

SDGs Partnership for all

: Identifying the SDGs Development Cooperation Space between Nations

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1. Introduction

SDGs, put it simply

- Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, Figure 1), which were adopted by all member states of the United Nations in 2015, describe a universal agenda that applies to and must be implemented by all countries, both developed and developing.

Figure 1 | The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Discussion Point

There are many goals
164 sub-goals; and
many players should
participate.


Q) Is “No one left
behind” approach valid?

Research Question



How to assess where countries stand on the SDG targets?

- Measuring distances from individual targets
- Measuring distances from each others for the targets



Is there any systematic way to form SDG Partnership (contributing to SDGs globally) between one country and another?

2. Global Efforts for SDGs

IOs' discussion on global implement'n support

□ UN, World Bank, OECD's discussions on how to implement SDGs

UN	World Bank	OECD
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mentioned in the MAPS* suggestion regarding how to mainstream SDGs and accelerate meeting the goals, and policy support (UN Development Operations Cooperation Office) <p>* Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Focus on setting index and collecting/analyzing statistical information in order to support domestic and international implementation of SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide various economic, social, environmental index and information to support global implementation of SDGs"Measuring Distance to the SDGs Targets" reports for OECD members—to assess their SDGs implementation

2. Global Efforts for SDGs

Analysis on advanced countries' implementation and their system (1)

□ Top 5 Major Donor Countries

	Germany	UK	Japan	France	U.S.
How they are Implm'g	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide means to implement SDGs in detail for each goals• Prioritized areas that they experienced high achiev'm't or has high int'l contribution (e.g. Goal 5. gender, Goal 15. water resources, Goal 13. climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on comparative advantage strategy and priority partner country strategy• Emphasis on Goal 6 clean water and sanitation, pointed out securing accessibility for women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduced human security & quality growth• Prioritized 10 SDGs (poverty, health, education, water/sanitation, energy, econ growth, industry/infrastructure, climate, biodiversity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Try to form int'l solidarity• Selected 16 sub-Saharan African countries as priority partner countries and invest large portion of financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clarified holistic approach• Attended various SDGs Initiatives as a partner
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasize on innovation, pan-issue, partnership, ownership, responsibility on global public goods• Emphasize participation & contribution by economic actors in Dev'g countries and LDC s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasize gender parity as the key task• Emphasize policy coherence among government departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Selected 8 priority areas and re-sorted 17 SDGs• Suggested domestic and international implementing strategies among the priority areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognized sustainability, poverty, inequality as major tasks• Emphasized establishing strategies that are adequate for receiving countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has the least amount of information among the top 5 donor countries

2. Global Efforts for SDGs

Analysis on advanced countries' implementation and their system (2)

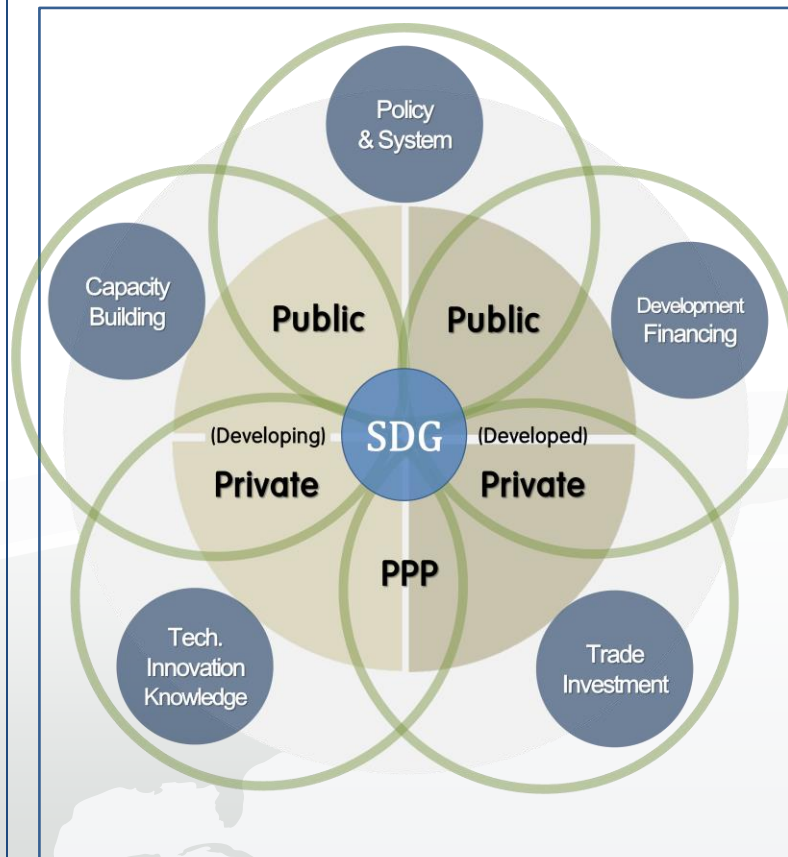
□ Major Donor Countries in Northern Europe

	Sweden	Denmark	Norway	Finland
How they are Implm'g	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Holistic approach for domestic/int'l implementation• Suggested Policy for Global Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finance ministry: adjusting domestic SDGs implementing goals and EU-level follow-up through mediating with other ministries• Foreign affairs ministry: implementing through UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasize resources management, climate change, marine resources• Goal 16. applying system establishm't in solving peace and poverty issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Important role of Development Policy Committee for international implementation
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasize policy coherence among each ministries and policies• Provide key strategies and policies for each IOs such as EU, UN, int'l financial orgs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approach based on human rights• Selected 5 priority tasks: Goal 5. gender equality, Goal 7. sustainable energy, Goal 13. climate, Goal 16. peace, justice, system, Goal 17. partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approaching based on human rights• Emphasize securing financial resources• Modifying tax system and economic activities in receiving countries, handing down skills and knowledge, opening trade and market, emphasizing capability improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approach as part of Finland's foreign affairs and defense policies

3. Global partnership Framework

1. Link b/w development and economic cooperation under the SDGs System

- Conceptual Framework: Implementation method for sustainable development and comprehensive global partnership



MDG (Millennium Development Goals)

- Suggested in 2001 for achieving goals in the areas of poverty reduction and development from UN Millennium Summit in 2000
- Suggested international implementation by 2015
- **Emphasized cooperative partnership in limited public areas that are poverty, education, and social issues**

SDG (Sustainable Development Goals)

- New generation global development goal that succeeds MDGs(2001~2015)
- Expect to play role as unified goals and system in the world's development cooperation from 2016 to 2030

3. Global partnership framework

2. SDGs public-private partnership for effective achievement of global implementation

Knowledge sharing

- **Change in policy/system**
- Knowledge sharing prior to hardware development cooperation is important in bringing technology changes in developing countries
- Important factor to remove path dependency

Capability enhancement

- **Absorb policy/system and develop autonomously**
- It is necessary to enhance capability of gov't and public sectors to flexibly respond to international community and trade environment

Development resources

- Need to secure sufficient, diversified, and sustainable development resources
- For this, need to attract private participation financial investment for commercial benefits
- Need to establish sustainable cooperation relationship that can give benefits to each other

Need to deliberate on what areas the Korean government and private sectors have strengths and where the development cooperation space is and how to start knowledge sharing on it.

1. Existing Studies and its extension for SDG studies

1. Theoretical Discussions (borrowed from Development Economics)

- Hidalgo et al. (2007), Rodrik (2006), and Hausmann et al. (2007) emphasize "Self-discovery process for the country's source of growth or economic development strategy, suggesting a framework to analyze the how "export (production) sophistication can become a channel of growth.
- Rodrik (2006), Hausmann et al. (2007) variety of growth paths and many different ways of "how to", their approach also goes to development cooperation strategy and SDG framework. They suggest three steps for development policy.

- ✓ Step 1: Diagnostic analysis (where you stand, knowing yourself)
- ✓ Step 2: Design policy based on diagnostic analysis
- ✓ Step 3: Take institutionalizing reform after monitoring and evaluating policies (Governance and Institution Matters) – e.g.. Isabella (Same people, Different Performance under the Different System)

Discussion Point

Their discussions and the above three steps can provide insights on development cooperation under SDG framework.

2. Data

□ Data

- Sachs, Schmidt-Traub, Kroll, Durand-Delacre, and Teksoz (2017)
- SDSN dataset was Introduced in 2016 including 83 global indicators from a broad range of data sources. To determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the SDG Index and Dashboards, SDSN identified technically-sound quantitative indicators for each SDG that met five statistical criteria for data selection.
- Criteria for selecting indicators

1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings: The indicators selected were relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to all or nearly all countries. They had to be internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. In particular, they should allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.

2. Statistical adequacy: Data was collected and processed in a statistically reliable and robust way.

3. Timeliness: Data series had to be published on a reasonably prompt schedule and be available for most recent years.

4. Data quality: The data had to represent the best available measure for a specific issue, and derive from official national or international sources (e.g. national statistical offices or intergovernmental organizations) or other reputable sources.

5. Coverage: Data had to be available for at least 80% of the 149 UN Member States with a national population greater than 1 million.

3. Data Analysis

- Since SDG system, assessing performance (or current) level of each SDG goals worldwide.
 - ✓ After establishing the upper and lower bounds, variables were transformed linearly to a scale between 0 and 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:
$$x' = (x - \min(x)) / (\max(x) - \min(x))$$

where x is the raw data value; \max/\min denote the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling.

- Below, please find the definitions of the three indicator tiers, based on an updated explanation as developed by the IAEG-SDG at the 5th Meeting in March 2017:

Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear and has an internationally established methodology and standards are available. In addition, data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

3. Data Analysis

Measuring SDG distance for all countries

Step 1

SDG	Sub categories	SDG global indicators	SDG indicator	countries	mean	S.D.	Quartile based on Percentile (Rank)			
							1Q: ~25%	2Q: 25~50%	3Q: 50~75%	4Q: 75~100%
8	8.5	8.5.2	Unemployment rate	200	5.2		30	70	70	30
9	9.2	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added share in GDP at constant 2010 USD	200	15.27		50	50	50	50
9	9.2	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	200	13.5		40	60	60	40
17	17.6	17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	154	48.99	34.4	~1.38	~ 48.99	131.78	144.05
	17.8	17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	200	35		50	50	50	50
:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:

Step 2

17.6.2	value	quartile	rank
Argentina	67.3	3Q	
Brazil	88.6	4Q	
China	56.0	5Q	
Rwanda	40.4	2Q	
Tanzania	41.0	2Q	
:	:	:	:

Step 3

country	SDG indicators (level)			
	8.5.2	9.2.1	9.2.2	...
Argentina				
Brazil				
China				
Rwanda				
Tanzania				
:	:	:	:	:

3. Data Analysis

Overview: For comparison with OECD (2017) analysis

Goals

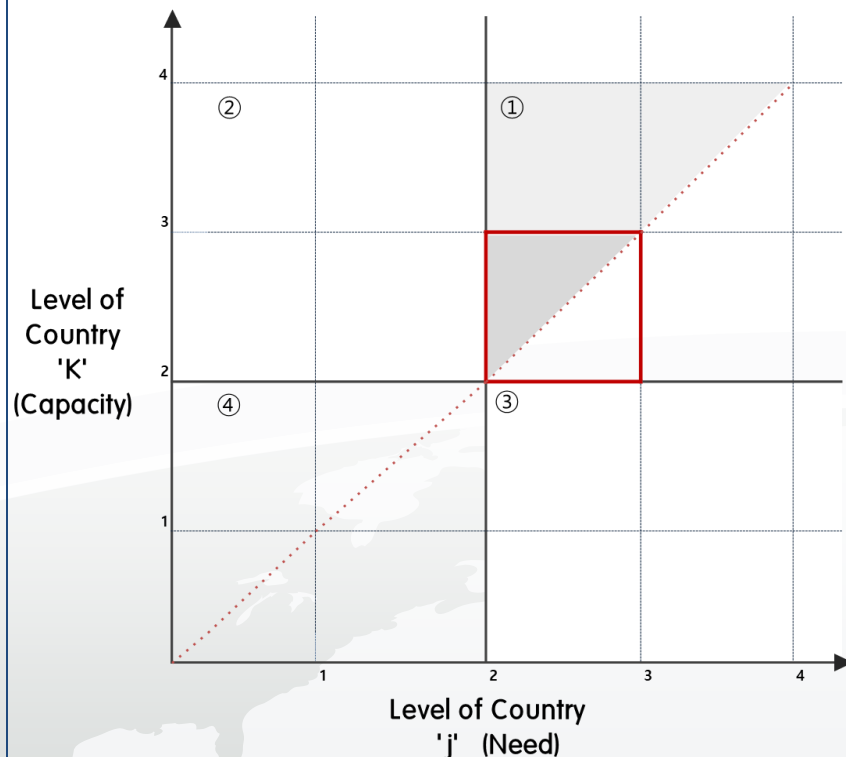
-  1: Poverty
-  2: Food
-  3: Health
-  4: Education
-  5: Gender Equality
-  6: Water
-  7: Energy
-  8: Economy
-  9: Infrastructure
-  10: Inequality
-  11: Cities
-  12: Sustainable Production
-  13: Climate
-  14: Oceans
-  15: Biodiversity
-  16: Institutions
-  17: Implementation

— Levels of achievement to be attained by 2030



3. Data Analysis and Framework

Analytical Framework: SDG Partnership Space



SDG Partnership Index based on relative distance ratio; Q is quartile Rank for k and j country.

SDG partnership index identify space of which and who one can better lead to the partnership.

$$SDG_{kj}^s = Q_k^s / Q_j^s \rightarrow SDG_{kj} = \Sigma_j SDG_{kj}^s$$

① Panel 1 (both country Q2~4): Priority SDG Partnership space

'K' country (high), 'J' country (high)

- left-hand side of 45 line: K-led SDG partnership space
- Right-hand side of 45 line: J-led SDG partnership space

※ Red-squared space (both Q2~3): Joint SDG partnership space

② Panel 2 (K stands Q2~4, J stands Q1~4):

'K' country (High), 'j' country (Low)

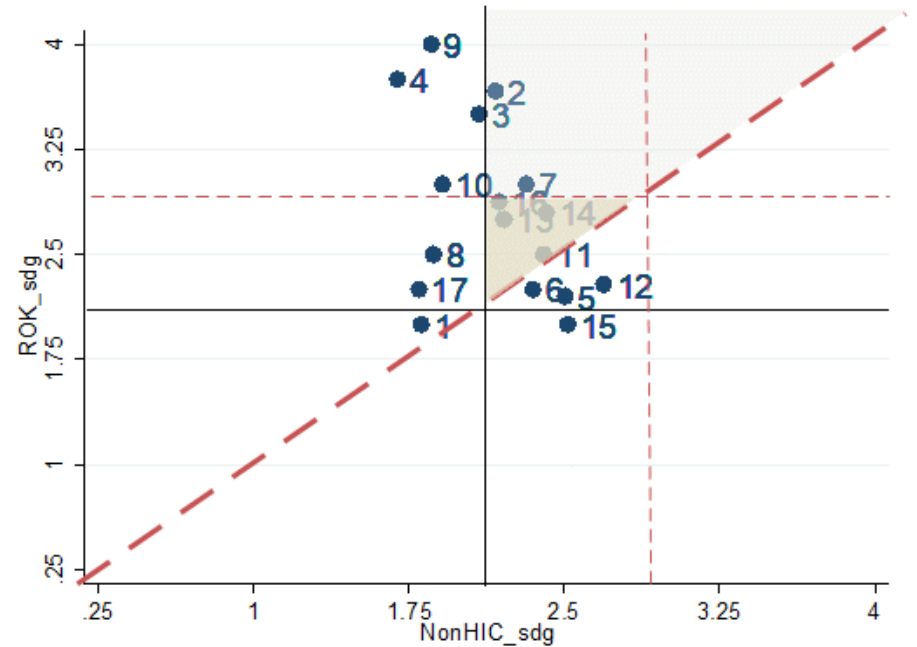
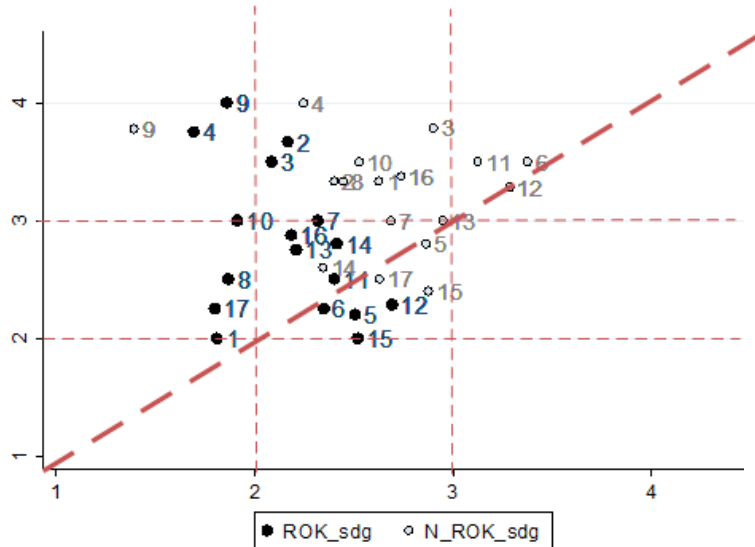
- 'K' can help 'J' (in an unilateral way)

③ & ④ Panel 3 and 4 (K and J both stand Q1~2):

- Reserved space

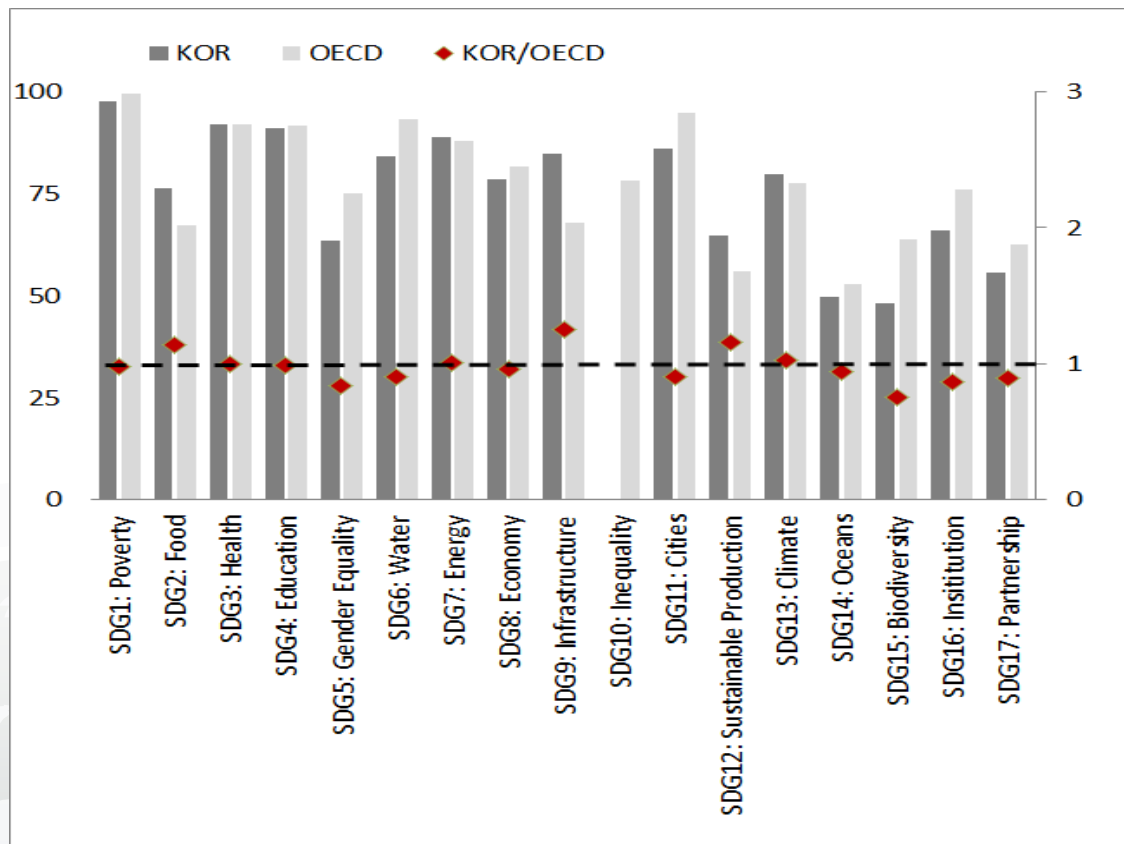
3. Data Analysis and Framework

SDG Partnership Space: ROK vs. World



4. Data Analysis

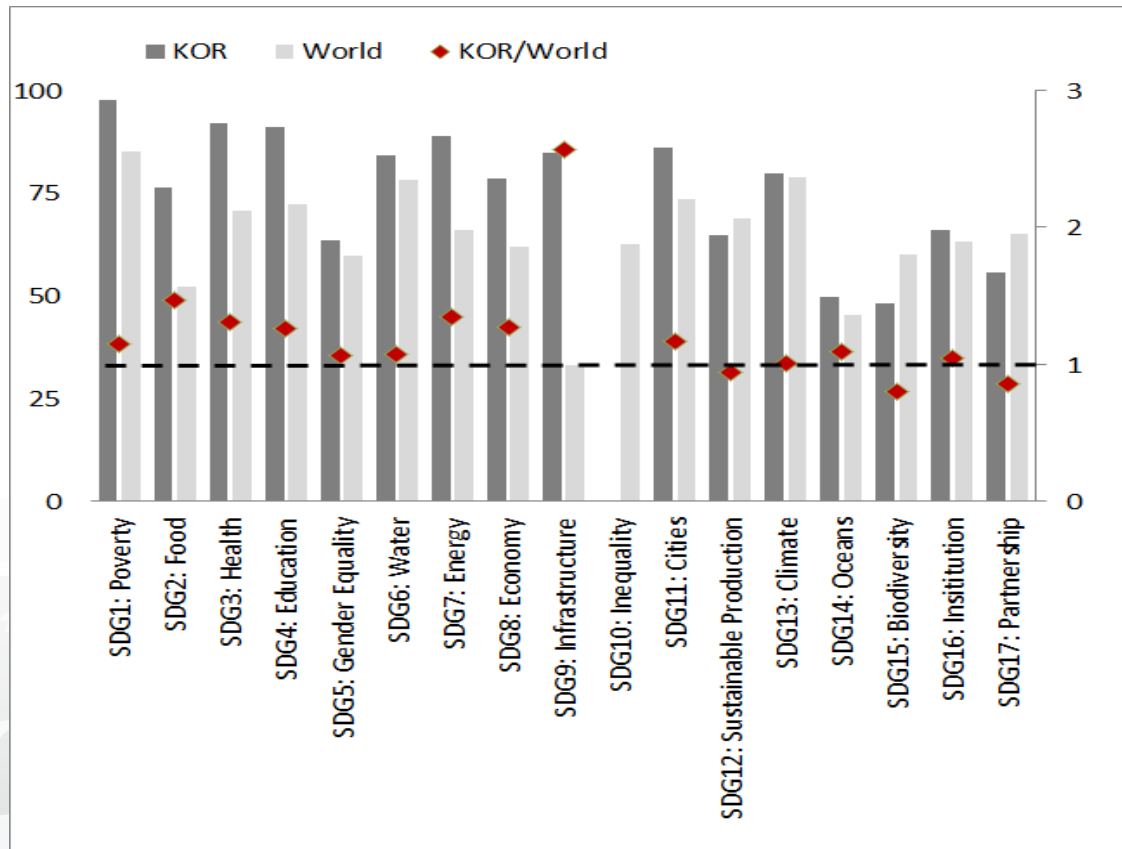
OECD vs. ROK on SDGs



Source: Author's based on SDSN dataset

4. Data Analysis

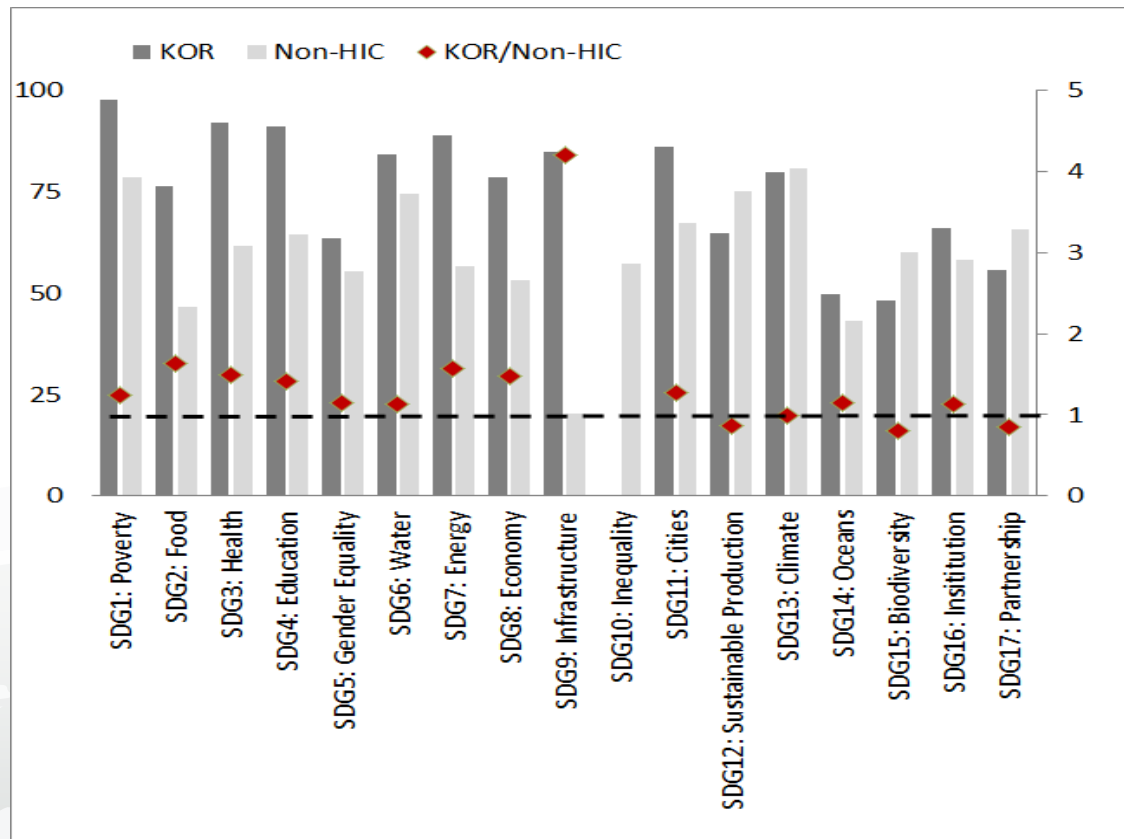
World vs. ROK on SDGs



Source: Author's based on SDSN dataset

4. Data Analysis

Developing Countries vs. ROK on SDGs



Source: Author's based on SDSN dataset

4. SDG Partnership Index

5. SDG Partnership (Priority Group and Goals)

1. SDG Partnership (e.g. Priority Partners for ROK base on the analysis Top 10)

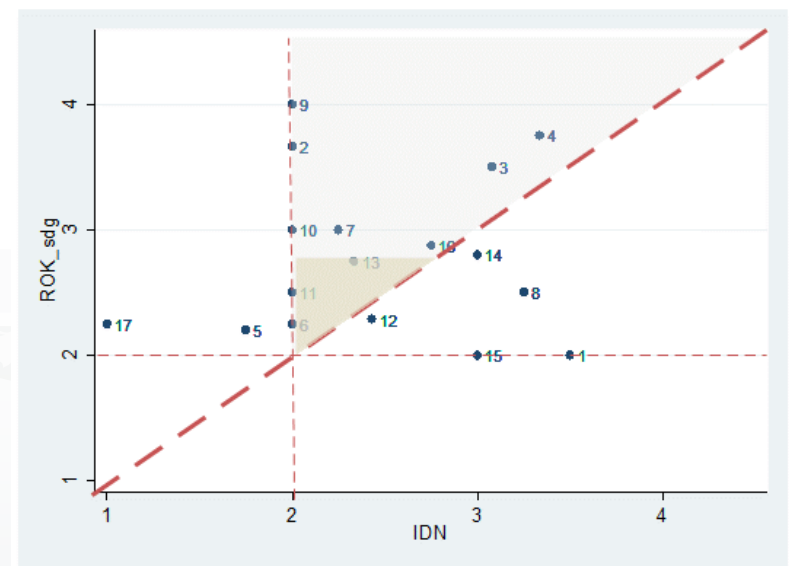
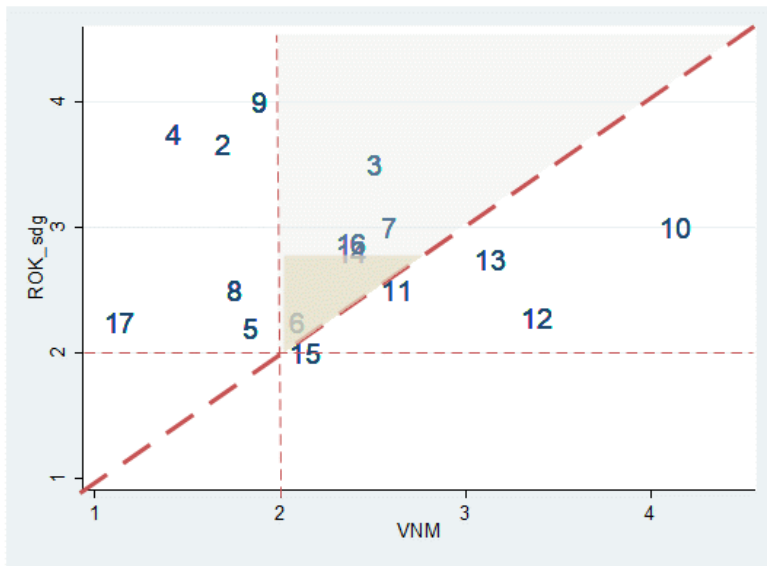
Country Name	ISO Code	SDG Partnership	Weighted by			KSP (06~17)	Korea's Priority Group
			Trade	ODA	FDI		
Vietnam	VNM	3	1	1	2	13	1
Philippines	PHL	3	3	6	11	2	1
Indonesia	IDN	3	4	12	9	10	1
Thailand	THA	3	7	48	7	2	0
Egypt	EGY	3	12	47	30	4	0
Uzbekistan	UZB	3	15	22	21	10	1
Iraq	IRQ	3	16	25	10	1	0
Bangladesh	BGD	3	17	4	15	4	1
Nigeria	NGA	3	18	40	16	0	0
Colombia	COL	3	19	21	20	5	1

4. SDG Partnership Index

5. SDG Partnership (Priority Group and Goals)

2. SDG Partnership (e.g. Priority Goals for ROK with Selected Partners)

Asia : Vietnam, Indonesia

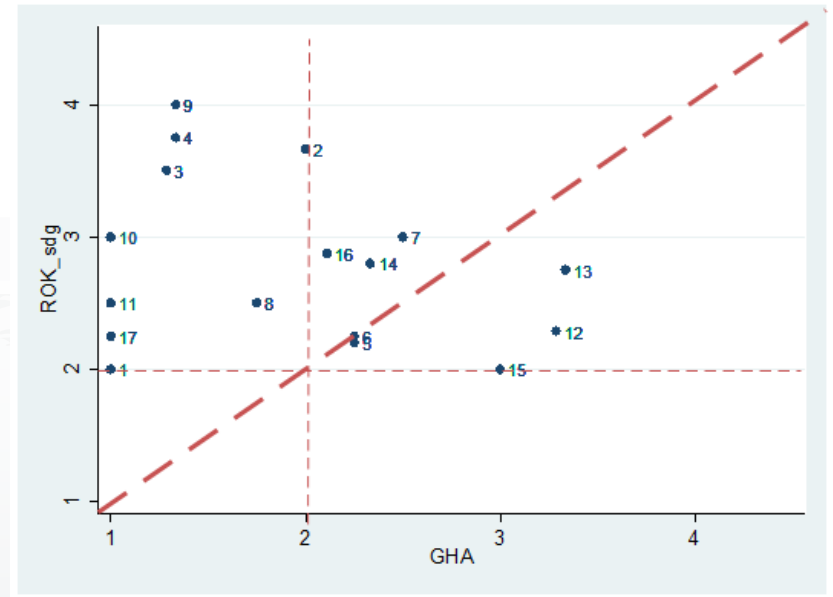
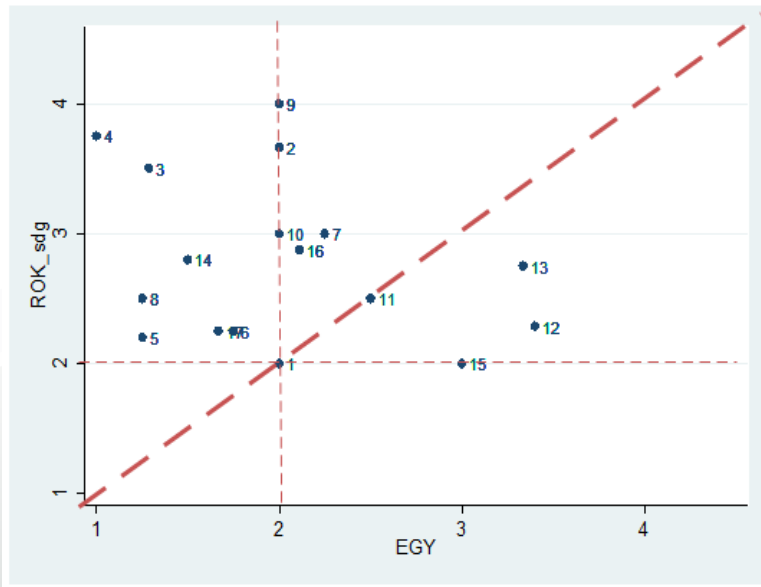


4. SDG Partnership Index

5. SDG Partnership (Priority Group and Goals)

3. SDG Partnership (e.g. Priority Goals for ROK with Selected Partners)

Africa: Egypt and Ghana





Q & A

Discussions