Millennium Development Goals (2000–2015)

1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER
2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN
4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
8. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development Goals

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION
13. CLIMATE ACTION
14. LIFE BELOW WATER
15. LIFE ON LAND
16. PEACE AND JUSTICE
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

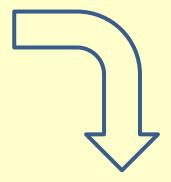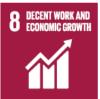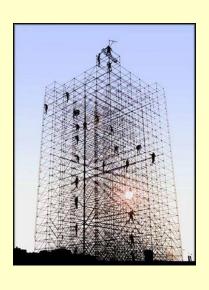# SDG-process

✓ More participation

✓ More consultation

✓ More areas of concern

Technical perspective

- SDGs use mostly absolute benchmarks

- They mix collective with country-specific targets

- Their feasibility/level of ambition varies

  ➢ Maternal mortality
  ➢ U5MR
  ➢ Underweight

SDGs: two major flaws

1. Basic premise

"Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge"

?

+

LNOB

↓

First among 169: 'by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day'

*"The most important problem we are facing now, today, is rising **inequality**"*
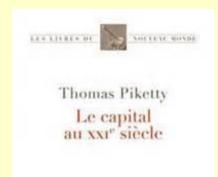
Robert Shiller (2013)

*"Growing **inequality** is one of the biggest social, economic and political challenges of our time"*
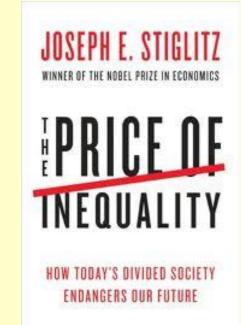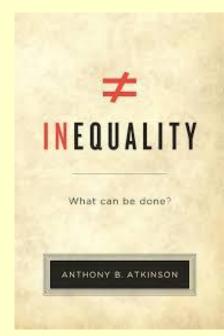

(2012)

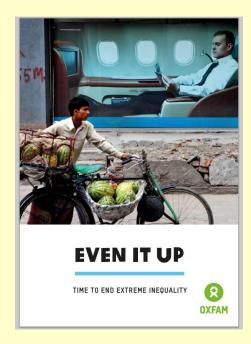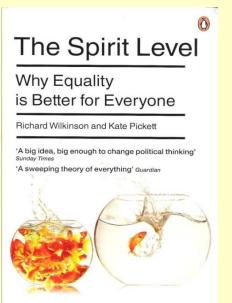*"…societies are increasingly under pressure from rising income **inequality**"*

(WEF)

Thomas Piketty — Le capital au XXIe siècle — LES LIVRES DU NOUVEAU MONDE — Thomas PIKETTY — Seuil

JOSEPH E. STIGLITZ — WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS — THE PRICE OF INEQUALITY — HOW TODAY'S DIVIDED SOCIETY ENDANGERS OUR FUTURE

≠ INEQUALITY — What can be done? — ANTHONY B. ATKINSON

EVEN IT UP — TIME TO END EXTREME INEQUALITY — OXFAM

The Spirit Level — Why Equality is Better for Everyone — Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett — 'A big idea, big enough to change political thinking' Sunday Times — 'A sweeping theory of everything' Guardian

INEQUALITY AND THE 1% — Danny Dorling

THE GREAT ESCAPE — health, wealth, and the origins of inequality — ANGUS DEATON
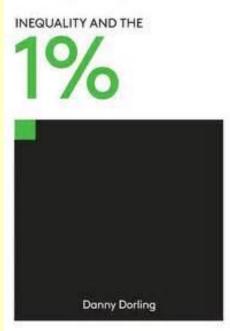
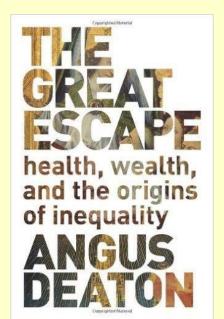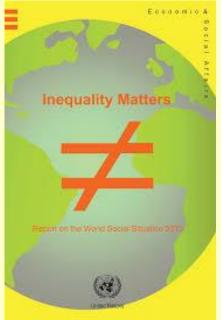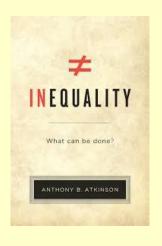Inequality Matters — Report on the World Social Situation 2013

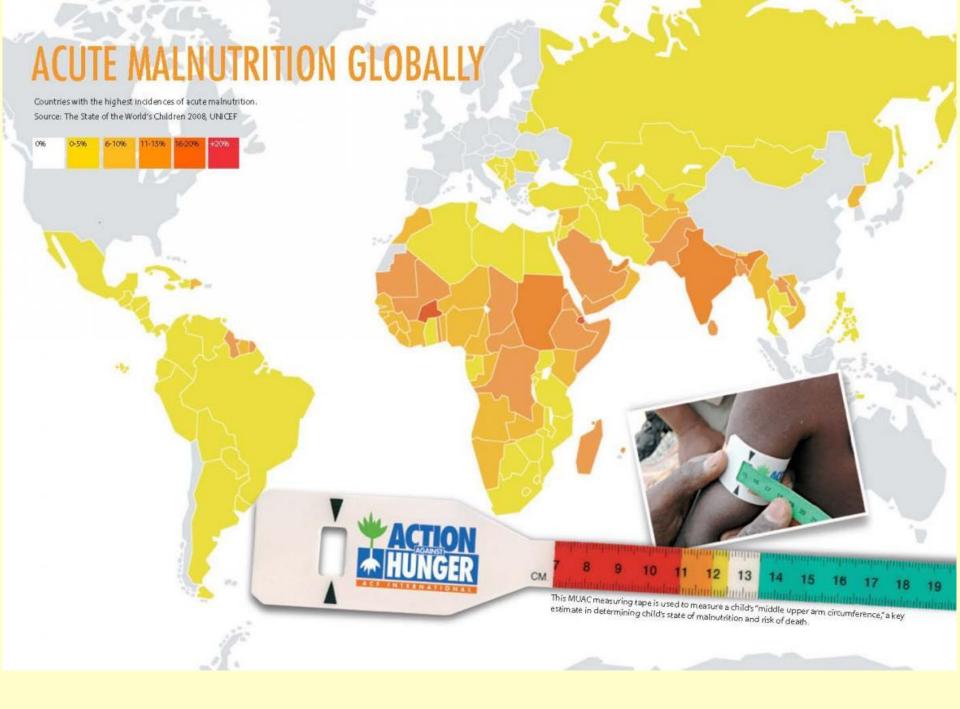✓ **Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**

10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Not about inequality!

"*one of the themes of this book is that we need to consider the distribution as a whole*"
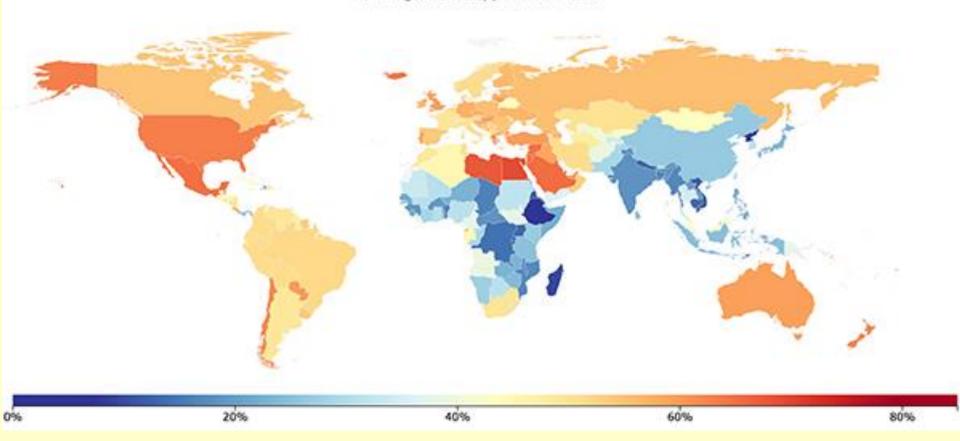
SDGs: two major flaws

1. Basic premise
2. Universality

ACUTE MALNUTRITION GLOBALLY

Countries with the highest incidences of acute malnutrition.
Source: The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF

| 0% | 0-5% | 6-10% | 11-15% | 16-20% | +20% |

This MUAC measuring tape is used to measure a child's "middle upper arm circumference," a key estimate in determining child's state of malnutrition and risk of death.

Overweight and obesity patterns (BMI≥25) for both sexes adults (20+)

Overweight and obesity prevalence in 2013

SDGs ≠ universal agenda
SDGs ≠ equity agenda

Claim 'SDGs=paradigm shift' is widespread, universal agenda that addresses inequality
Why?

Answer: "*A reliable way to make people believe in falsehoods is frequent repetition, because familiarity is not easily distinguished from truth*"

THINKING, FAST AND SLOW

DANIEL KAHNEMAN

WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS