

# Agenda 2030

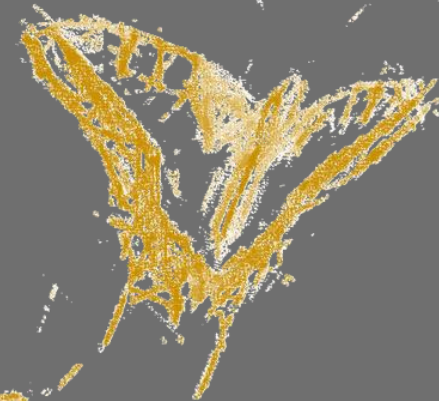
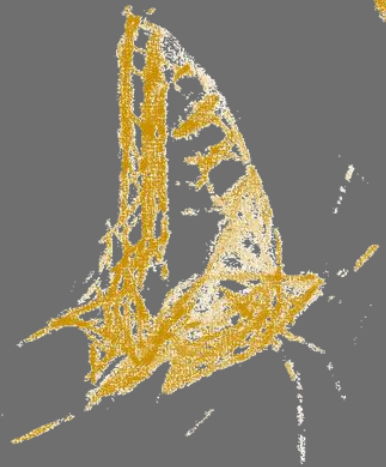
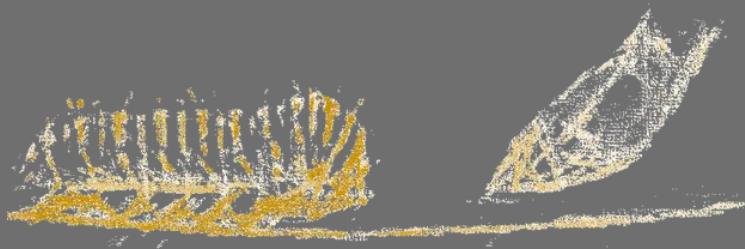
for a social, economic and ecological  
transformation

International Development Cooperation for  
implementing the Agenda 2030 with a focus  
on SDGs 1&2

by Vincent Gruendler, M.Sc. pol.sc.

Oct. 2022

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Von: <http://mediainpact.org/production/callaloo>

# International Development Cooperation for implementing the Agenda 2030 with a focus on SDGs 1&2

Online workshop, 12<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2022 at Zhejiang University, commissioned by Hans Seidl Foundation



**Facilitator:** Vincent Gruendler

**What I do:** Transformation researcher, facilitator, systemic coach & consultant under the name of One World Consultants (since 2003)

**Background:** Political scientist, global citizen, human rights activist with NGOs/CSOs, senior programme manager GIZ (2001-03), for GIZ, Ministries (AA, BMZ, BMEL), UN-agencies, NGOs, Political Foundations (i.e. Hans Seidl Foundation)

**Main sectors:** HCD (human capacity development) incl. transformational ToT/F4F leadership programmes, curriculum development, TVET/CBET, good governance, implementing/monitoring Agenda 2030

**Regional experience:** Asia: Armenia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Tadjikistan, Thailand, Vietnam (since 1992)

Africa: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Somaliland, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia (since 2001)

*total >6 years working experience in Africa/Asia/Latin America*

**My motivation ...**

# Presentation Overview

## Main **topics**:

- # International Development Cooperation (IDC): definition, objectives, perspectives
- # Short Introduction to SDGs #1: No Poverty; and #2: No Hunger
  
- # Different approaches, priorities, interests in IDC – China, USA, Germany, EU, etc.

# A few thoughts...



Always talking about development, but ....

# Talking about development, but in which direction and how ...



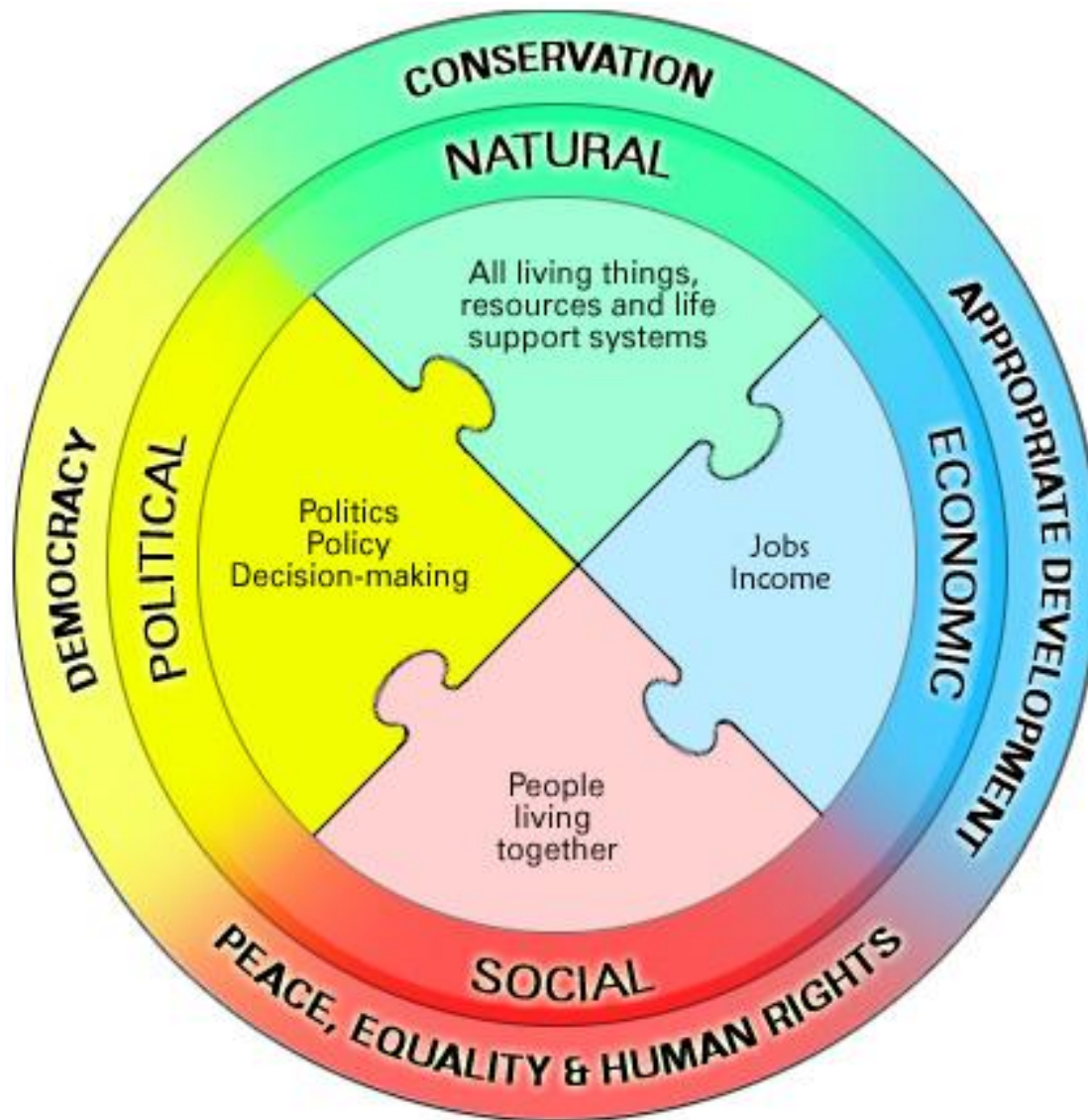
Images designed by pch.vector / Freepik

## Definition Development Policy

Development policy refers to all **political**, **economic** and **social** measures taken by a donor country to achieve sustainable improvements in living conditions in developing and transition countries. Development policy is not a clearly defined field in its own right. However, since trade policy and agricultural policy also include development policy-related aspects, one of the main challenges is how to coordinate all sub-policy areas into a coherent whole (**coherence**).

Source: [https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/en/documents/publikationen/Diverses/199148-abc-entwicklungspolitik\\_EN.pdf](https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/en/documents/publikationen/Diverses/199148-abc-entwicklungspolitik_EN.pdf)

# Development Policy Dimensions



source: IUCN - Sustainable Development

# Origin of “development”

History of the term „development“

- Etymologically: "unroll, unfold" → neutral
- 18th/19th c. „age of enlightenment“ → need for reforms → assessment

After WW II, context of beginning cold war: Truman-doctrine:

*„making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of **underdeveloped areas**“ (President Truman **1949**)*

“Development“ = (?) western construction

Criticism of “Post-development”: neocolonialism, cultural imperialism



# How to measure “development”?

We “pretend” to measure development using Indicators

What are indicators ?

- Show in a simplified way the situation within a complex system
- Can be quantitative or qualitative
- They need interpretation, they are subjective



About measuring development

- Basic problem:  
no universally valid definition of development
- Instruments / indicators that measure development  
reflect the underlying development paradigm
- Methodological problems:  
data availability and quality



***„We measure what we value and  
we value what we measure.“***

(Source: Meadows 1998)

Photos: Martina Pletsch-Betancourt (2019)

# Selection of common indexes

Human Development Index (HDI) - UNDP

World Hunger Index (WHI) - Welthungerhilfe

Gender Inequality Index (GII) - UNDP

Overall Global Gender Gap Index (GPI) – World Bank

Freedom in the World Index - Freedom House

Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI)

Corruption perception Index (CPI) - Transparency International

14.10.2022

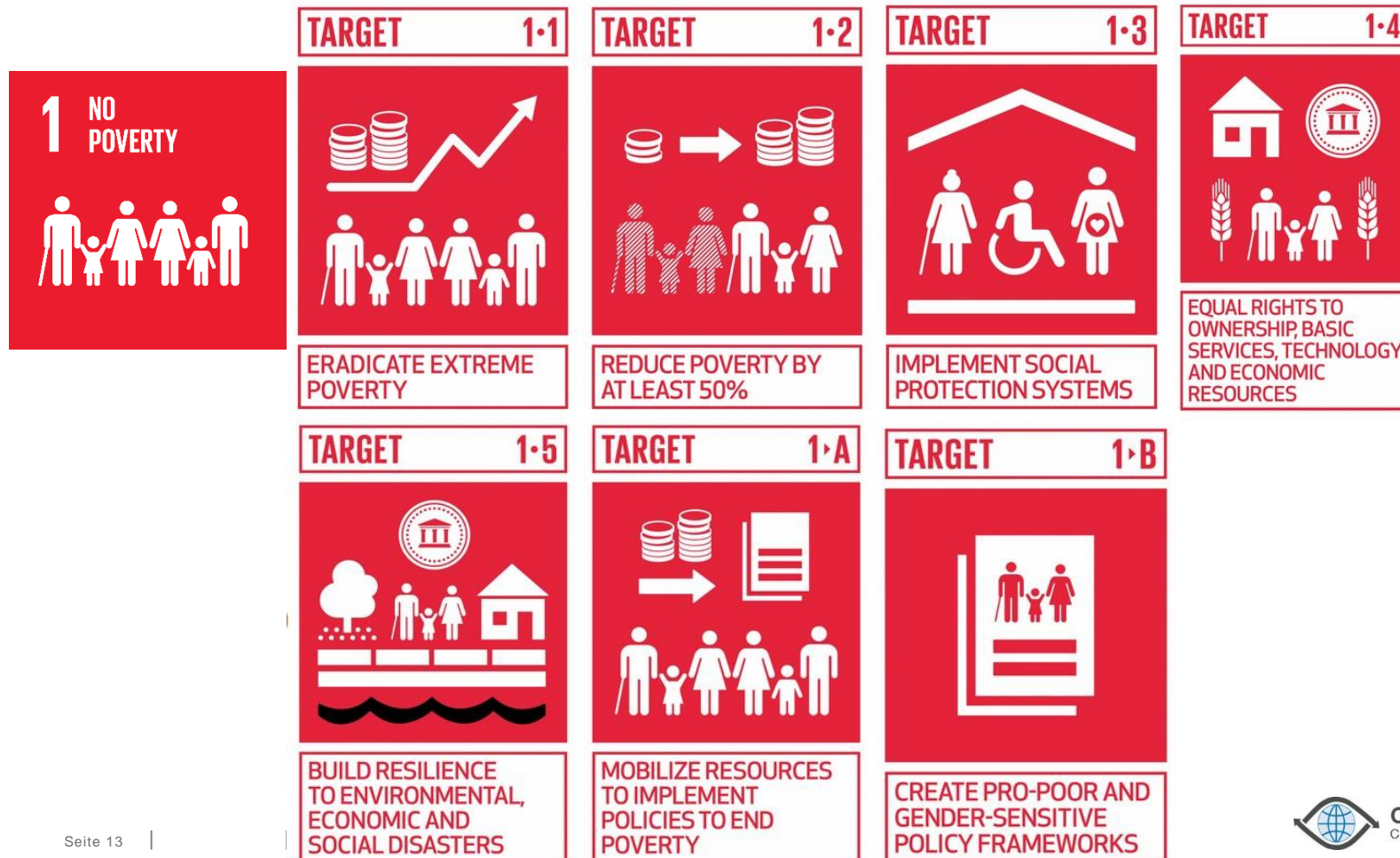
Fragile State Index - Fund for Peace

Happy Planet Index - New Economics Foundation

### **3. Focus on SDGs #1 No Poverty & #2: No Hunger**

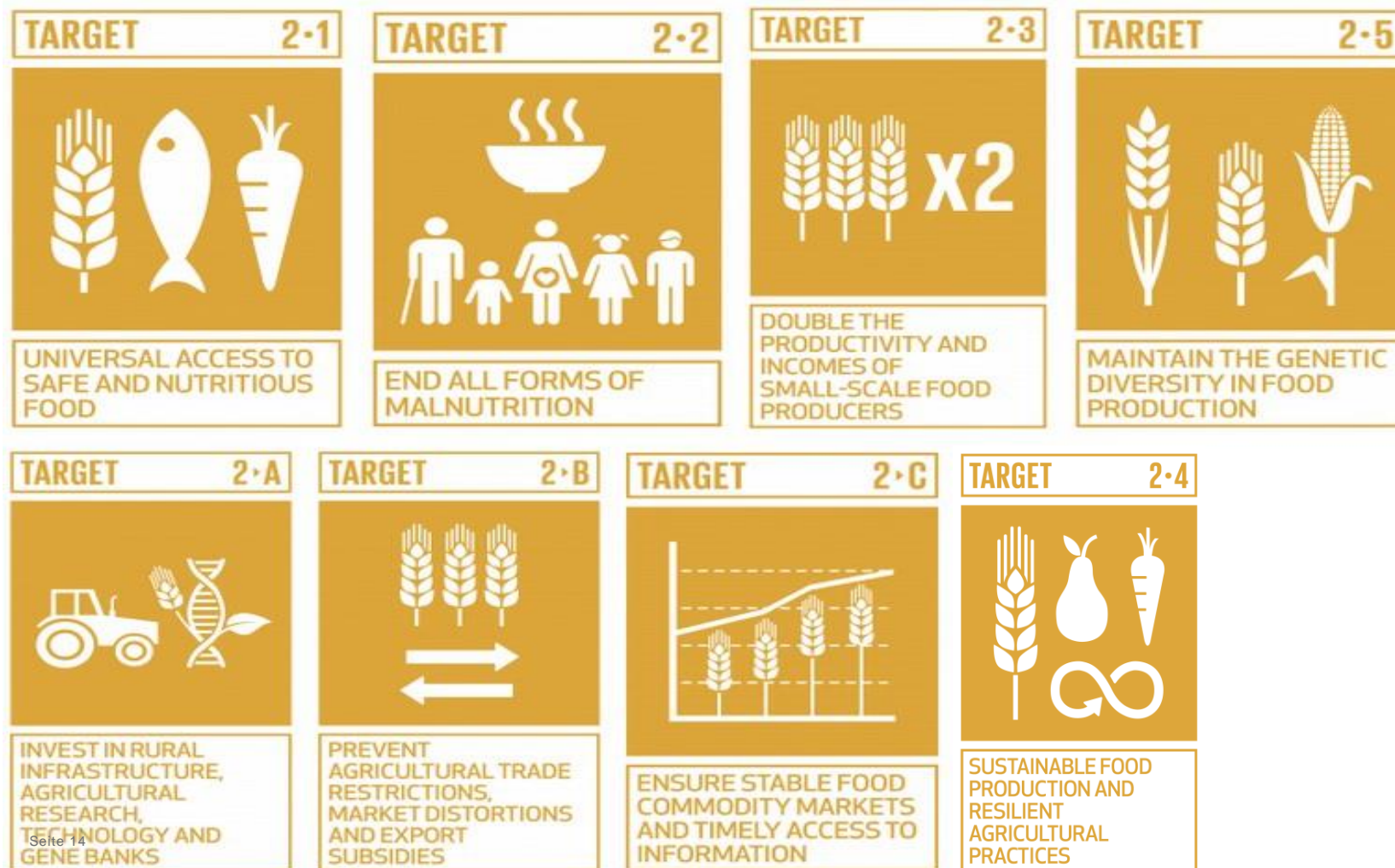
# SDG # 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1 is made up of seven targets and 14 indicators. It covers not only income-based measures of poverty (1.1, 1.2) but also other dimensions (1.2), including access to social protection (1.3) and basic services (1.4), economic resources (1.4), and resilience (1.5). The two means of implementation indicators focus on the mobilization of resources (1.A) and the development of pro-poor and gender-sensitive policies (1.B).



## SDG # 2: Ending Hunger, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

SDG 2 – has a monitoring framework made up of eight targets and 13 indicators. This goal highlights the interlinkages between food security (Target 2.1), nutrition (2.1, 2.2), rural–transformation (2.3) and sustainable agriculture (2.4, 2.5). SDGs 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere) and 2 are very closely interlinked through the elements of rural transformation and sustainable agriculture.



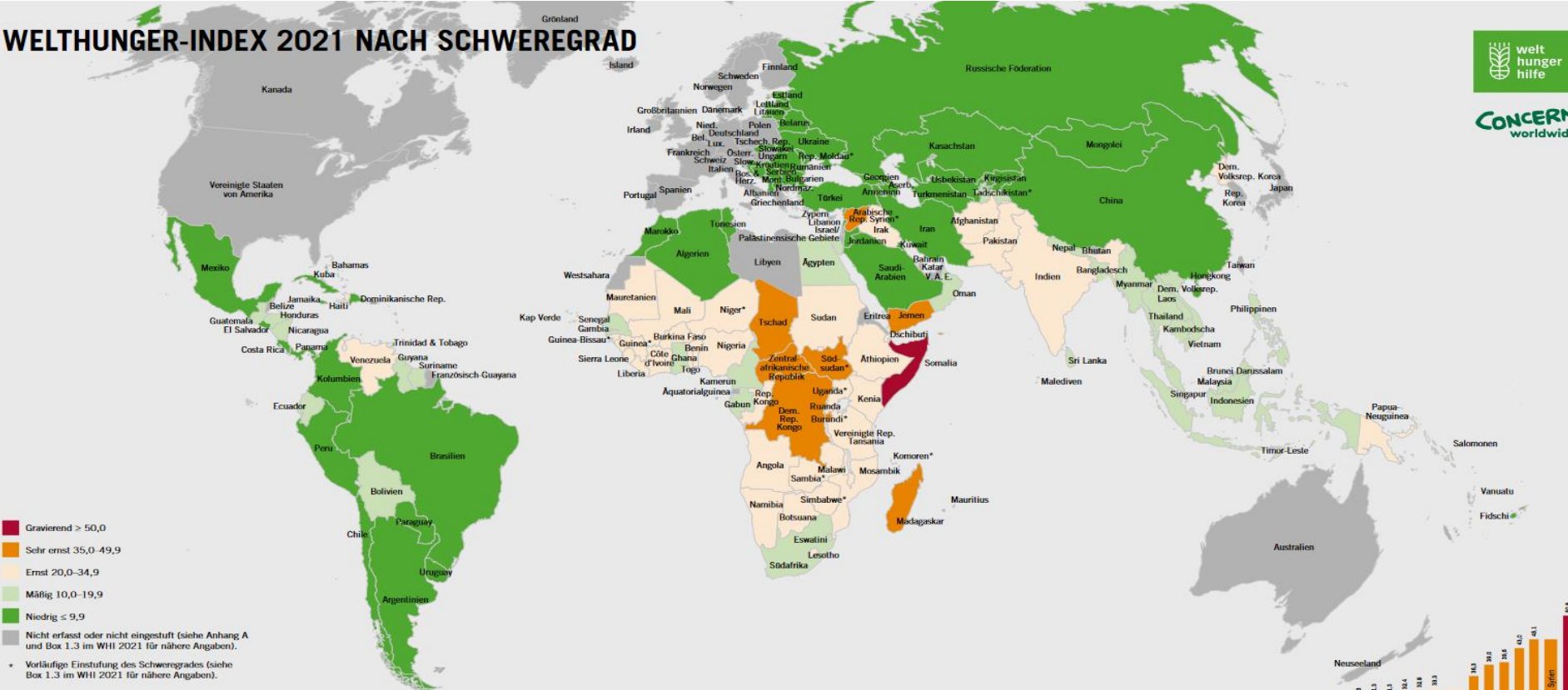


Farmer in Nyala, Sudan. Photo: UN Photo/Fred Noy

# Where are we in ending hunger?



## WELTHUNGER-INDEX 2021 NACH SCHWEREGRAD



- Gravierend > 50,0
- Sehr ernst 35,0-49,9
- Ernst 20,0-34,9
- Mäßig 10,0-19,9
- Niedrig < 9,9
- Nicht erfasst oder nicht eingestuft (siehe Anhang A und Box 1.3 im WHI 2021 für nähere Angaben).
- \* Vorläufige Einstufung des Schweregrades (siehe Box 1.3 im WHI 2021 für nähere Angaben).

<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/>

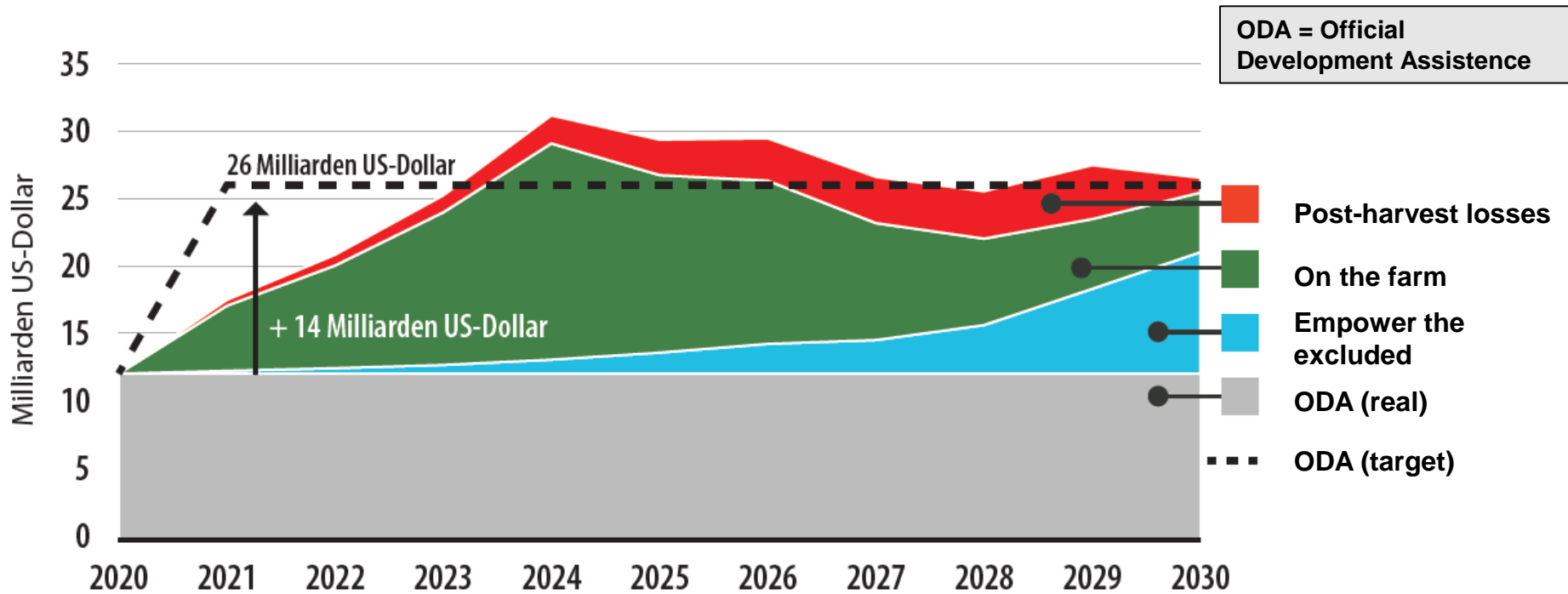


Quelle: die Autor\*innen.  
 Anmerkung: Dem WHI 2021 liegen zum Anteil der Unterernährten Daten aus dem Zeitraum 2018 bis 2020 zugrunde, Daten zur Wachstumsverzögerung und Auszehrung bei Kindern stammen aus dem jüngsten Jahr im Zeitraum 2016 bis 2020, für das Daten vorliegen; Daten zur Kindersterblichkeit stammen aus dem Jahr 2019. Für Länder, zu denen keine Daten vorliegen, für bestimmte einkommensstarke Länder, für Länder mit einer geringen Bevölkerungszahl sowie für nicht unabhängige Territorien wurden keine WHI Werte berechnet; für weitere Angaben dazu siehe Anhang A. Die in dieser Karte abgebildeten Grenzen und Ländernamen stellen keine offizielle Stellungnahme oder Anerkennung vonseiten der Welthungerhilfe (WHH) oder Concern Worldwide dar.  
 Engliedene Zitiervweise: K. von Grebner, J. Bernstein, D. Smith, C. Delgado, M. Weimers, T. Schiffer, A. Hanano, D. Towey, R. Ni Chéilleachair, C. Foley, S. Gitter, K. Ekstrom und H. Fritschel. 2021. „Abbildung 1.6: Welthunger-Index 2021 nach Schweregrad.“ Karte im Welthunger-Index 2021. Hunger und Konflikte: Ernährungssysteme verändern, Frieden fördern. Bonn: Welthungerhilfe; Dublin: Concern Worldwide.

# Can the world afford ending hunger?

All donors spend an average of 12 billion US-Dollar per year, half of what is needed to end hunger by the year 2030.

FIGURE 4. THE FUNDING GAP OVER TIME AND BY CATEGORY OF INTERVENTION





# What are effective interventions for ending hunger?



## Empower the Excluded

Interventions related to social protection, institutions such as farmers' organizations, and education through vocational training.



## On the Farm

Interventions provided directly to farmers, including farm inputs, R&D, improved livestock feed, and irrigation infrastructure.



## Food on the Move

Interventions to reduce post-harvest losses, including storage, to improve returns from sales, and to support the mix of services provided by SMEs, such as cooperatives, traders, and processors.

# How is Zimbabwe doing on SDGs 1 & 2?

## Presentation by Eric



Photo: Harare suburbs, Zimbabwe

# Characteristics of international development organisations

- Forum to discuss policy development principles
- Joint development of international standards for economic, social and environmental policies
- Coordinated planning and implementation of bigger programmes
- International organisations are financed by member countries (voluntary or compulsory)
- Control mechanisms for evaluation and accountability
- Coordination of diverse interests is needed

# Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

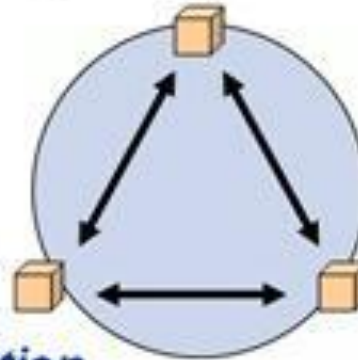
| COUNTRY  | YEAR OF ACCESSION |      |  |         |      |   |             |      |  |                 |      |
|--|-------------------|------|--|---------|------|---|-------------|------|--|-----------------|------|
|   | AUSTRALIA         | 1971 |   | FRANCE  | 1961 |   | KOREA       | 1996 |   | PORTUGAL        | 1961 |
|   | AUSTRIA           | 1961 |   | GERMANY | 1961 |   | LATVIA      | 2016 |   | SLOVAK REPUBLIC | 2000 |
|   | BELGIUM           | 1961 |   | GREECE  | 1961 |   | LITHUANIA   | 2018 |   | SLOVENIA        | 2010 |
|   | CANADA            | 1961 |   | HUNGARY | 1996 |   | LUXEMBOURG  | 1961 |   | SPAIN           | 1961 |
|   | CHILE             | 2010 |   | ICELAND | 1961 |   | MEXICO      | 1994 |   | SWEDEN          | 1961 |
|   | CZECH REPUBLIC    | 1995 |   | IRELAND | 1961 |   | NETHERLANDS | 1961 |   | SWITZERLAND     | 1961 |
|   | DENMARK           | 1961 |   | ISRAEL  | 2010 |   | NEW ZEALAND | 1973 |   | TURKEY          | 1961 |
|   | ESTONIA           | 2010 |   | ITALY   | 1962 |   | NORWAY      | 1961 |   | UNITED KINGDOM  | 1961 |
|  | FINLAND           | 1969 |  | JAPAN   | 1964 |  | POLAND      | 1996 |  | UNITED STATES   | 1961 |

- 36 member countries
- Goal: Financial stability for economic development and employment

## Council

### *Oversight and strategic direction*

Representatives of member countries and of the European Commission;  
chaired by the Secretary-General; decisions taken by consensus



## Committees

### *Discussion and implementation*

Representatives of member countries and of countries with Observer status work with the OECD Secretariat on specific issues

## Secretariat

### *Analysis and proposals*

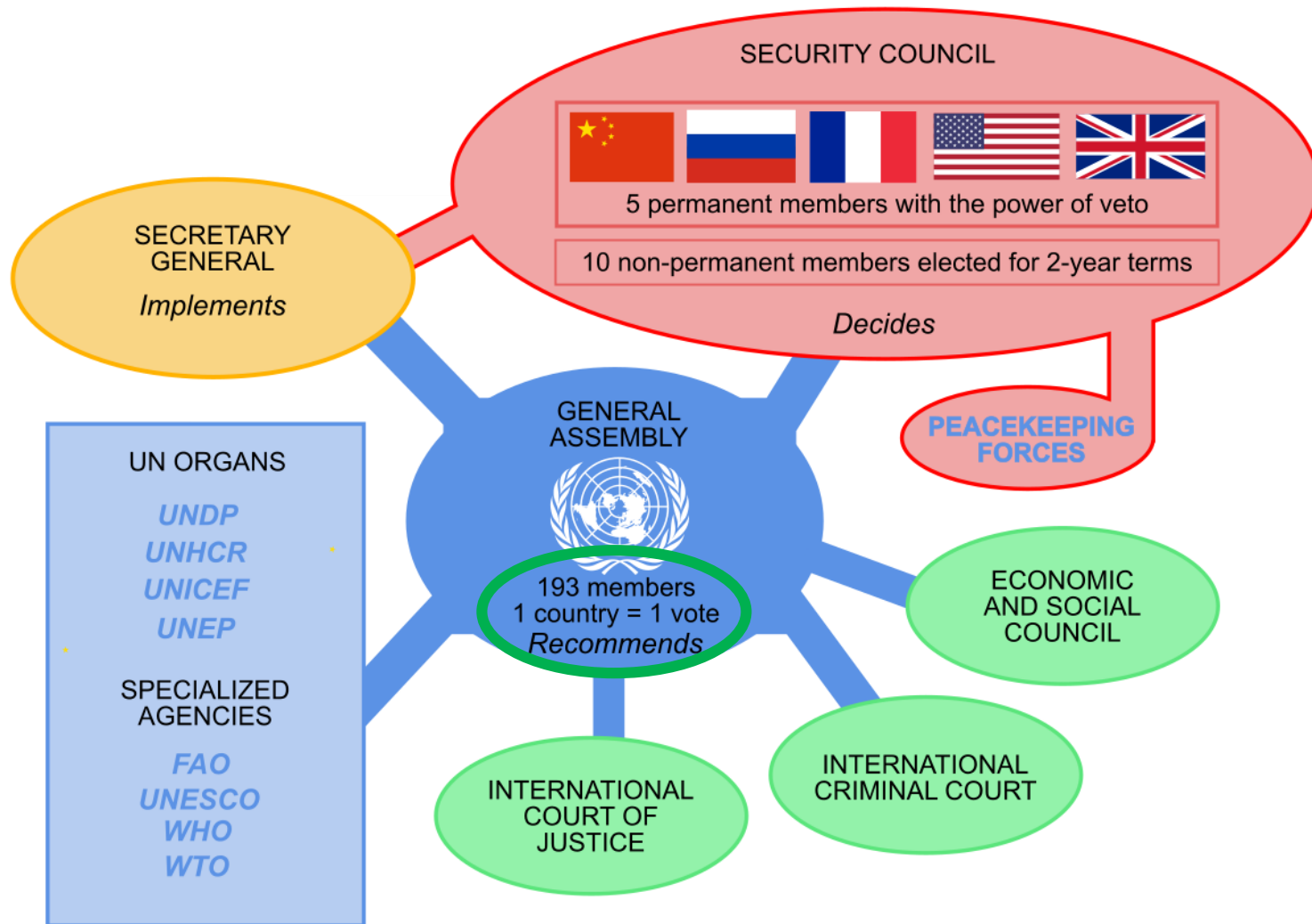
Secretary-General  
Deputy Secretaries-General  
Directorates

# Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

## **DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC):**

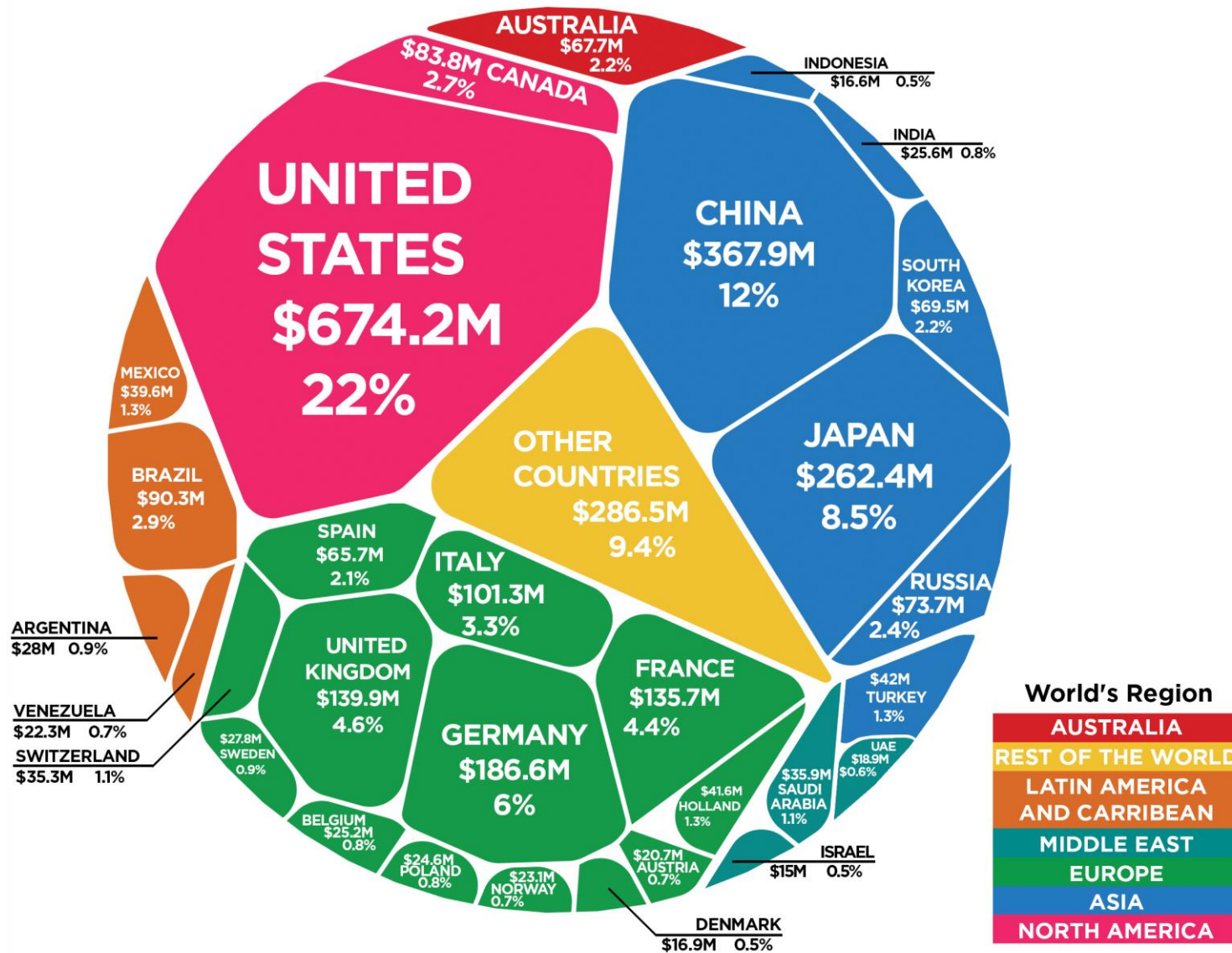
- Defines quality standards for development cooperation
- Executes standardized peer reviews

# The UN system



# United Nations Budget Contributions by Country 2019

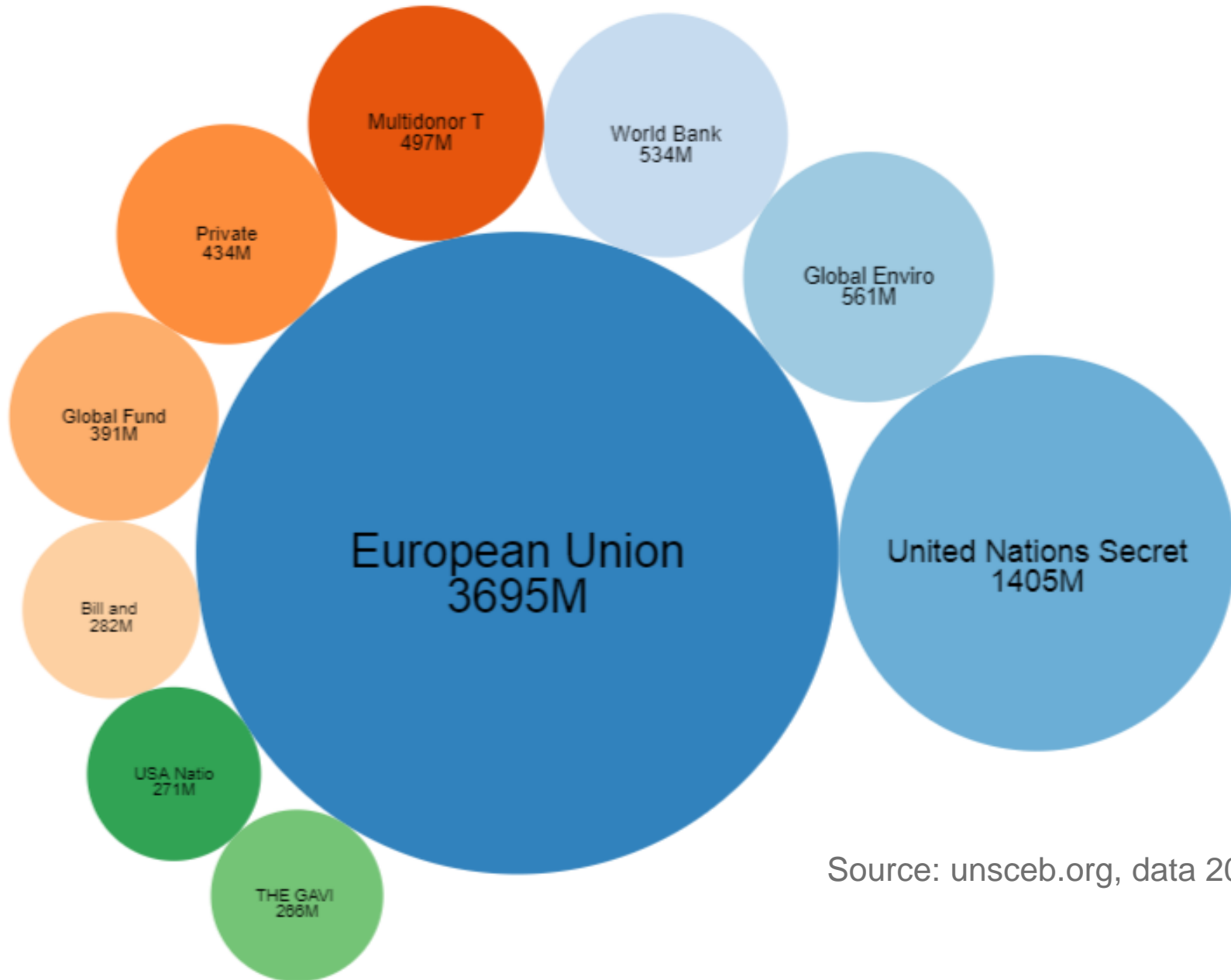
## Gross Contribution & Percentage Share



### Article and Sources:

<https://howmuch.net/articles/united-nations-budget-contributions-by-country-2019>  
 UN-<https://undocs.org/en/ST/ADM/SER.B/992>

# Top 10 non-government donors



Source: [unsceb.org](http://unsceb.org), data 2018



## Top 10 non-government donors in 2018

| Year | Donor  | Revenue       |
|------|--|---------------|
| 2018 | European Union   | 3,694,709,645 |
| 2018 | United Nations Secretariat Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | 1,405,068,202 |
| 2018 | Global Environment Facility (thru UNDP or UNEP)                                | 561,438,891   |
| 2018 | World Bank   | 533,570,748   |
| 2018 | Multidonor Trust Funds   | 496,954,482   |
| 2018 | Private  | 433,513,417   |
| 2018 | Global Fund to Fight   | 391,116,394   |
| 2018 | Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation  | 281,724,258   |
| 2018 | USA National Committee   | 270,640,218   |
| 2018 | THE GAVI ALLIANCE  | 266,014,192   |

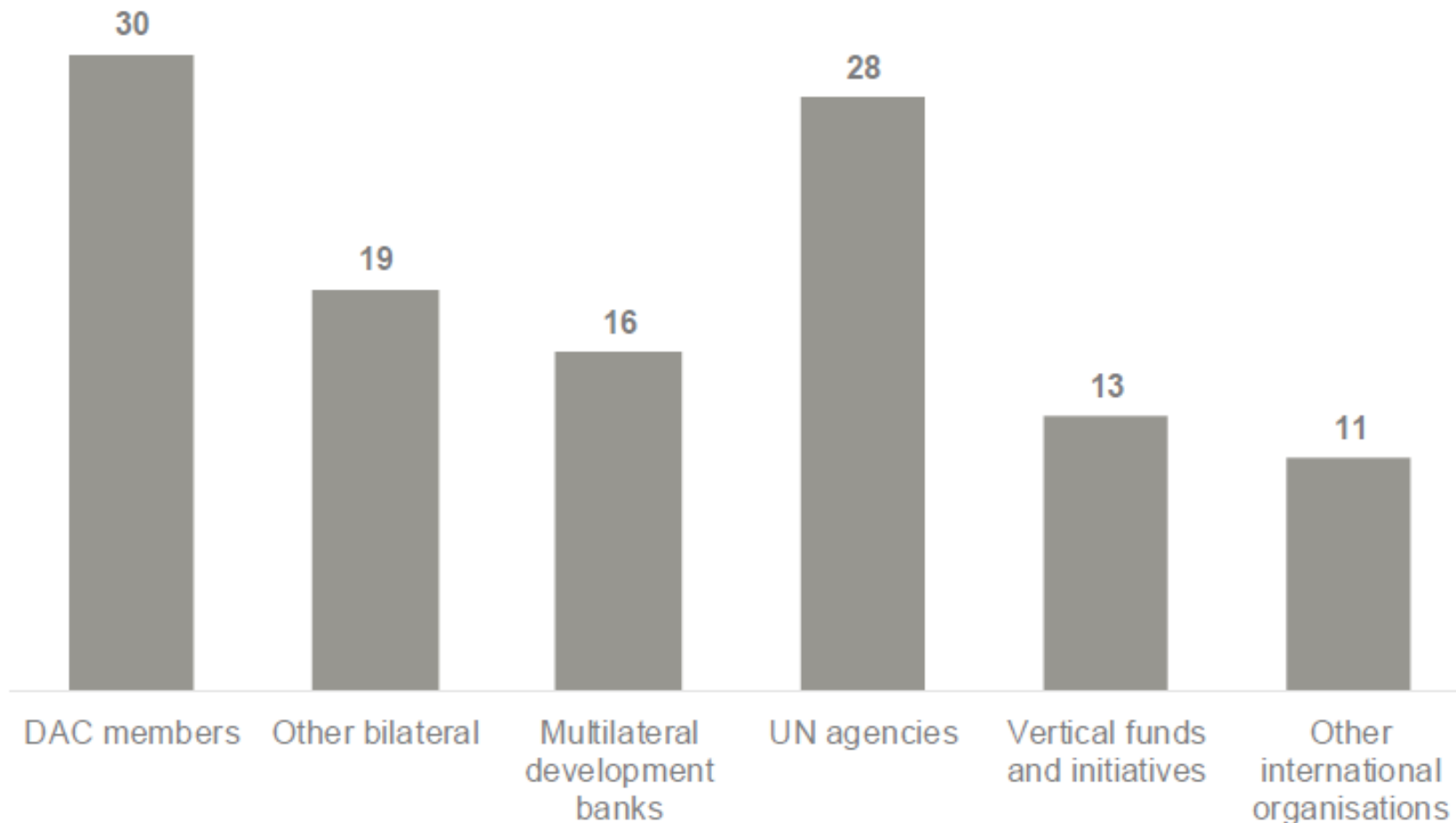
## Number of development partners by type of partner



Global Partnership  
for Effective Development  
Co-operation

### Making Development Co-operation More Effective

2019 PROGRESS REPORT



Notes: "DAC members" include 29 bilateral member countries and the European Union. "Other bilateral" includes all bilateral partners that are not part of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). "Other international organisations" are those that are not multilateral development banks, United Nations (UN) agencies or vertical funds/initiatives.



# What counts as ODA ?

ODA = Official development assistance





# THE COMMITMENT TO DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2021

The Commitment to Development Index ranks 40 of the world's most powerful countries on their dedication to policies that affect more than five billion people living in poorer nations.

Website: [www.cgdev.org/cdi#/](http://www.cgdev.org/cdi#/)



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| Rank ↓ | Score | OVERALL      | Development Finance ? | Exchange ? |           |       | Global Public Goods ? |        |          |            |
|--------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|--------|----------|------------|
|        |       |              | DEVELOPMENT FINANCE   | INVESTMENT | MIGRATION | TRADE | ENVIRONMENT           | HEALTH | SECURITY | TECHNOLOGY |
| 28     | 38    | South Africa | 51%                   | 37%        | 35%       | 37%   | 61%                   | 25%    | 84%      | 61%        |
| 31     | 21    | Brazil       | 42%                   | 55%        | 30%       | 3%    | 80%                   | 0%     | 58%      | 36%        |
| 36     | 11    | China        | 3%                    | 18%        | 0%        | 42%   | 79%                   | 41%    | 38%      | 40%        |
| 37     | 10    | Russia       | 40%                   | 17%        | 7%        | 31%   | 55%                   | 38%    | 24%      | 47%        |
| 40     | 0     | India        | 3%                    | 25%        | 5%        | 0%    | 90%                   | 13%    | 45%      | 20%        |

# Group Work: Development Cooperation – topics and interests

Each group works on a country case on the following guiding questions:

1. Which development topics/priorities are in the foreground?
2. Which interests are behind this?
3. Where do you see consistencies or discrepancies with the SDGs?

Group 1: China

Group 2: USA

Group 3: Germany

Group 4: Japan

Group 5: Sweden

Where you find information on your country's IDC policy and performance:

Commitment to development index: [www.cgdev.org/cdi#/](http://www.cgdev.org/cdi#/)

Latest VNR report: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/#keyword>

GPEDC Effective Development Cooperation: <https://dashboard.effectivecooperation.org/partner>

Time: 15 minutes, then present your findings in short presentation, 1 PPT slide

# Agenda 2030

## A historical agreement



- **UNIVERSAL**
- **TRANSFORMATIVE**
- **RIGHTS-BASED**

- **Successor of the MDGs**
- **September 2015 – UN General assembly**
- **Consensus, signed by 193 countries**
- **International acceptance and shared responsibility for the implementation**
- **New cooperation partnerships**
- **The Vision: Transformation of our planet**
- **Goal: Sustainable development worldwide**

United Nations

A/RES/70/1



General Assembly

Distr.: General  
21 October 2015

Seventieth session  
Agenda items 15 and 116

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1)]

**70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

*The General Assembly*

Adopts the following outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda:

**Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

**Preamble**

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.



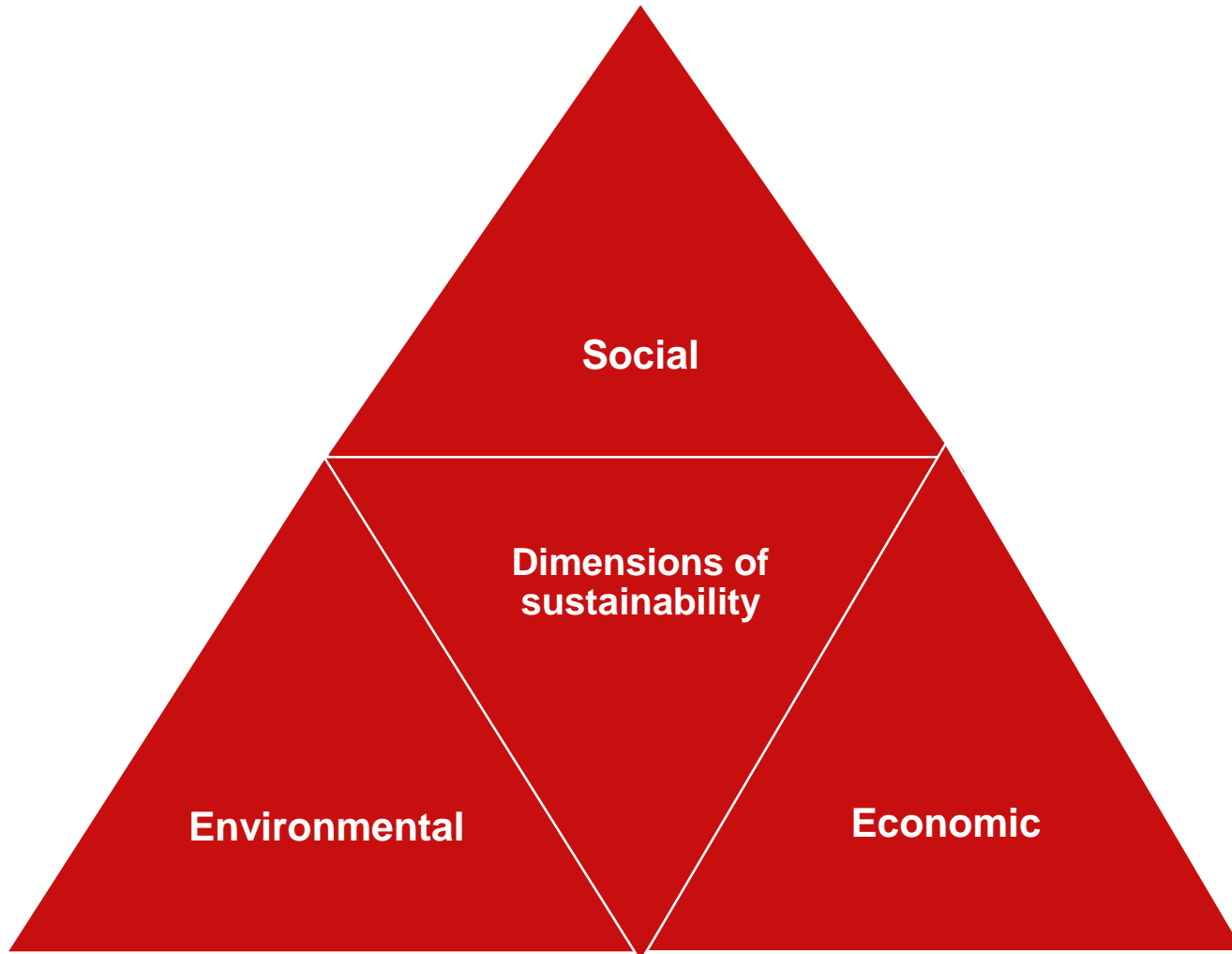
# Five dimensions of the Agenda 2030 („the 5Ps“)



- The 5Ps show the interrelationship between the goals
- **Focus of international development cooperation is guided by these five dimensions**

**When we refer to “sustainability”, we talk about 3 dimensions.  
The SDGs should balance these three dimensions**

Source: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/2030agenda-sdgs.html>





# 5 core principles for implementation



**Universality:** Goals apply for all countries – „developing countries,, emerging economies, industrialized countries.



**Integrated Approach:** The three dimensions of sustainability as well as positive and negative interdependencies among the goals are being considered.



**Leave no one behind:** Marginalized population groups are the focus.



**Shared responsibility:** Politics, civil society, economy and science are involved and contributing.



**Accountability:** The implementation of the Agenda 2030 is checked at national, regional and global level.



# Universality



## Goals apply for all countries: Global South and North

- In each country – also in China there is need for a sustainable development (Voluntary National Review reports 2016 & 2021)
- National own responsibility for development processes
- Adapt the Agenda 2030 to the national context
- Support of Development Cooperation Partner Countries for implementation of Agenda 2030

## China's VNR Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of  
the People's Republic of China  
June 2021



## Integrated Approach

## Integrated solutions!



- All 17 SDGs are integrated and indivisible
- Synergies and trade-offs between SDGs and Development Cooperation activities
- Overarching cooperation is needed: cooperation between policy fields and sectors



# Shared responsibility

Implementation of the Agenda 2030 requires the **participation of all relevant stakeholders!**

- Governments, private companies, civil society groups, citizens, science
- New forms of cooperation (for example Multistakeholder Partnerships)

## PARTNERS



civil society



private sector



public sector



academia

## COLLABORATION



long-term engagement and  
institutionalization

## GOAL



in order to contribute to the 2030 Agenda  
and the common good



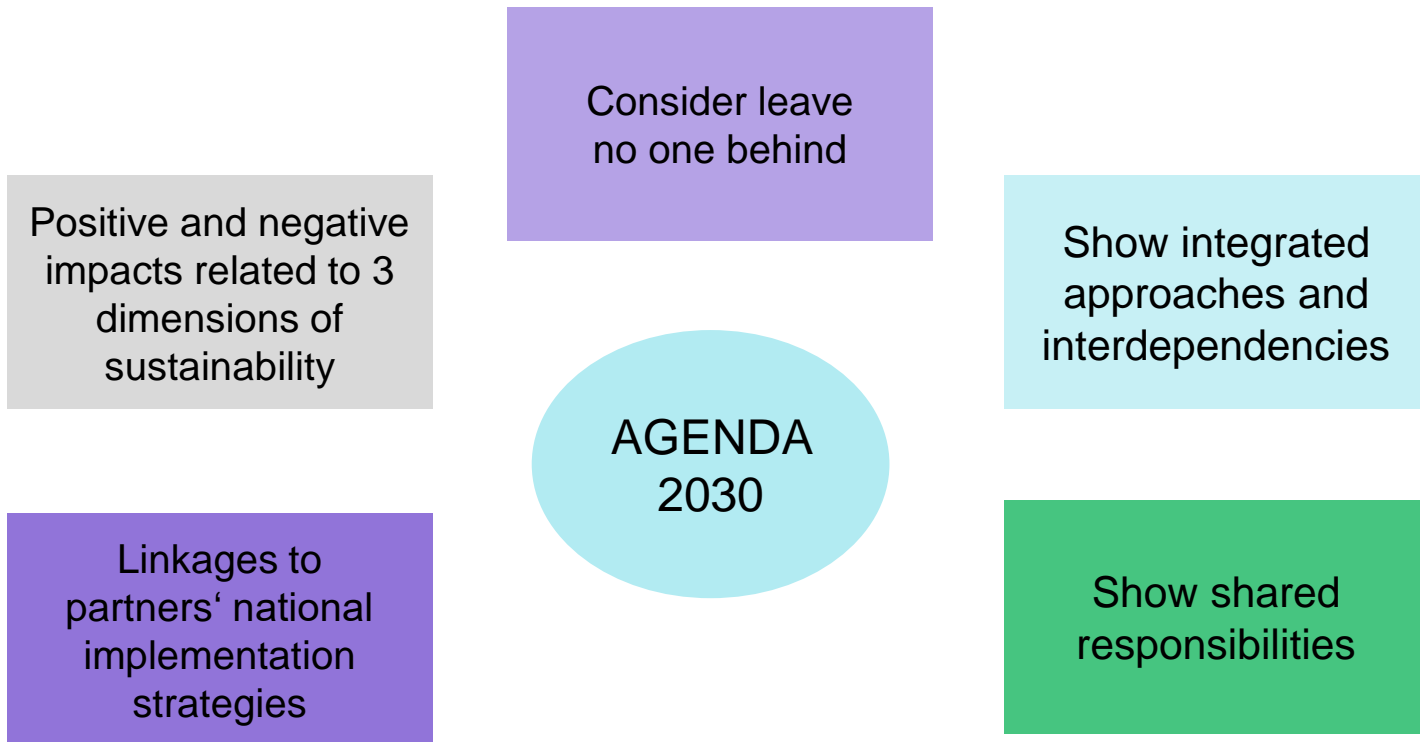
# Accountability

**Monitor and evaluate impacts, document and make available, transparent!**

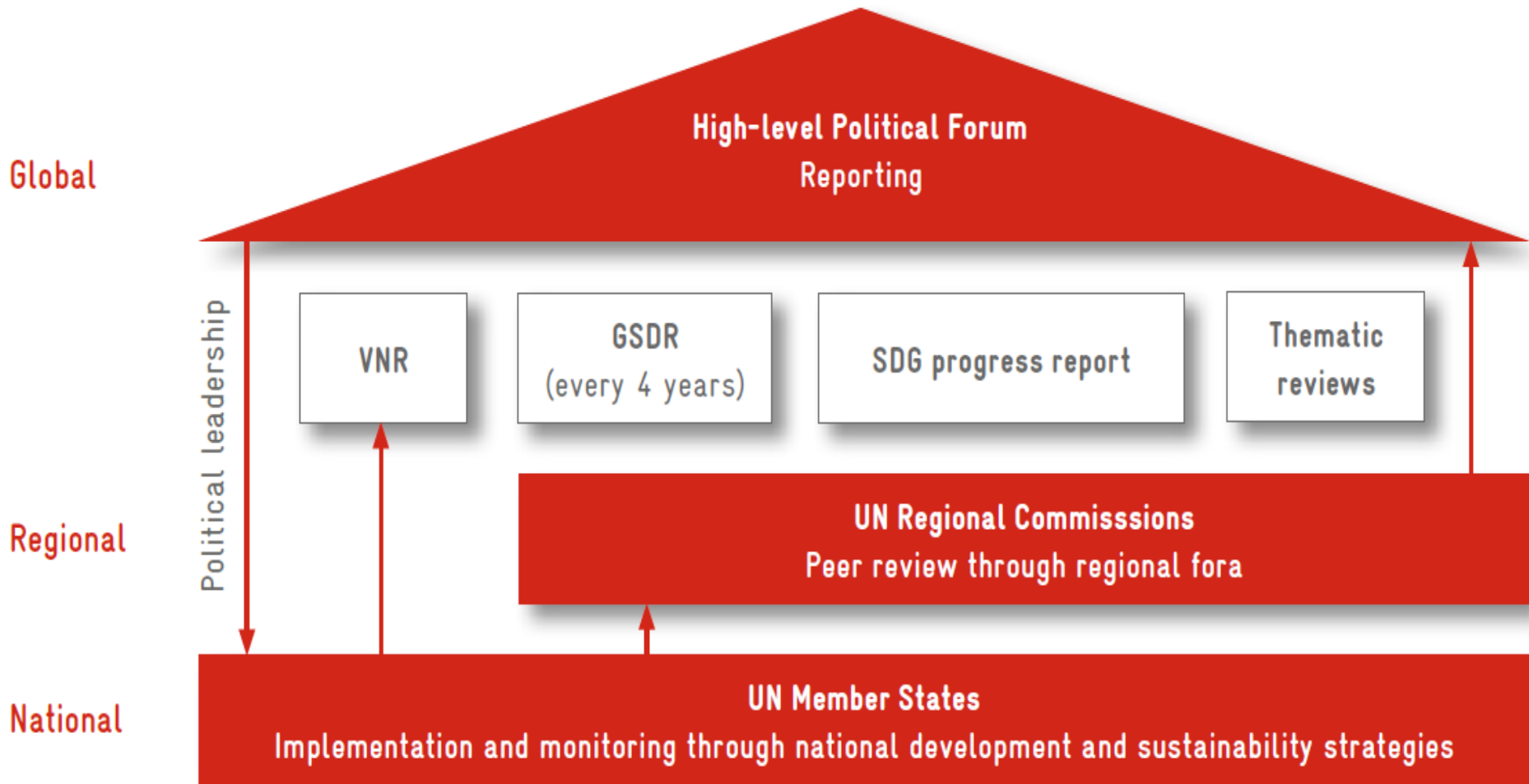
Regular monitoring and evaluation process at national, regional and global level

Voluntary National Reviews

High quality data, accessible and updated data, disaggregated data are necessary



# MONITORING the SDGs



VNR = Voluntary National Review

GSDR = Global Sustainable Development Report

# Questions for discussion:

- ▶ What have you learnt about international development cooperation and SDGs #1 & #2?
- ▶ How can you support the SDGs #1 & #2?