

SDGs and National Readiness

ISAP 2015
YOKOHAMA

Would you vote for a politician who would promise:

To end poverty in *all its forms everywhere*

To ensure healthy lives and...*well-being for all at all ages*

To ensure availability...of water and sanitation *for all*

To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy *for all*

To achieve full and productive employment and decent work *for all* women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

To provide access to justice *for all* and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions *at all levels*

I would not!

The SDG process is less and less convincing

The SDG process had initially shown promise:

- A good start with the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons (12 goals, 52 targets)
- Good continuation with the report of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (10 goals, 30 targets)
- Many good proposals from Save the Children, the ENVforum, the Copenhagen consensus, IGES, etc.

A bad ending with the Open Working Group: a 100% diplomatic and unrealistic wish-list of 17 goals and 169 targets

Like MDGs, SDGs should be about priorities

If everything is a priority , nothing is a priority



Challenges for developing Asia

Average cost of implementing SDGs for the Asia-Pacific region	8.2% of GDP
Cost for Bangladesh	16.4% of GDP

Source: UNESCAP: 10 Asia-Pacific countries accounting for 80% of population and 80% of GDP of Asia-Pacific developing countries

Spending on Education in Bangladesh = 3% of GDP

Readiness in Asia

- Most Asian countries have sustainable development institutions, policies and goals.
- Most Asian countries have indicators that allow for monitoring of sustainable development progress

ENVForum sample: ***Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Singapore and Vietnam***