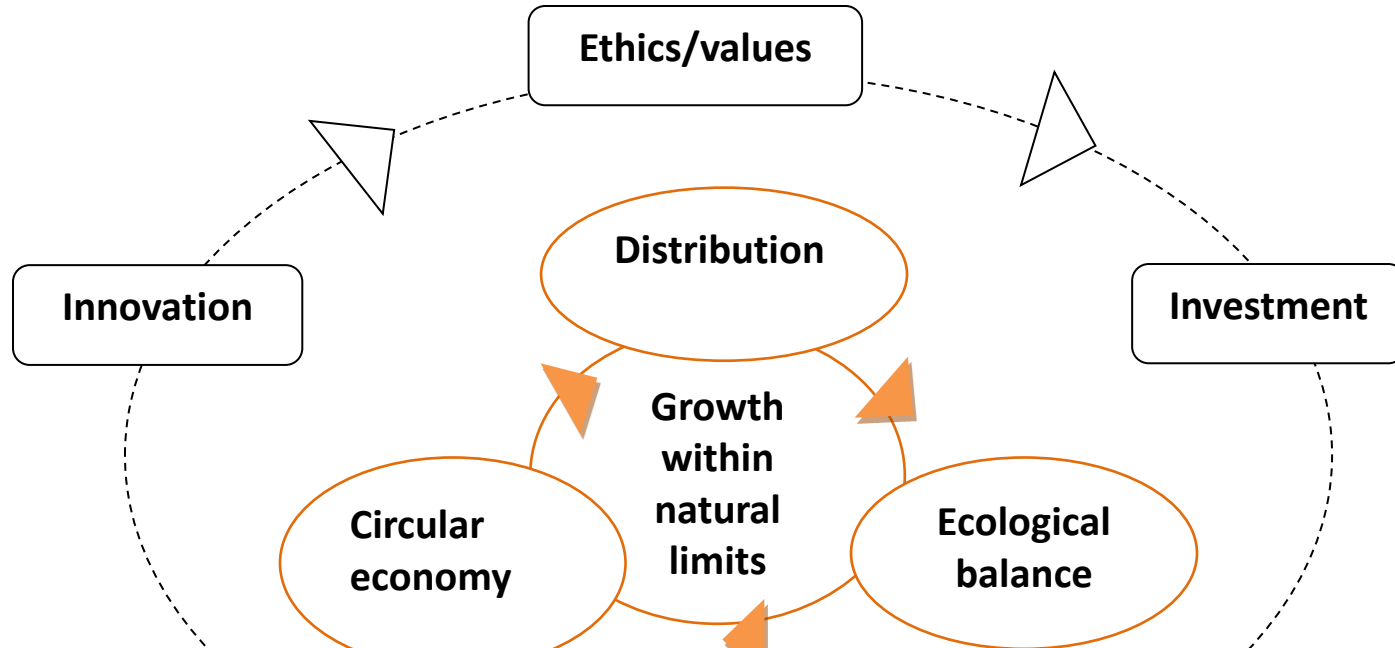
## Challenges in the Post 2015 contd

- **Transforming economies and achieving Sustainable development**

- Not enough to emphasize on “transforming” the status quo of economic growth – this will only buy time
  - Need to incorporate “limits” of natural resources/systems – the ecological dimension to growth/development
  - People centered growth and sharing of benefits
  - Need for ecological and social measures for eco. growth
- In view of limited resources, addressing the high end of the consumption spectrum is vital
  - This requires differentiated growth targets and better distribution – within and among countries
  - Switching to sustainable production and consumption
  - Creating demand for sustainable products and services.
- Transforming energy sources and use of energy is vital



# Sustainable Economies Model



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_5216](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5216)

