



# **From Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**

## **Possible Consequences for Development and International Cooperation**

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# Background to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- Agreed in 2000 by 189 countries „United Nations Millennium Declaration“
- Contains 8 goals and 60 indicators
- To be achieved by 2015
- Data produced by national statistical agencies of member states





UNITED NATIONS

# Millennium Development Goals





THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY. LET'S STEP UP ACTION TO THE 2015 MDG TARGET DATE AND BEYOND.

**MDG1**



ERADICATE  
EXTREME POVERTY  
AND HUNGER

**EXTREME  
POVERTY**

RATES HAVE BEEN

**CUT IN  
HALF**

SINCE 1990

**LET'S  
STEP  
UP**

WORLD  
WIDE

**1 IN 8  
PEOPLE**

**REMAIN  
HUNGRY**



## GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Cambodia				South-eastern Asia
Population living below poverty line (1.25 PPP per day)	44.5 % (1994)	18.6 % (2010)	- 58 %	14.3 %
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	39.4 % (1991)	15.4 % (2012)	-61 %	17.8 %



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**MDG2**



ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL  
PRIMARY EDUCATION



ENROLMENT IN  
**PRIMARY  
EDUCATION**  
IN DEVELOPING REGIONS

HAS  
REACHED  
**90%**

LET'S  
STEP  
UP

**58 MILLION**  
REMAIN OUT  
OF SCHOOL



## GOAL 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Cambodia				South-eastern Asia
Net enrolment ratio in primary education (enrolees per 100 children)	81.6 % (1997)	98.2 % (2011)	+ 20 %	95.6 %



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**MDG7**



ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

**2.3 BILLION  
PEOPLE**

GAINED ACCESS TO  
**CLEAN DRINKING  
WATER**

SINCE 1990

**LET'S  
STEP  
UP**

**2.5 BILLION** DO NOT  
HAVE BASIC  
**SANITATION**  
SUCH AS TOILETS OR LATRINES



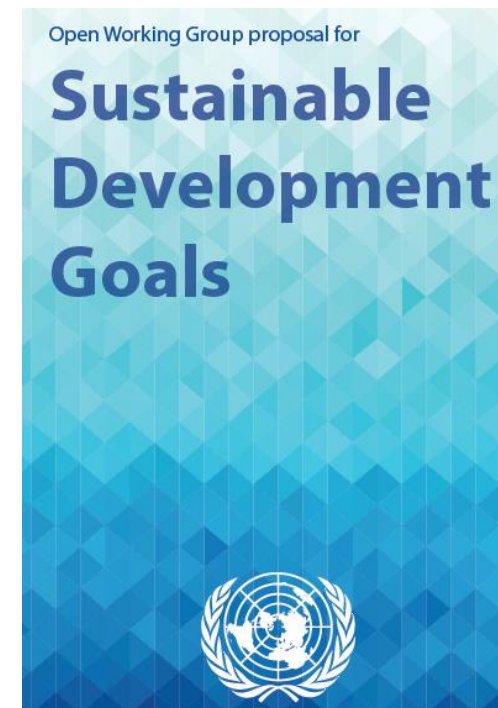
## Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Cambodia				South-eastern Asia
Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	73.3 % (1990)	57.2 % (2010)	- 20 %	49.3 %
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	8.5 % (1990)	33.1 % (2011)	+ 289 %	71.0 %



## The Post-2015 Agenda

- 2012 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development established open working group of the General Assembly to prepare a proposal for sustainable development goals
- First proposal contains 17 goals and 169 associated targets
- Series of intergovernmental negotiations for adoption of post-2015 Agenda
- Formation of a **Global Donor Working Group on Land** with 37 members (governments, civil society, international organizations)





## Why Are Land (and Water) so Important?

- Good land governance is central to ending poverty
  - ❖ 75 percent of the world's poorest people live in rural areas and depend on agriculture → Tenure security and land rights are essential
- Land is central to **food security** and **nutrition**
  - ❖ Poor nutrition causes 45% of deaths in children, 8,500 per day
- Land is an **engine for growth and prosperity** in urban areas
- Land is the backbone for **conservation and ecosystems management**
- Land is critical for **peace and security**



## SDG Targets Related to Land and Water

### GOAL 1: End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere

- **Indicator 1.4** ensure that all men and women have ... ownership and control over land and other forms of property ...

### GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- **Indicator 2.3** double the agricultural productivity and incomes ... through secure and equal access to land ...
- **Indicator 2.4** sustainable food production systems ... to improve land and soil quality ...





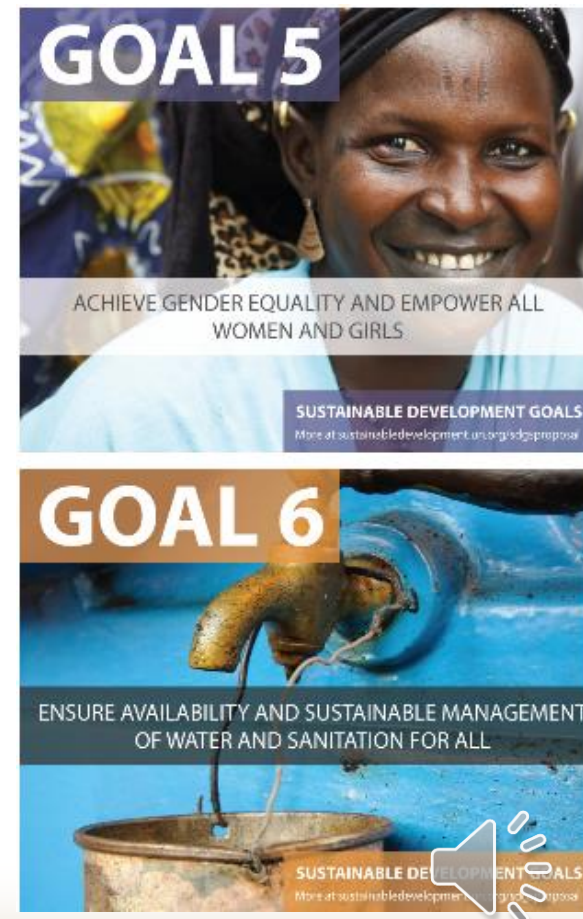
## SDG Targets Related to Land and Water

### **GOAL 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- **Indicator 5.a** Give women equal access to land ...

### **GOAL 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

- **Indicator 6.6** ... protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes ...





## SDG Targets Goals to Land and Water

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

- **Indicator 11.5** reduce the number of deaths/people affected/loss to gross domestic product caused by disasters..

### Goal 15 Protect ... sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, ... halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- **Indicator 15.2** promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests





GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE



## Global Land Indicators Initiative

- Develops 8-10 land related indicators for inclusion into SDGs
- Main drivers: Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), UN-Habitat and the World Bank (WB), Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), total of 30 governments and civil society groups including GIZ
- International frameworks
  - FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land Forests and Fisheries (VGGT)
  - Land Policy Initiative in Africa
  - G8 Transparency Initiative



## Examples for Proposed Targets by GLII

**Target:** Ensure that women and men have secure and equitable rights to land and other productive resources that support their livelihoods.

**Indicator:** Percentage of women and percentage of men with a claim to land that is legally recognized and documented.

**Indicator:** Percentage of women and percentage of men who perceive their land rights are secure.



## Challenges to Develop and Implement SDGs

### ❖ Dual Purpose: **Management tool** and **report card**

1. Build global core indicators to make them **globally comparable**
2. Develop country indicators
3. Build public awareness and acceptance
4. Develop more efficient data collection systems



## Challenges to Implement SDGs II

UN Statistics Division, "...the main challenge is that the required capacity to measure the full range of sustainable development indicators currently does not exist in most countries."

- Learning from MDGs:
  - ❖ data collection time gap of 3 years or more
  - ❖ Data often poor and incomplete
- New indicators will require:
  - ❖ More investments in data collection infrastructure (household surveys, remote sensing and Big Data)
  - ❖ More cooperation between international agencies and NSOs



## Opportunities

- Can mobilize policy attention and support both globally and at the country level
- Can help improve land policy when discussed in multi stakeholder fora
- Can produce useful policy recommendations
- Provides unified framework and globally comparable indicators

