The Journey of Sustainable Development: Towards 2030

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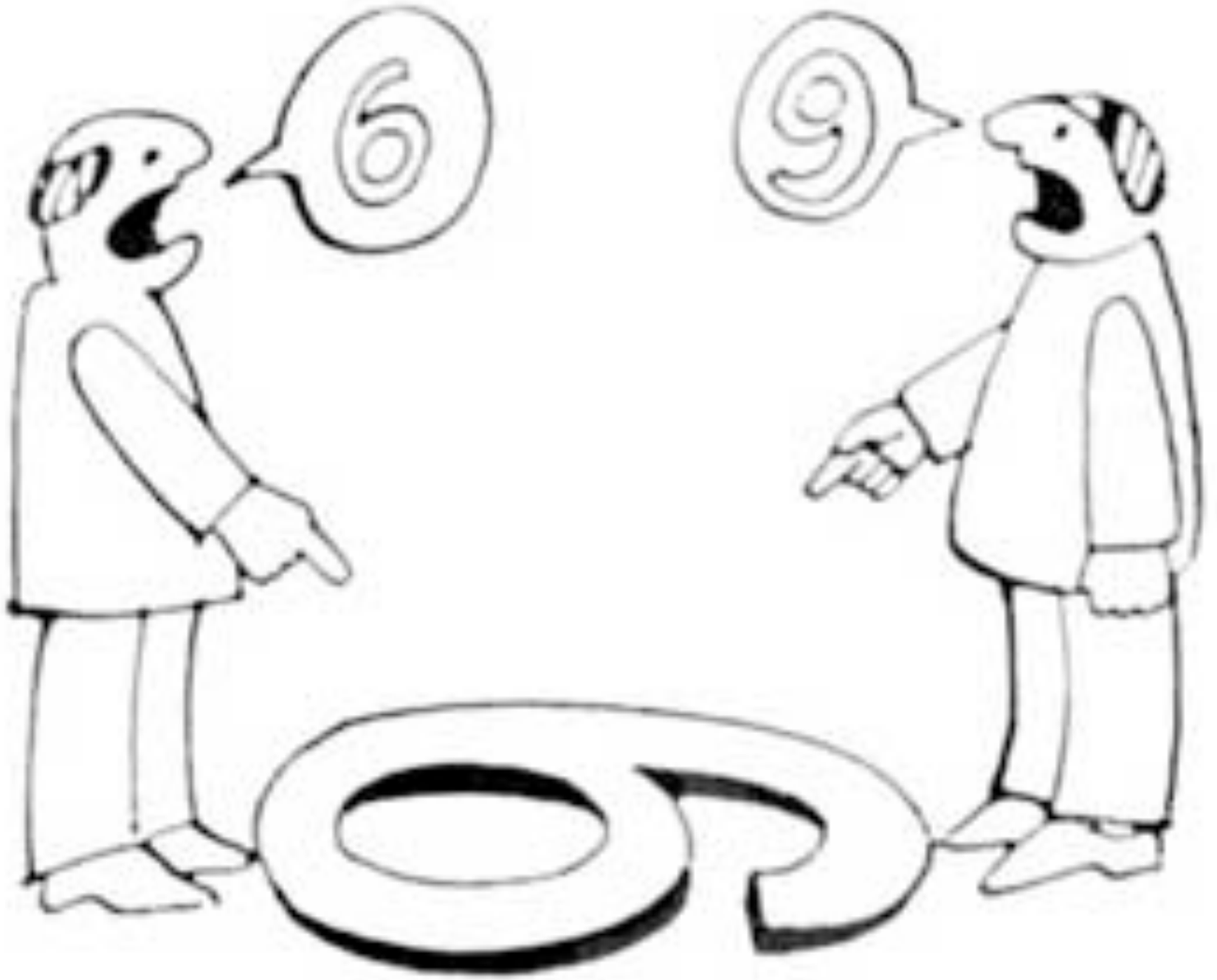
What is Sustainable Development?

Sustainable Development VS Sustainability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“Sustainable development is the development that meets the social, economic, and environmental needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs ”

Brundtland’s Commission Report 1987
“Our Common Future”

What does “Triple Bottom Line” means?

Economy

Society

Sustainable Development

Environment

World Population

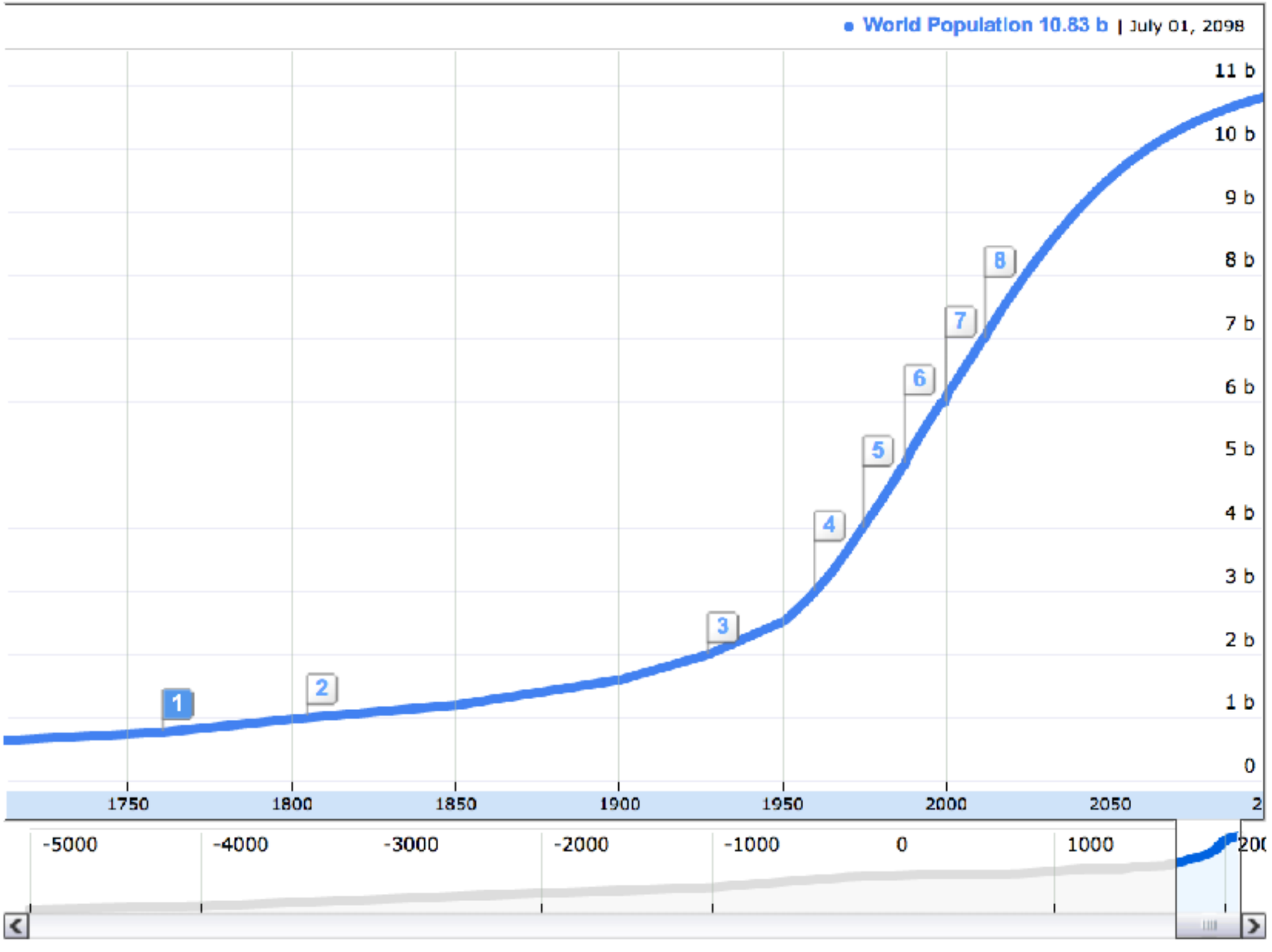
1.38 billion

1.34 billion

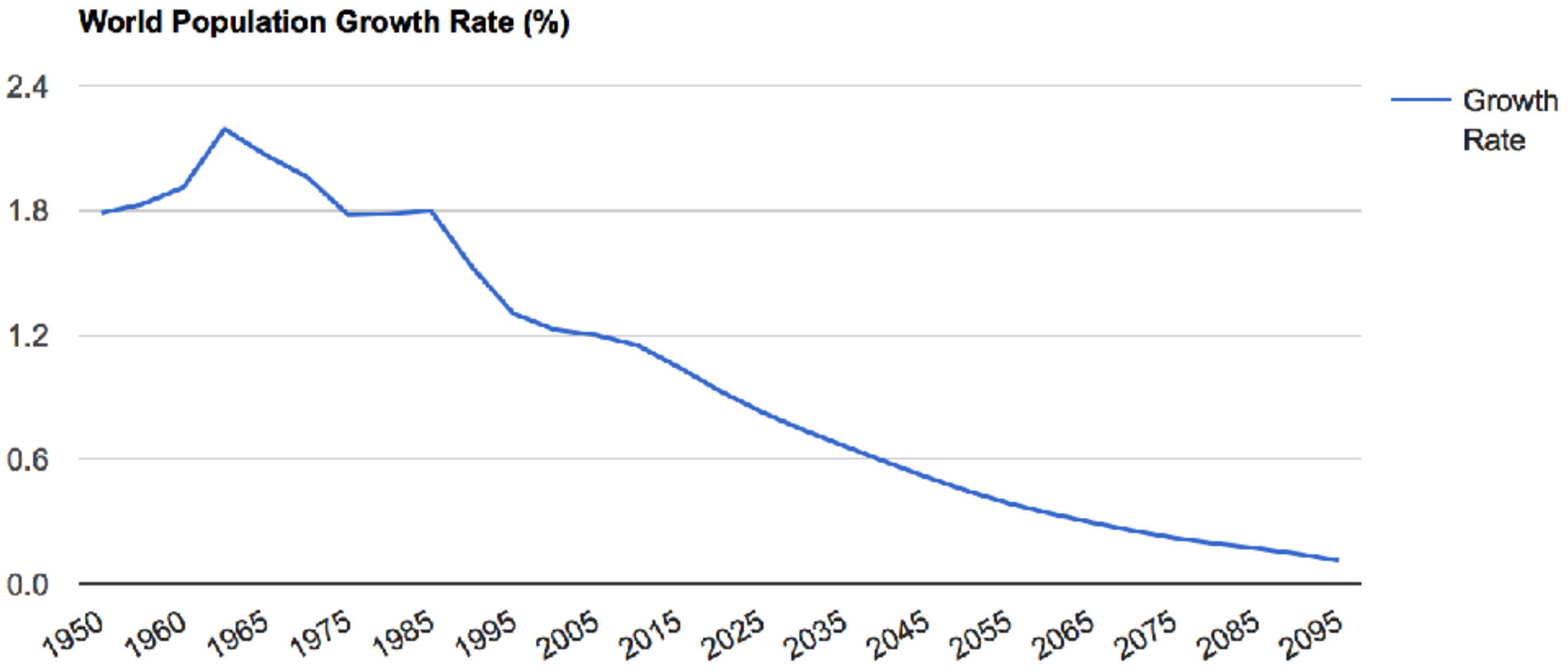
326 million

263 million

Source: http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/
As of July, 2017



8. **7 Billion**
   2011-10-31
7. **6 Billion**
   1999-10-12
6. **5 Billion**
   1987-7-11
5. **4 Billion**
   1974-7-20
4. **3 Billion**
   1960-1-1
3. **2 Billion**
   1927-7-1
2. **1 Billion**
   1804-8-1
1. **Industrial Revolution**
   1760-7-1


World Population Growth Rate (%)
2.4
1.8
1.2
0.6
0.0
1950
1960
1965
1975
1985
1995
2005
2015
2025
2035
2045
2055
2065
2075
2085
2095
Growth Rate

What is the magic number?

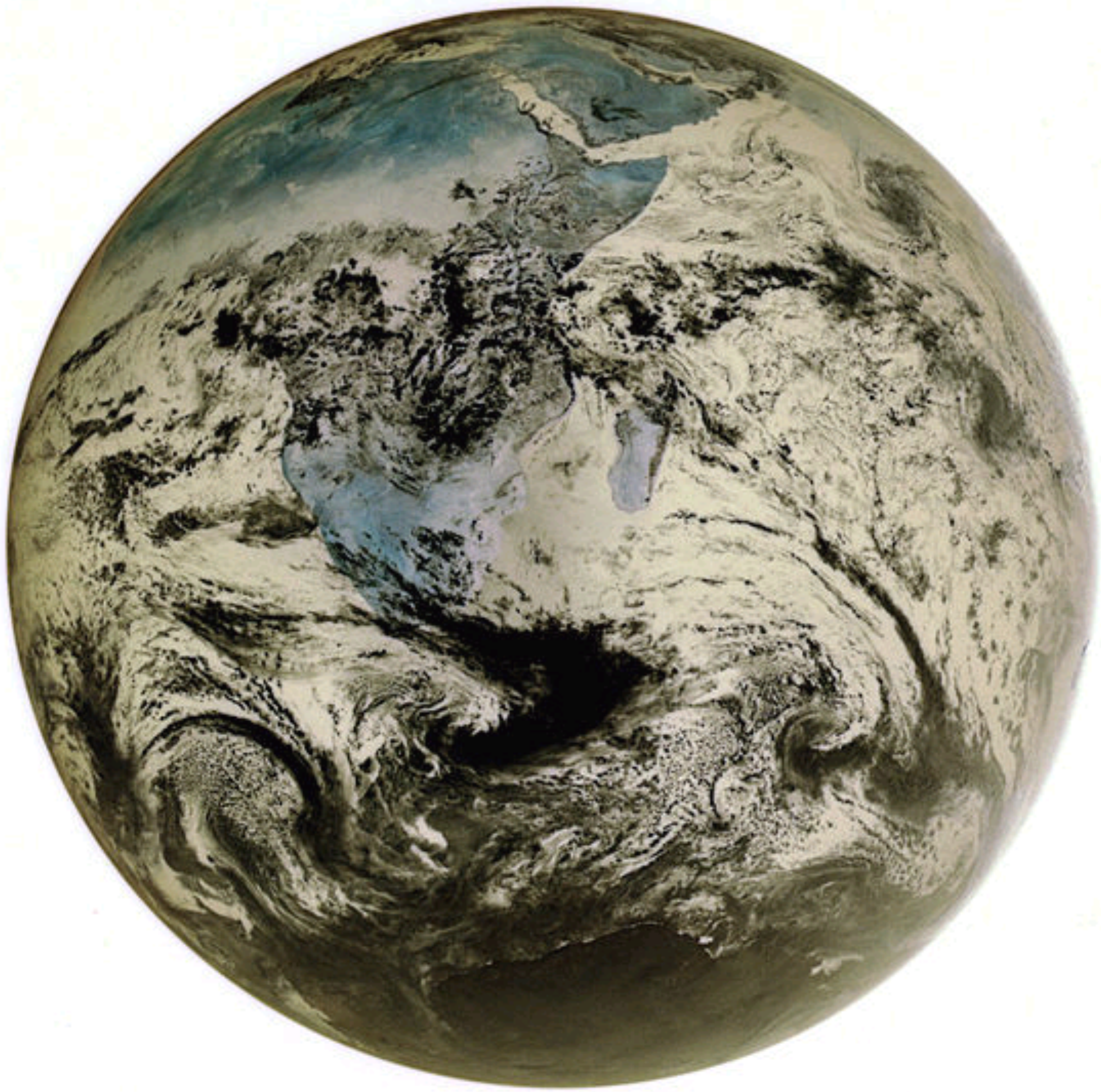
What is the magic number?

World population nearly stabilizes at just above 10 billion after 2200

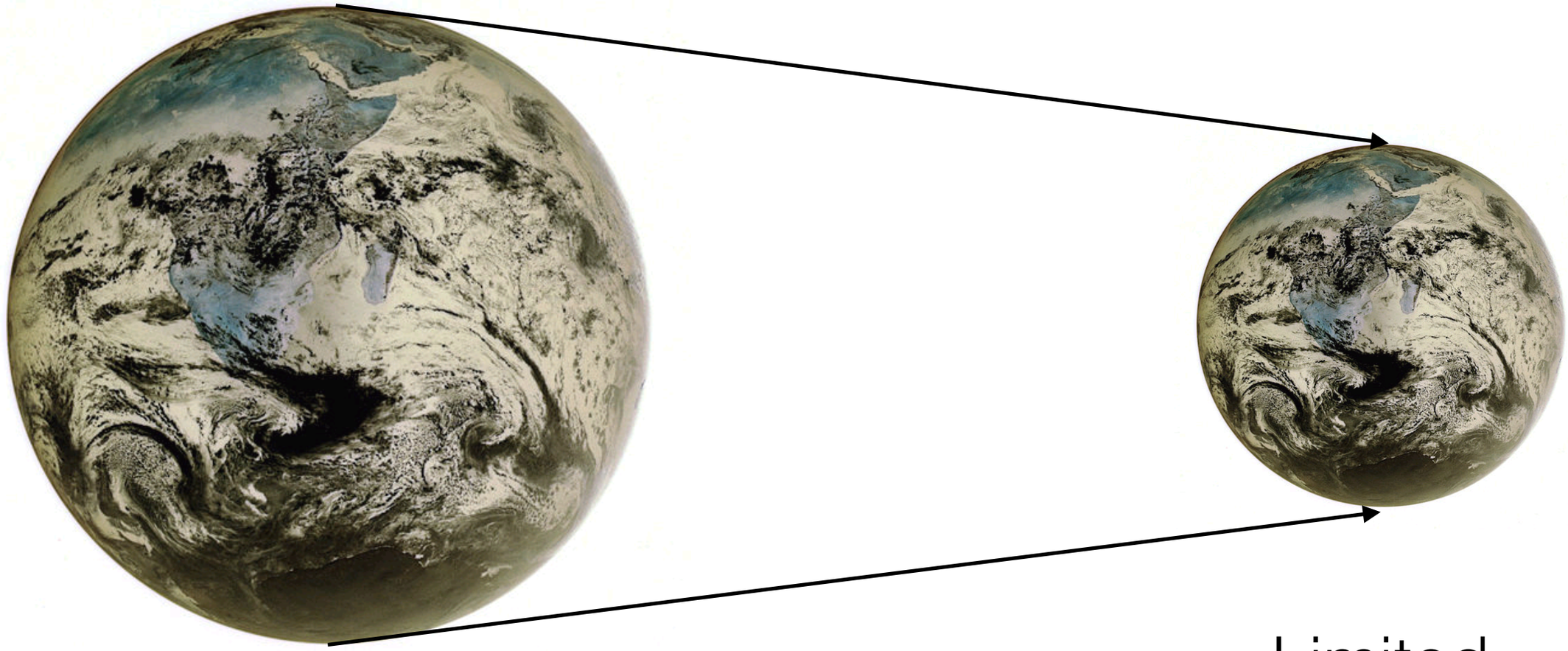
UNDESA 1999

World population is projected to be at 11 billion in 2100

UNDESA 2017



Increasing population increases global activities



Unlimited Resources

Limited Resources

Available

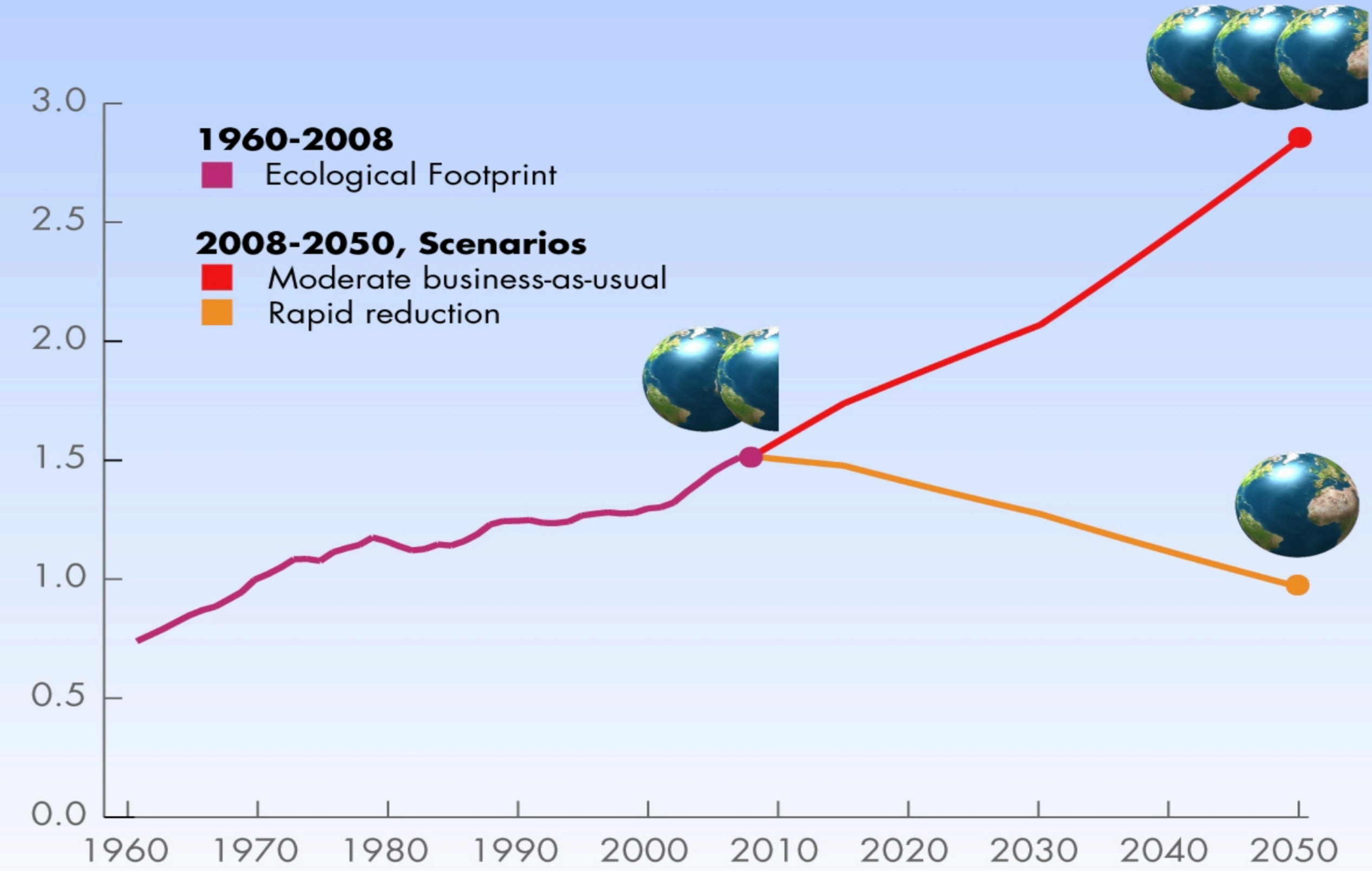
Resources

Decreases

Resource use

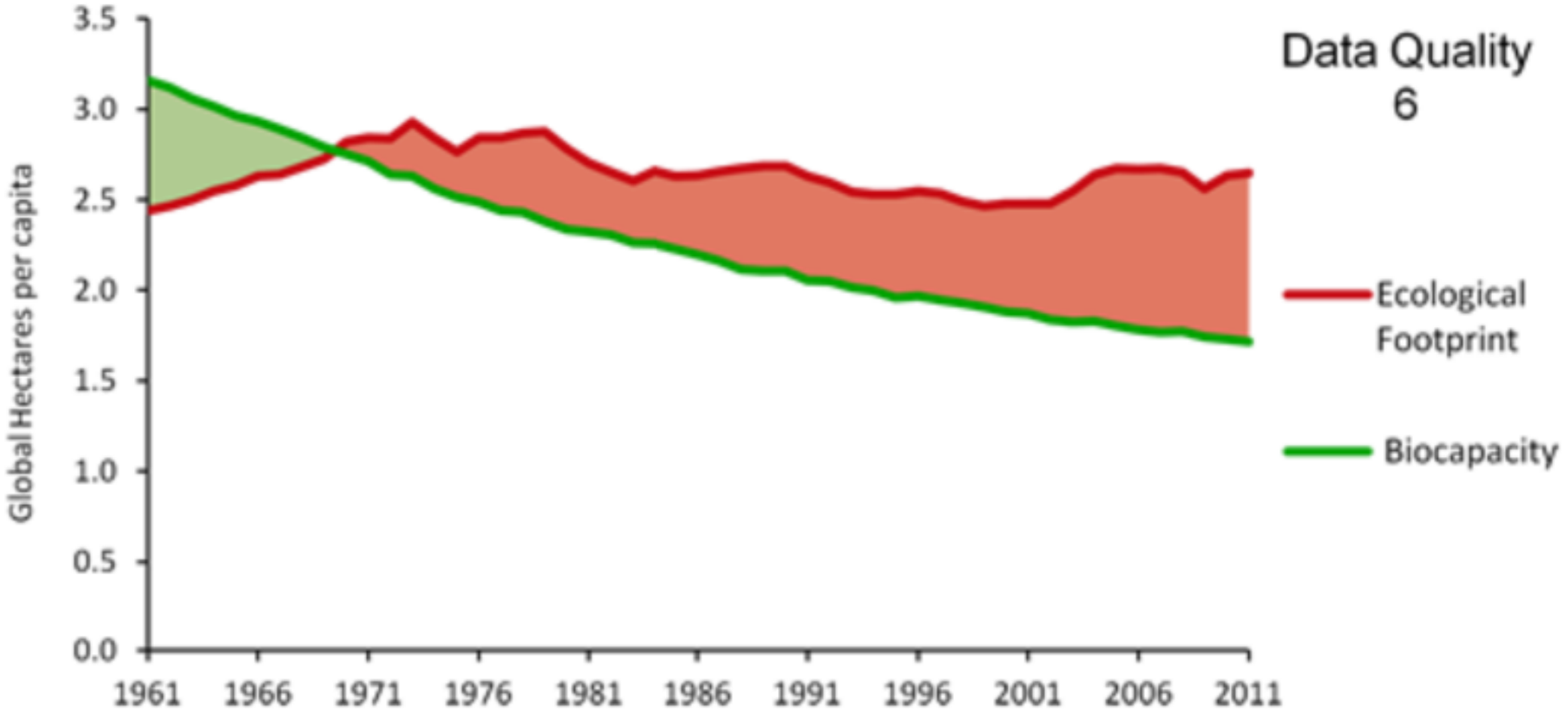
& Population

Increases



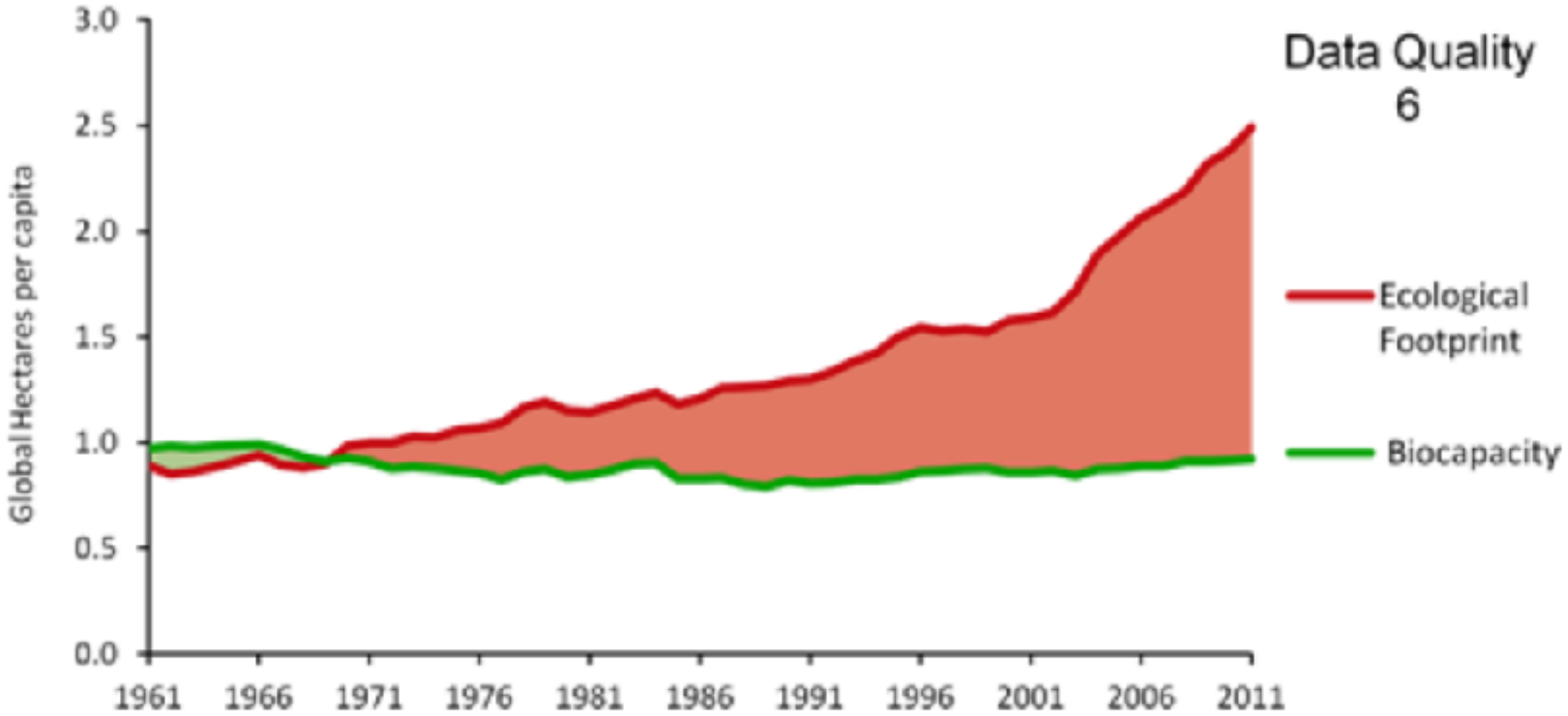
y-axis: number of planet earths, x-axis: years

World



This graph tracks the per-person Ecological Footprint and biocapacity in World since 1961. Both are measured in global hectares. Biocapacity per person varies each year with ecosystem management, agricultural practices (such as fertilizer use and irrigation), ecosystem degradation, and weather, and population size. Footprint per person varies with consumption amounts and production efficiency. Where a dotted line is shown, interpolation estimates have been used in place of highly unlikely outliers in the results. While most input data for the Footprint accounts come from UN statistical sources, the quality of country results varies. The quality of the assessment is scored on a 1-6 scale, and is provided for World in the upper-right corner of the graph.

China



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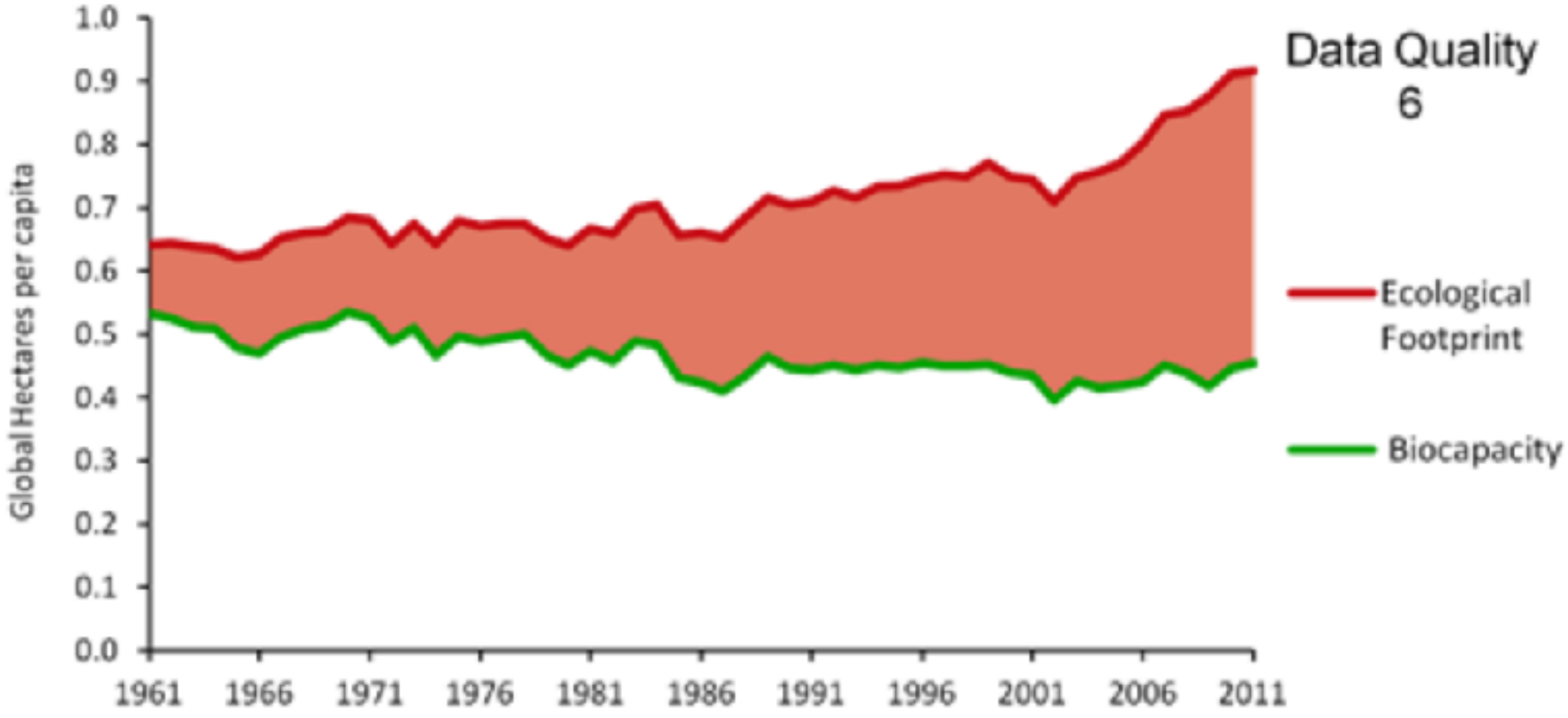
India



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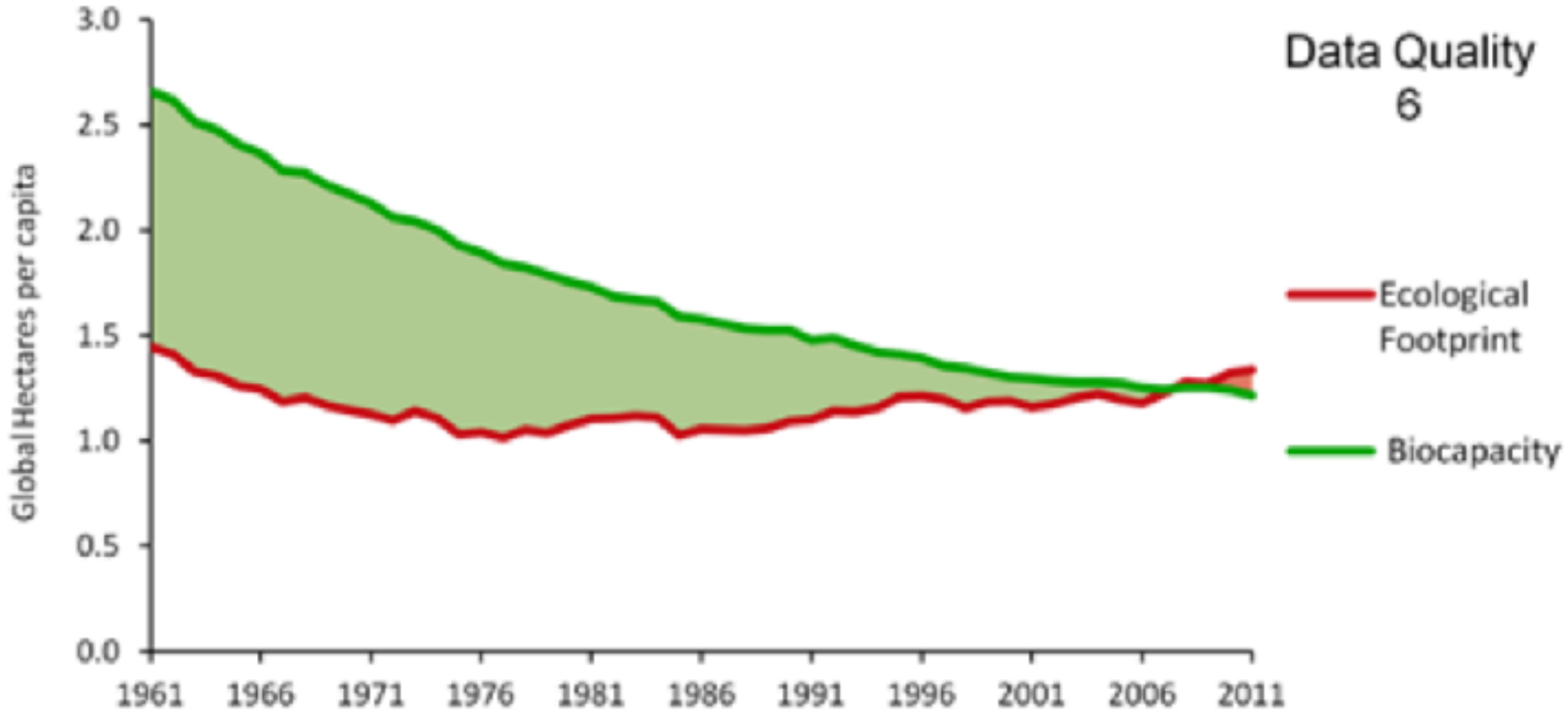
Indonesia



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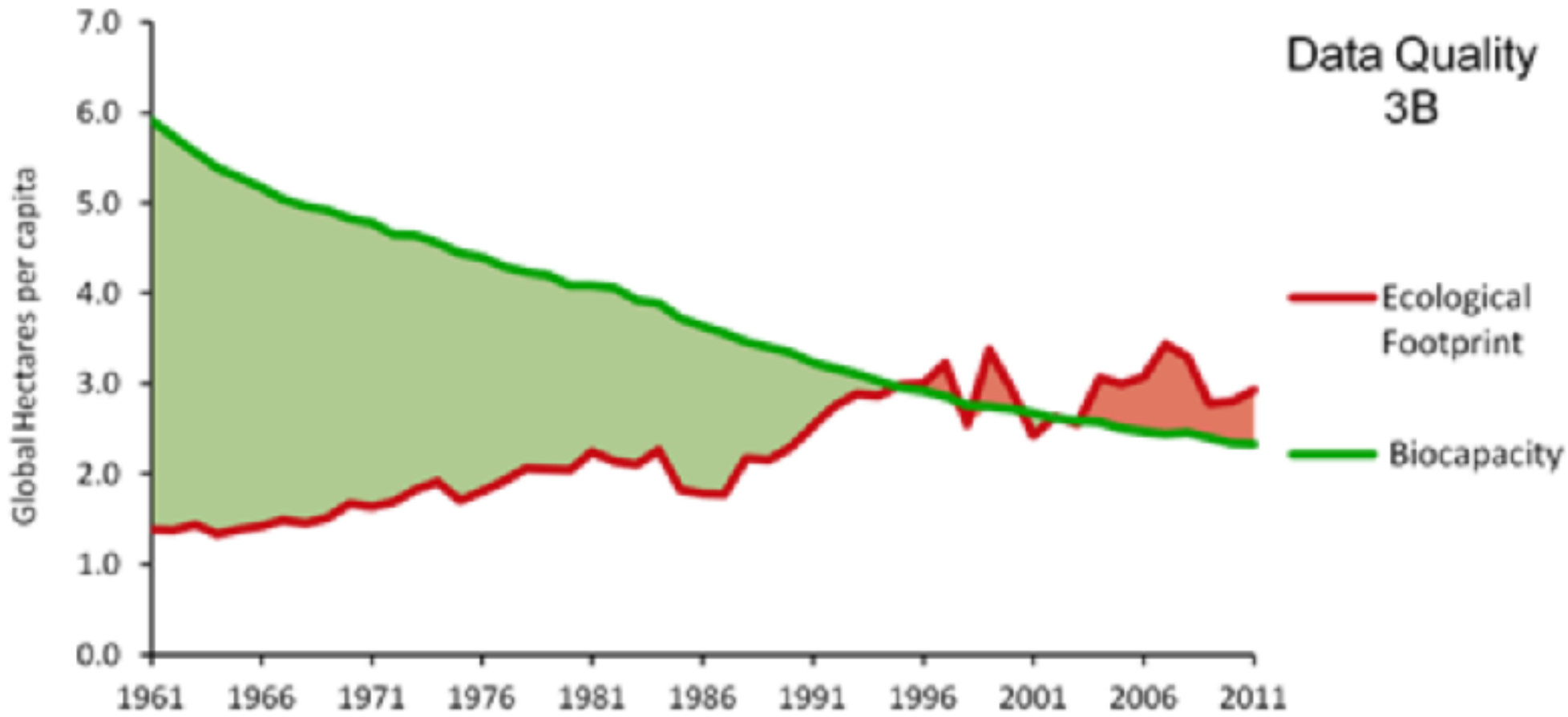
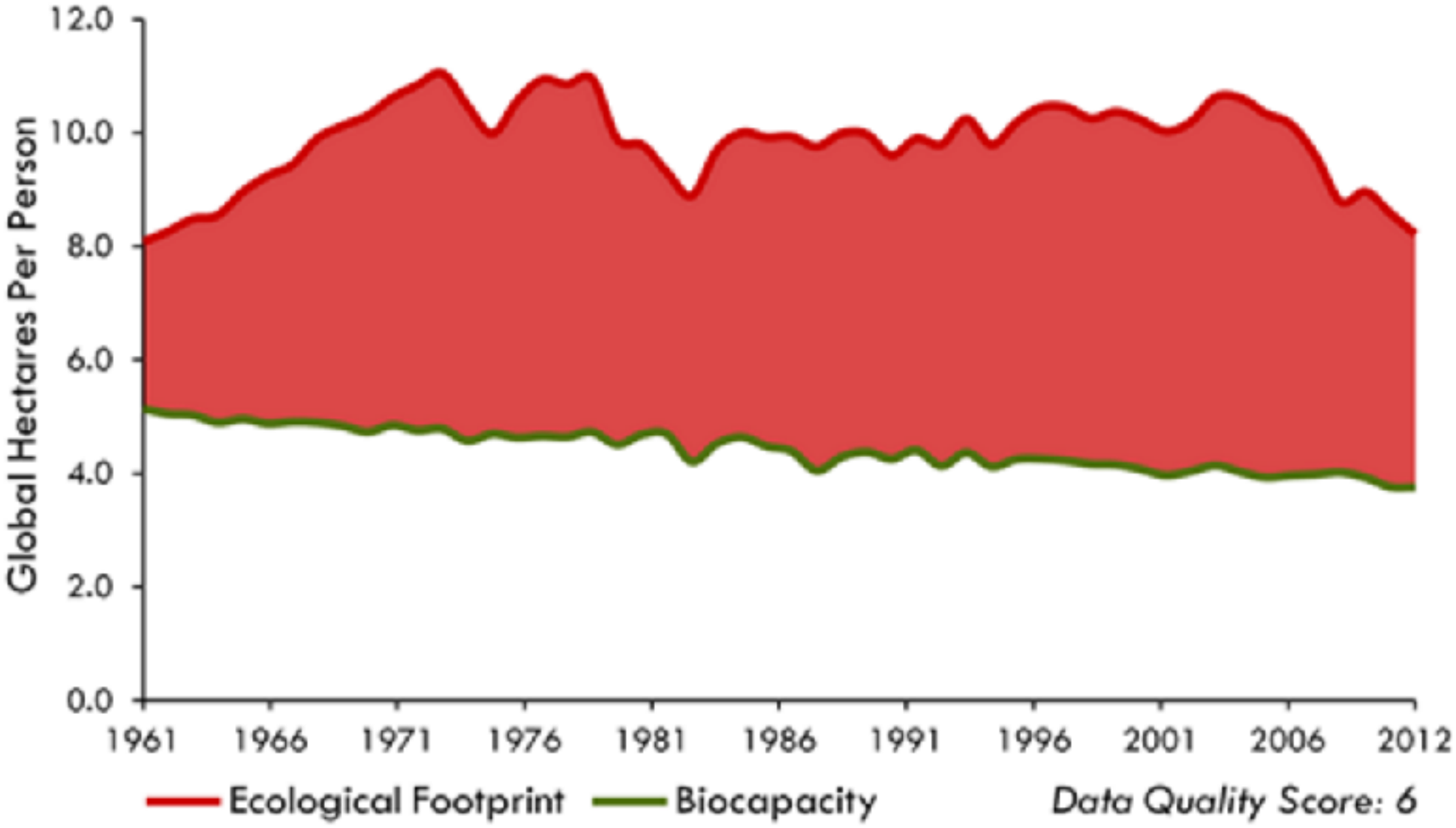
Malaysia



This graph tracks the per-person Ecological Footprint and biocapacity in Malaysia since 1961. Both are measured in global hectares. Biocapacity per person varies each year with ecosystem management, agricultural practices (such as fertilizer use and irrigation), ecosystem degradation, and weather, and population size. Footprint per person varies with consumption amounts and production efficiency. Where a dotted line is shown, interpolation estimates have been used in place of highly unlikely outliers in the results. While most input data for the Footprint accounts come from UN statistical sources, the quality of country results varies. The quality of the assessment is scored on a 1-6 scale, and is provided for Malaysia in the upper-right corner of the graph.

United States of America



This graph tracks the per-person Ecological Footprint and biocapacity in United States of America since 1961. Both are measured in global hectares. Biocapacity per person varies each year with ecosystem management, agricultural practices (such as fertilizer use and irrigation), ecosystem degradation, weather, and population size. Footprint per person varies with consumption amounts and production efficiency. While most input data for the Footprint accounts come from UN statistical sources, the quality of country results varies. The quality of the assessment is scored on a 1-6 scale, and is provided for United States of America in the lower-right corner of the graph.

What are the Millenium Development Goals?

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the world's time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions-income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion-while promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability. They are also basic human rights-the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter, and security.

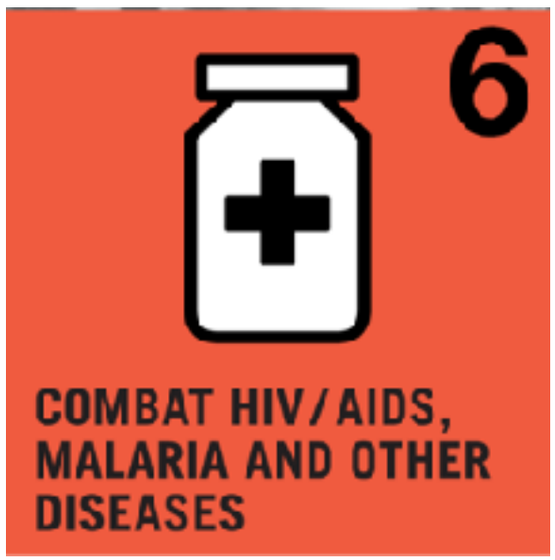
1
ERADICATE
EXTREME POVERTY
AND HUNGER

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
A GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT

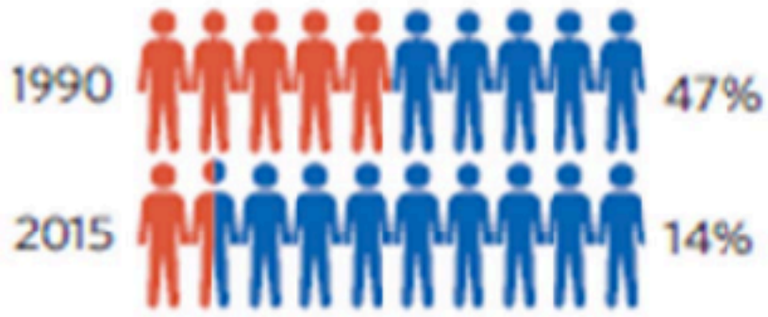
How successful were the MDGs?

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Poverty rates have been more than halved

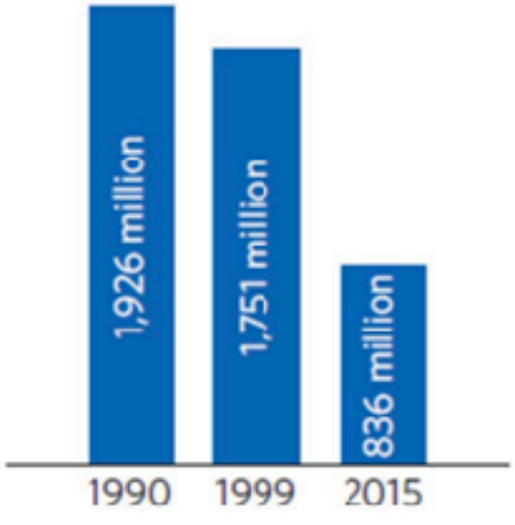
Goal: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Extreme poverty rate in developing countries



In 1990, nearly half of the population in the developing world lived on less than $1.25 a day; that proportion dropped to 14 per cent in 2015.

Global number of extreme poor



This translates to over 1 billion people lifted out of extreme poverty.

The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990.

2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

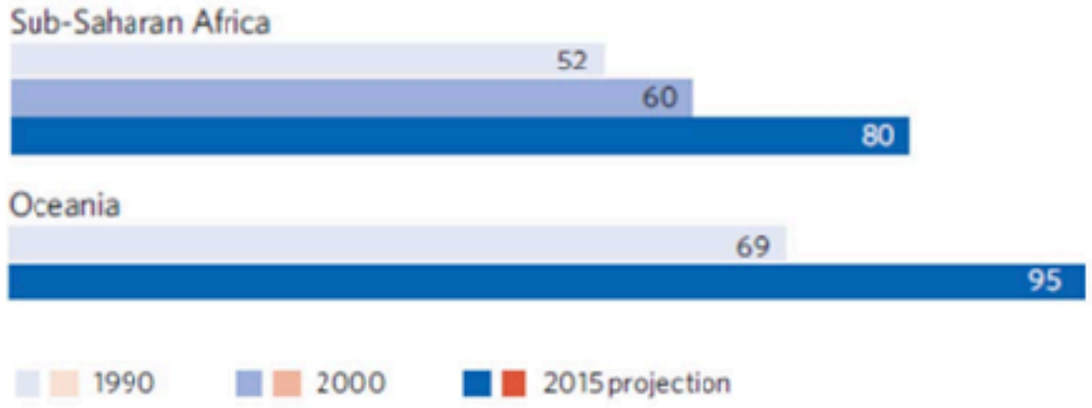
Tremendous progress has been made since 2000 in enrolling children in primary school

Goal: Achieve universal primary education

The developing regions' primary school net enrolment rate has reached 91 per cent in 2015, up from 83 per cent in 2000.

The target is close to being reached in all regions except sub-Saharan Africa. Greatest progress in primary school enrolment among all developing regions occurred in sub-Saharan Africa.

Adjusted net enrolment rate* in primary education, sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania, 1990, 2000 and 2015 (percentage)



* Adjusted net enrolment rate is defined as the number of pupils of the official age for primary education enrolled either in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Note: 2000 figure for Oceania is not available.

The developing regions have reached gender parity in primary, secondary and tertiary education

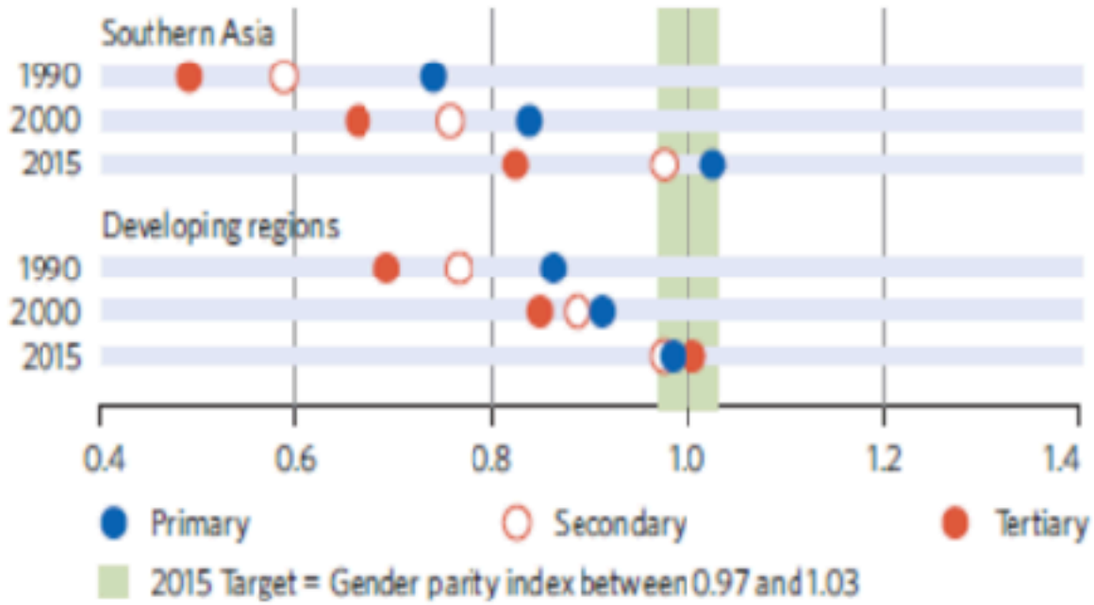
Goal: Promote gender equality and empower women

The developing regions as a whole have achieved the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary and tertiary education.

In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. Today, 103 girls are enrolled for every 100 boys.

Women have gained ground in parliamentary representation in nearly 90 per cent of the 174 countries with data over the past 20 years.

Gender parity index* for gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education in Southern Asia and the developing regions, 1990, 2000 and 2015



* The gender parity index is defined as the ratio of the female gross enrolment ratio to the male gross enrolment ratio for each level of education.

4

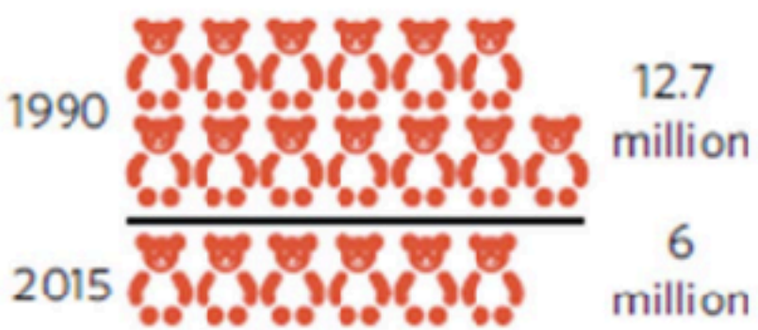
REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY

Dramatic decline in preventable child deaths is one of the most significant achievements in human history

Goal: Reduce child mortality

Photo: © UNICEF/Esiebo

Global number of deaths of children under five



Since the early 1990s, the rate of reduction of under-five mortality has more than tripled globally.

The global under-five mortality rate has declined by more than half, dropping from 90 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1990 and 2015.

Measles vaccination helped prevent nearly 15.6 million deaths between 2000 and 2013.

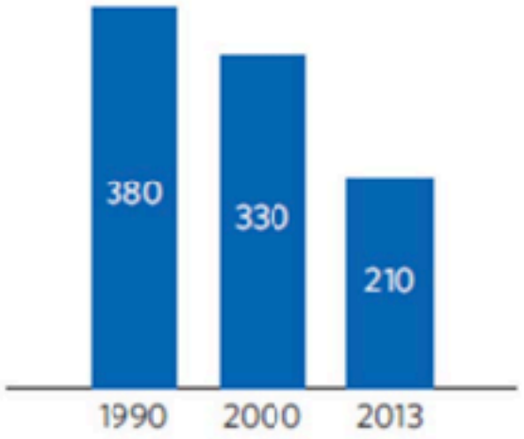
5

IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

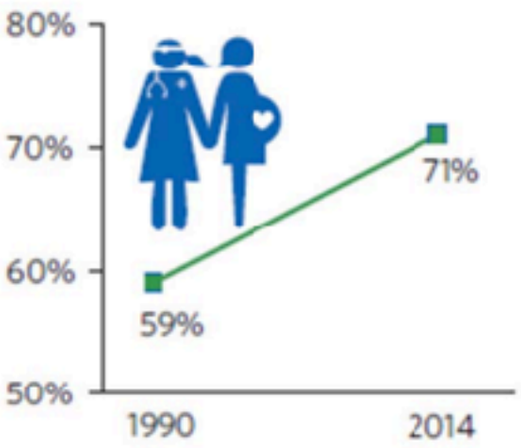
Steady progress was made to improve maternal health

Goal: Improve maternal health

Global maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)



Global births attended by skilled health personnel



Since 1990, the maternal mortality ratio has declined by 45 per cent worldwide, and most of the reduction has occurred since 2000.

More than 71 per cent of births were assisted by skilled health personnel globally in 2014, an increase from 59 per cent in 1990.

6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

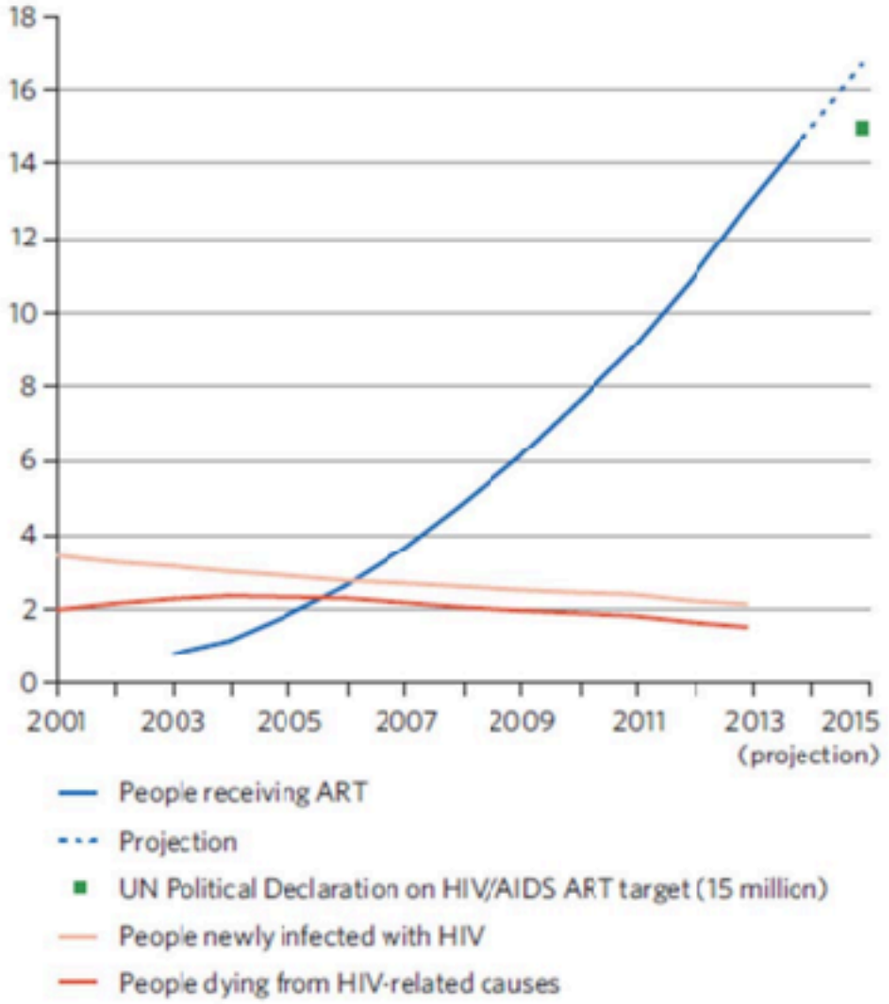
HIV infections fell in many regions of the world

Goal: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

New HIV infections fell by approximately 40 per cent between 2000 and 2013, from an estimated 3.5 million cases to 2.1 million.

By June 2014, 13.6 million people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) globally, an immense increase from just 800,000 in 2003. ART averted 7.6 million deaths from AIDS between 1995 and 2013.

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2003-2015, number of deaths from AIDS-related causes and number of people newly infected with HIV, 2001-2013 (millions)



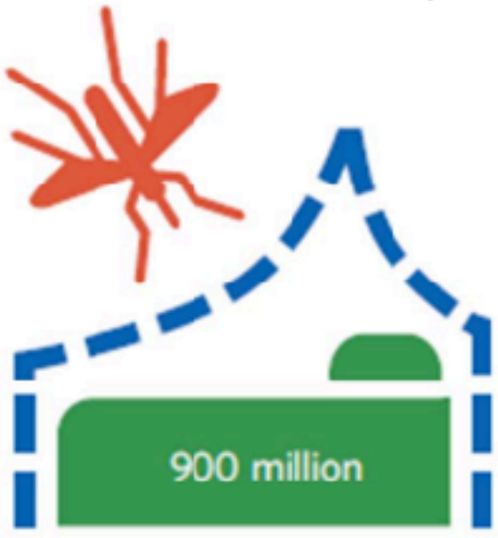
6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Malaria and TB incidence have halted and reversed

Goal: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Number of insecticide treated mosquito nets delivered in sub-Saharan Africa, 2004–2014



Mosquito net icon: by Luis Prado from thenounproject.com

Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015, primarily of children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa.

More than 900 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets were delivered to malaria-endemic countries in sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2014.

Between 2000 and 2013, tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment interventions saved an estimated 37 million lives.

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY 7

Safe drinking water and ozone protection targets met

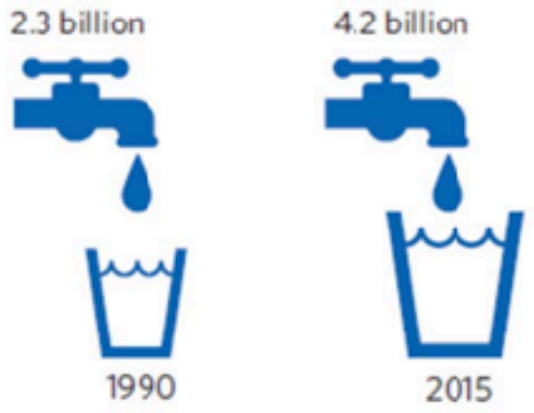
Goal: Ensure environmental sustainability

In 2015, 91% of the global population is using an improved drinking water source, up from 76% in 1990– the target was met 5 years ahead of the 2015 deadline.

Of the 2.6 billion people who have gained access to improved drinking water since1990, 1.9 billion gained access to piped drinking water on premises.

Ozone-depleting substances have been virtually eliminated since 1990, and the ozone layer is expected to recover by the middle of this century.

1.9 billion people have gained access to piped drinking water since 1990

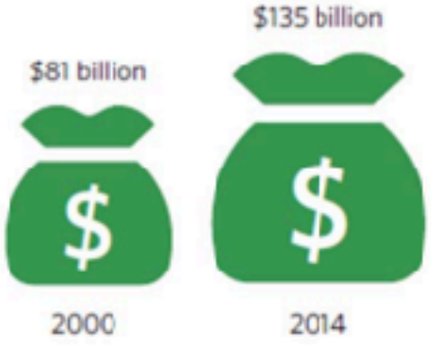


98% of ozone-depleting substances eliminated since 1990

Global improvements in official development assistance, mobile-cellular subscriptions and internet penetration

Goal: Develop a global partnership for development

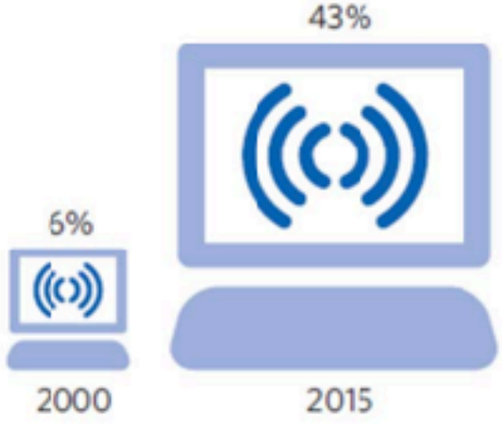
Official development assistance (ODA)



ODA increased by 66% in real terms between 2000 and 2014, reaching $135.2 billion.

The number of mobile-cellular subscriptions has grown almost tenfold in the last 15 years: from 738 million to over 7 billion (2000-2015).

Internet penetration



Internet penetration has grown from just over 6 per cent of the world's population in 2000 to 43 per cent in 2015-- translating to 3.2 billion people linked to a global network.

Gender inequality persists

Women continue to face discrimination in access to work, economic assets and participation in private and public decision-making.

Women are also more likely to live in poverty than men.

Only one in five national parliament members are women.

Photo: ©Tran Thi Hoa/World Bank

Big gaps exist between the poorest and the richest; between rural and urban areas

Photo: © UNICEF/Romenzi

Children in the poorest households are four times as likely to be out of school as those in the richest households.

Under-five mortality rates are almost twice as high for children in the poorest households as for children in the richest.

About 50 per cent of people living in rural areas lack improved sanitation facilities, compared to only 18 per cent of people in urban areas.

Climate change and environmental degradation undermine progress achieved

Global emissions of carbon dioxide have increased by over 50 per cent since 1990.

Water scarcity affects 40 per cent of people in the world and is projected to increase.

Overexploitation of marine fish stocks led to declines in the percentage of stocks within safe biological limits, down from 90 per cent in 1974 to 71 per cent in 2011.

Photo: © UN Photo/Ky Chung

Conflicts remain the biggest threat to human development

Photo: ©Jodi Hilton/IRIN

By the end of 2014, conflicts had forced almost 60 million people to abandon their homes—the highest level recorded since the Second World War.

Every day, 42,000 people on average are forcibly displaced and compelled to seek protection due to conflicts, almost four times the 2010 number of 11,000.

Fragile and conflict-affected countries typically have the highest poverty rates.

Millions of poor people still live in poverty and hunger, without access to basic services

About 800 million people still live in extreme poverty and suffer from hunger.

Almost half of global workers are still working in vulnerable conditions.

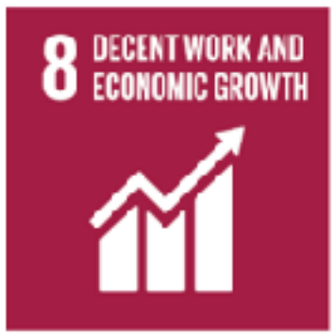
About 16,000 children die each day before celebrating their fifth birthday, mostly from preventable causes.

1 in 3 people (2.4 billion) still use unimproved sanitation facilities– 946 million people still practise open defecation.

880 million people are estimated to be living in slum-like conditions.

Photo: ©Kacri Kobayashi/UNDP Picture This

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



People:
to ensure healthy lives, knowledge, and the inclusion of women and children.
Dignity:
to end poverty and fight inequality.
Planet:
to protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children.
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
Prosperity:
to grow a strong, inclusive, & transformative economy.
Partnership:
to catalyse global solidarity for sustainable development.
Justice:
to promote safe and peaceful societies, and strong institutions.

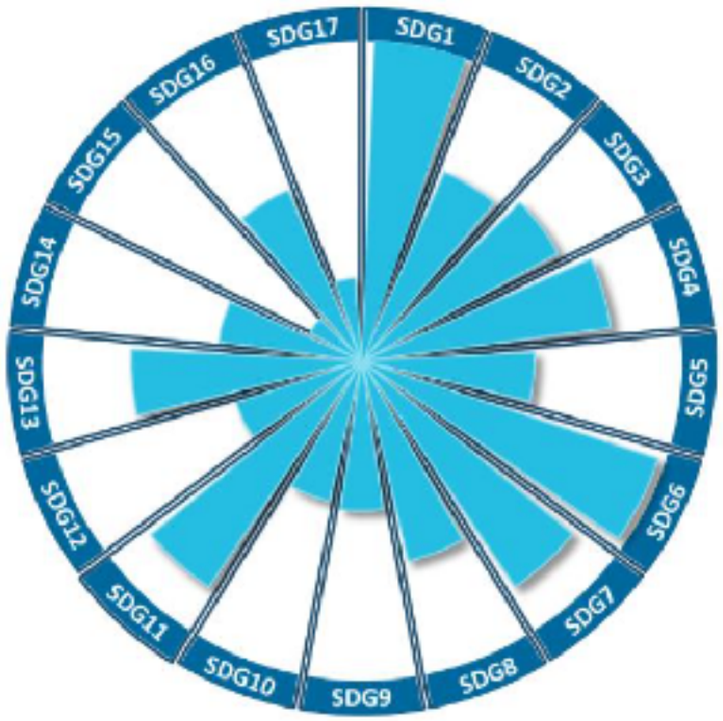
PEOPLE
End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality
PLANET
Protect our planet's natural resources and climate for future generations
Sustainable Development
PROSPERITY
Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature
PARTNERSHIP
Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership
PEACE
Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies

The SDG Index

Malaysia

OVERALL SDG PERFORMANCE	Global rank	Score or value	Regional average
SDG Index	**63 (of 149)**	**61.7 /100**	**54.6 /100**
Comparison with other development metrics			
Human Development Index, 2014	62 (of 188)	0.78 /1	0.66 /1
Subjective Wellbeing, 2015	58 (of 149)	5.8 /10	5.1 /10
GDP per capita, PPP, 2015	40 (of 149)	US$ 26141	US$ 13672
Global Competitiveness Ind., 2016	18 (of 140)	5.2 /10	4.2 /10
Environmental Perf. Index, 2016	63 (of 180)	74.2 /100	61.3 /100

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARD

Rank	Country	Score
1	Sweden	85.6
2	Denmark	84.2
3	Finland	84.0
4	Norway	83.9
5	Czech Republic	81.9
6	Germany	81.7
7	Austria	81.4
8	Switzerland	81.2
9	Slovenia	80.5
10	France	80.3
11	Japan	80.2
12	Belgium	80.0
13	Netherlands	79.9
14	Iceland	79.3
15	Estonia	78.6
16	United Kingdom	78.3
17	Canada	78.0
18	Hungary	78.0
19	Ireland	77.9
20	New Zealand	77.6
50	Cyprus	70.6
51	Suriname	70.4
52	Israel	70.1
53	Costa Rica	69.8
54	Malaysia	69.7
55	Thailand	69.5
56	Brazil	69.5
57	Macedonia, FYR	69.4
58	Mexico	69.1
59	Trinidad and Tobago	69.1
60	Ecuador	69.0
61	Singapore	69.0
62	Russian Federation	68.9
63	Albania	68.9
64	Algeria	68.8
65	Tunisia	68.7

Source: http://www.sdgindex.org/

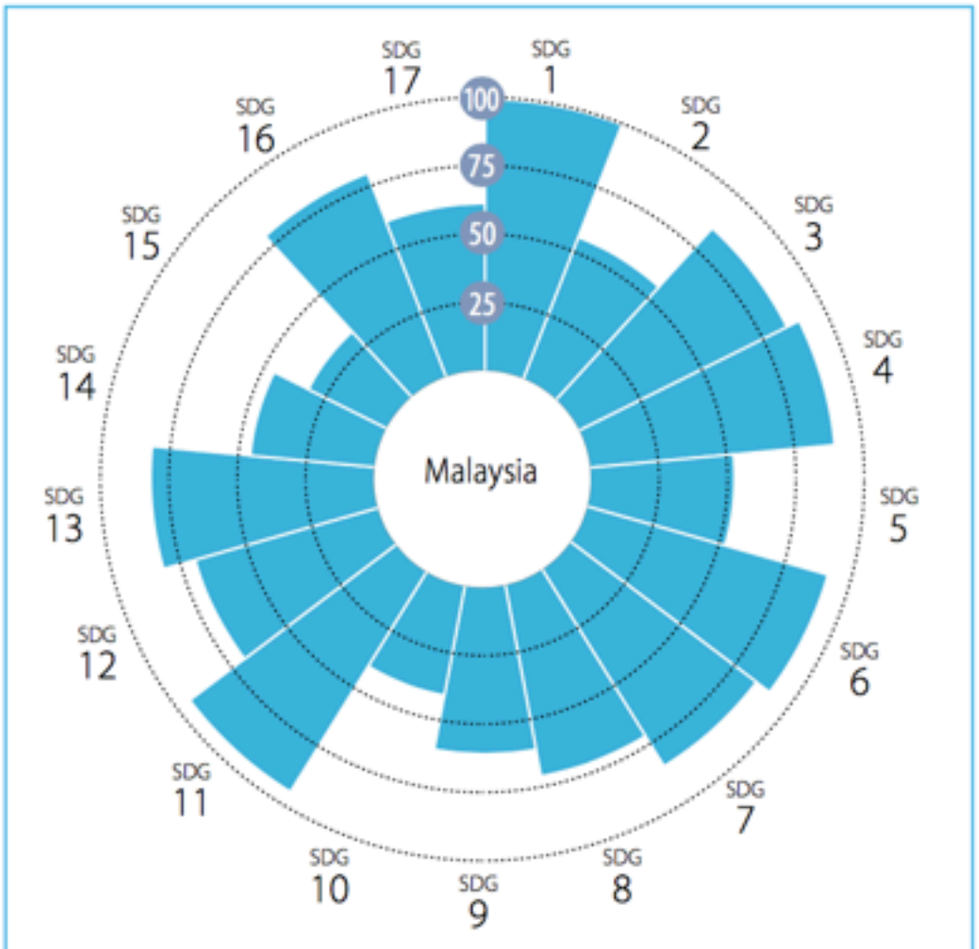
▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

54 (OF 157)



▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

Final Comments

- Can we achieve SDGs?
- Government administrations play an important role as enablers/gatekeeper in achieving SDGs
- Skill sets and competencies are important to improve leadership to address SDG's transformational and integrated agenda
- Increased, better Public-private cooperation
- Alignment of local development objectives to SDGs

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