

China Coal Consumption Cap and Energy Transition 2016 International Workshop

1~2 November 2016

The Belt and Road Initiative: Advancing Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Brief Introduction to the UN SCPI Initiative

Context

Global Climate Progress and
UNSG's Climate Leadership



Credit @ UN Photo

Brief Introduction to the UN SCPI Initiative

UN initiated SCPI in the
margin of the signing
ceremony of
the Paris Agreement



Brief Introduction to the UN SCPI Initiative

Key Elements

Objectives

- To incubate, facilitate, and support cross-country climate partnerships and sustainable development
- In the light of implementation for the Paris Agreement, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals

Implementation Agency

- Executive Office of the Secretary-General, UN
- UN Office for South-South Cooperation

Key focuses

- Networking with key stakeholders with the aim of bridging interests and facilitating collaboration
- Sharing of experiences and knowledge, capacity building, policy dialogue
- High-level engagement, policy advocacy, and to advance cooperation on sustainable development



UNITED NATIONS
**CLIMATE
PARTNERSHIPS**
FOR THE
GLOBAL SOUTH



Credit @ UN Photo



The Global Process of Sustainable Development

parallel to

The Global Climate Progress

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
20-22 June 2012



RIO+20
United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable
Development

United Nations

A/RES/66/288*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 September 2012

Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 19

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2012

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/66/L.56)]

66/288. The future we want

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which it decided to organize, in 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development at the highest possible level, as well as its resolution 66/197 of 22 December 2011,

1. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of

2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Summit)

- A historic event on sustainable development, since the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development
- Important political outcome: The Future We Want, with actions and measures to achieve sustainable development
- Member States agree to establish an inclusive and open intergovernmental process, by setting an Open Working Group, to develop global sustainable development goals



The Post-2015 Process

and

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SUMMIT 2015
25-27 SEPTEMBER

United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015

- Attended by over 150 countries with their Heads of State or Government
- Agreed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 Targets
- Continue, consolidate and extend the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), integrating the economy, society and environment for sustainable development



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Credit @ UN Photo



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

and

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Extreme poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 1990. While this is a remarkable achievement, one in five people in developing regions still live on less than \$1.25 a day, and there are millions more who make little more than this daily amount, plus many people risk slipping back into poverty.

Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.

- 836 million people still live in extreme poverty
- About one in five persons in developing regions lives on less than \$1.25 per day
- The overwhelming majority of people living on less than \$1.25 a day belong to two regions: Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa
- High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries
- One in four children under age 5 in the world has inadequate height for his/her age
- Every day in 2014, 42,000 people had to abandon their homes to seek protection due to conflict

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Right now, our soils, freshwater, oceans, forests and biodiversity are being rapidly degraded, putting pressure on the resources we depend on. A profound change of the global food and agriculture system is needed if we are to nourish today's 795 million hungry and the additional 2 billion people expected by 2050.

Hunger

- One in nine people today (795million) are undernourished, mostly in developing countries
- Asia is the continent with the most hungry people – two thirds of the total
- In sub-Saharan Africa, undernourishment rate is almost one in four
- Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45%) of deaths in children under five - 3.1 m each year
- 66 million primary school-age children attend classes hungry across the developing world, with 23 million in Africa alone.

Food Security

- Agriculture is the single largest employer in the world, the largest source of income and jobs for poor rural households.
- 500 million small farms worldwide, most still rainfed, provide 80 % of food consumed in a large part of the developing world. Investing in smallholder is important for food security and nutrition for the poorest.
- Since the 1900s, some 75 per cent of crop diversity has been lost from farmers' fields, impacting nutritious diets, enhanced livelihoods for farming communities and more resilient and sustainable farming systems.
- 1.4 billion people have no access to electricity worldwide -most of whom live in rural areas of the developing world. Addressing energy poverty is critical

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 3. Healthy lives and well being for all at all ages

Ensuring healthy lives and the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality. Major progress has been made on increasing access to clean water/sanitation, reducing malaria, tuberculosis, polio and the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, many more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues.

Child health

- 17,000 fewer children die each day than in 1990, but over 6 m still die under 5 daily, about four of every five deaths children under age of five occur in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia
- Children born into poverty are almost twice as likely to die before the age of five as those from wealthier families, whether mother being educated will influence

Maternal health

- Maternal mortality has fallen by almost 50 per cent since 1990, and around two-thirds in Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia
- But maternal mortality ratio in developing regions is still 14 times higher than developed ones
- Fewer teens having child in most developing regions, but progress slowed, contraceptive use

HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- 35 million people living with HIV estimated for 2013, with New infections of 2.1 million and 38% lower than 2001, including 240 000 children and 250 000 adolescents (wo thirds adolescent girls)
- Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015. The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 per cent and the mortality rates by 58 per cent
- Between 2000~2013, tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment saved an estimated 37 million lives. Tuberculosis mortality rate fell by 45% and prevalence rate by 41%, for 1990~2013

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Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development. Major progress has been made towards increasing access to education at all levels and increasing enrolment rates in schools particularly for women and girls. Basic literacy skills have improved tremendously, yet bolder efforts are needed to make even greater strides for achieving universal education goals. For example, the world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys, but few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education.

- Enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached 91 per cent but 57 million children remain out of school
- More than half of children that have not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa
- An estimated 50 per cent of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas
- 103 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60 per cent of them are women

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 5. Achieve gender equality, empower all women/girls

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

- About two thirds of countries in the developing regions have achieved gender parity in primary education
- In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. By 2012, the enrolment ratios were the same for girls as for boys.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school.
- Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector. The proportion of women in paid employment outside the agriculture sector has increased from 35 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2015
- In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in. There is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this.

But due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world.

Drought afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition. By 2050, at least one in four people is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring shortages of fresh water.

- 2.6 bn people have access to improved drinking water sources since 1990, but 663 mn still not
- More than 80% of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without treatment, and at least 1.8 billion globally use drinking water source that is fecally contaminated, 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services (toilets or latrines), while nearly 1,000 children die due to preventable water/sanitation related diarrheal diseases daily
- But water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise. Over 1.7 billion people are currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge
- Floods & other water-related disasters account for 70% of all deaths related to natural disasters
- Hydropower is the most important and widely-used renewable source of energy and as of 2011, represented 16 per cent of total electricity production worldwide

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

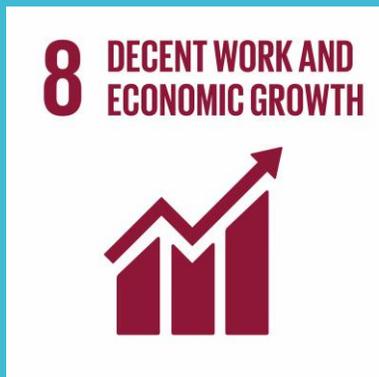
Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Be it for jobs, security, climate change, food production or increasing incomes, access to energy for all is essential.

Sustainable energy is opportunity – it transforms lives, economies and the planet.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is leading a Sustainable Energy for All initiative to ensure universal access to modern energy services, improve efficiency and increase use of renewable sources.

- One in five people still lacks access to modern electricity
- 3 billion people rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating
- Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 per cent of total global greenhouse gas emissions
- Reducing the carbon intensity of energy is a key objective in long-term climate goals.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, decent work for all

In too many places, having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty.

A continued lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investments and under-consumption lead to an erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies: that all must share in progress. . The creation of quality jobs will remain a major challenge for almost all economies well beyond 2015.

Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs that stimulate economy while not harming the environment. Job opportunities and decent working conditions are also required for the whole working age population.

- Global unemployment increased from 170 million in 2007 to nearly 202 million in 2012, of which about 75 million are young women and men.
- Nearly 2.2 billion people live below the US\$2 poverty line and that poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs.
- 470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to labor market, for 2016~2030

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology – are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. It has long been recognized that growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes require investment in infrastructure.

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development is the primary source of income generation, allows for rapid and sustained increases in living standards for all people, and provides the technological solutions to environmentally sound industrialization.

Technological progress is the foundation of efforts to achieve environmental objectives, such as increased resource and energy-efficiency. Without technology and innovation, industrialization will not happen, and without industrialization, development will not happen.

- 2.5 bn people worldwide lack access to basic sanitation and almost 800 mn people lack access to water, many hundreds of millions of them in Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia, and About 2.6 bn people in the developing world are facing difficulties in accessing electricity full time
- Inadequate infrastructure leads to a lack of access to markets, jobs, information and training, creating a major barrier to doing business, affecting firm productivity by around 40% in many African countries, while also limits access to health care, education
- Manufacturing is an important employer, accounting for around 470 million jobs worldwide in 2009 – or around 16 per cent of the world's workforce of 2.9 billion. In 2013, it is estimated that there were more than half a billion jobs in manufacturing. Every one job in manufacturing creates 2.2 jobs in other sectors, with industrialization's job multiplication effect
- Least developed countries have immense potential for industrialization in food and beverages (agro-industry), and textiles and garments, with good prospects for sustained employment generation and higher productivity; Middle-income countries can benefit from entering the basic and fabricated metals industries, which offer a range of products facing rapidly growing international demand.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



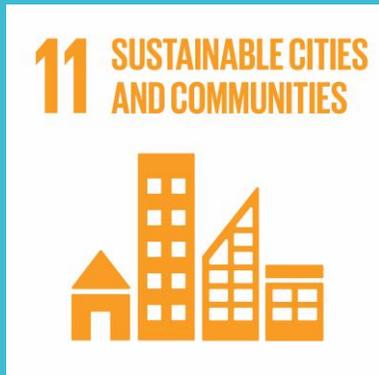
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

The most vulnerable nations – LDCs, LLDCs, SIDSs – continue to make inroads into poverty reduction. However, inequality still persists and large disparities remain in access to health and education services and other assets.

Additionally, while income inequality between countries may have been reduced, inequality within countries has risen. There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. To reduce inequality, policies should be universal in principle, considering the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations.

- On average and taking into account population size - income inequality increased by 11% in developing countries 1990~2010; A significant majority of households in developing countries - more than 75 per cent of population - are living today in societies where income more unequally distributed than 1990s
- Evidence shows that, beyond a certain threshold, inequality harms growth, poverty reduction, the quality of relations in the public / political spheres, and individuals' sense of fulfilment and self-worth
- There is nothing inevitable about growing income inequality; several countries have managed to contain or reduce income inequality while achieving strong growth performance
- Income inequality cannot be effectively tackled unless addressing underlying inequality of opportunity
- In a global survey conducted by UNDP, policy makers globally acknowledged that inequality in their countries is generally high and potentially a threat to long-term social and economic development
- Evidence from developing countries shows that children in the poorest 20% of the populations are still up to three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the richest quintiles
- Social protection has been significantly extended globally, yet persons with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to incur catastrophic health expenditures
- Despite overall declines in maternal mortality in the majority of developing countries, women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centres

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



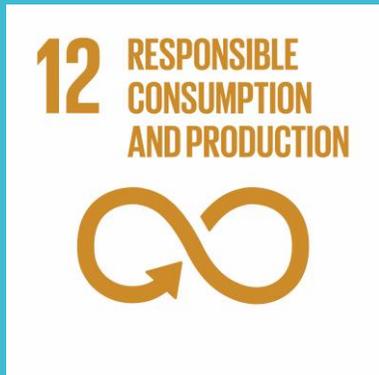
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Cities are hubs for ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. At their best, cities have enabled people to advance socially and economically. However, many challenges exist to maintaining cities in a way that continues to create jobs and prosperity while not straining land and resources. Common urban challenges, e.g. congestion, lack of funds to provide basic services, a shortage of adequate housing, declining infrastructure.

The future we want includes cities of opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.

- Half of humanity – 3.5 billion people – lives in cities today
- By 2030, almost 60 per cent of the world's population will live in urban areas
- 95% of urban expansion in the next decades will take place in developing world
- 828 million people live in slums today and the number keeps rising
- The world's cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth's land, but account for 60-80% of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions
- Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment, and public health
- But the high density of cities can bring efficiency gains and technological innovation while reducing resource and energy consumption

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption/production patterns

Sustainable consumption and production aims at “doing more and better with less,” increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life.

It requires multi-stakeholder participation, and it also requires a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer.

- Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles

Water

- Less than 3 % of the world’s water is fresh (drinkable), of which 2.5% is frozen in the Antarctica, Arctic and glaciers. Humanity can only rely the 0.5% for survival
- Man is polluting water faster than nature can recycle and purify water in rivers and lakes, and more than 1 billion people still do not have access to fresh water.
- Water is “free” from nature but delivery infrastructure is expensive, over use leads to global water stress

Energy

- OECD Energy use will continue to grow 35% by 2020, mostly transport, commercial and residential use
- In 2002 the motor vehicle stock in OECD countries was 550 million vehicles (75% were personal cars). A 32 per cent increase in vehicle ownership is expected by 2020. At the same time, motor vehicle mileage are projected to increase by 40 per cent and global air travel is projected to triple in the same period.
- One-fifth of the world’s final energy consumption in 2013 was from renewables
- Switching to energy efficient lightbulbs, the world would save US\$120 billion annually

Food

- 1.3 bn tonnes of food wasted every year while almost 1 bn go undernourished and another 1 bn hungry
- Overconsumption food is detrimental to health and environment, while 2 bn globally overweight/obese
- Land degradation, declining soil fertility, unsustainable water use, overfishing and marine environment degradation are all lessening the ability of the natural resource base to supply food.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

The greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change are now at their highest levels in history, leading to significant impacts of climate change that affects all, including global warming, ice melting and sea level rise. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is projected to rise and surpass 3 degrees Celsius this century.

Climate change poses challenges to sustainable development, affecting economic growth, poverty reduction, and protection of nature and environment. Solutions are needed to safeguard our development progress and for greater economy, climate security and resilience.

- From 1880 to 2012, average global temperature increased by 0.85°C. To put this into perspective, for each 1 degree of temperature increase, grain yields decline by about 5 per cent. Maize, wheat and other major crops significantly reduced yields at the global level of 40 megatonnes per year between 1981~2002 due to a warmer climate.
- Oceans warmed, snow and ice diminished, and sea level has risen. From 1901 to 2010, the global average sea level rose by 19 cm. The Arctic's sea ice extent has shrunk in every successive decade since 1979, with 1.07 million km² of ice loss every decade
- Given current concentrations and on-going emissions, it is likely that by century end, the temperature increase will exceed 1.5 °C compared to 1850~1900 for all but one scenario. The world's oceans will warm and ice melt will continue. Average sea level rise is predicted as 24~30cm by 2065 and 40~63cm by 2100. Most aspects of climate change will persist for many centuries even if emissions stops
- Global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) have increased by almost 50% since 1990
- Emissions grew more quickly for 2000~2010 than each of the three previous decades
- **It is still possible, using a wide array of technological measures and changes in behavior, to limit global mean temperature growth to 2 °C above pre-industrial levels**
- Major institutional and technological change will give a better than even chance that global warming will not exceed this threshold

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe, are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been vital conduits for trade and transportation.

Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.

- Oceans cover three quarters of the Earth's surface, contain 97% of the Earth's water, and represent 99% of the living space on the planet by volume
- Over 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods
- Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at \$3 trillion per year or about 5 per cent of global GDP, while supporting 63% of global eco-service
- Oceans contain nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions
- Oceans absorb about 30% of CO₂ produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming
- Oceans serve as the world's largest source of protein, with more than 3 billion people depending on the oceans as their primary source of protein
- Marine fisheries directly or indirectly employ over 200 million people
- Subsidies for fishing are contributing to the rapid depletion of many fish species and are preventing efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, causing ocean fisheries to generate US\$ 50 billion less per year than they could
- As much as 40 per cent of the world oceans are heavily affected by human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss

Forests cover 30% Earth's surface, providing food security and shelter, forests are key to combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and the homes of the indigenous population. 13 million hectares of forests are being lost every year while the persistent degradation of dry lands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares. Deforestation and desertification – caused by human activities and climate change – pose major challenges to sustainable development and have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in the fight against poverty.

Forest

- Around 1.6 bn people depend on forests for livelihood, including some 70 mn indigenous people
- Forests are home to more than 80 per cent of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects

Desertification

- 2.6 bn people depend directly on agriculture, but 52% agro-land has moderate / severe soil degradation
- As of 2008, land degradation affected 1.5 billion people globally, affecting 74% of the poor
- Arable land loss is estimated at 30 to 35 times the historical rate
- Due to drought and desertification each year 12 million hectares are lost (23 hectares per minute), where 20 million tons of grain could have been grown

Biodiversity

- Of the 8,300 animal breeds known, 8% are extinct and 22% are at risk of extinction
- Of the over 80,000 tree species, less than 1 per cent have been studied for potential use. Micro-organisms and invertebrates are key to ecosystem services, but we have poor knowledge of them
- Fish provide 20% of animal protein to about 3 billion people, and over 80% of the human diet is provided by plants. Only three cereal crops – rice, maize and wheat – provide 60% of energy intake
- As many as 80% of developing rural people rely on traditional plants-based meds for basic healthcare

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

We should be dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.

- Among the institutions most affected by corruption are the judiciary and police
- Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost some US \$1.26 trillion for developing countries per year; this amount of money could be used to lift those who are living on less than \$1.25 a day above \$1.25 for at least six years
- The rate of children leaving primary school in conflict affected countries reached 50% in 2011, which accounts to 28.5 million children, showing the impact of unstable societies on one of the major goals of the post 2015 agenda: education.
- The rule of law and development have a significant interrelation and are mutually reinforcing, making it essential for sustainable development at the national and international level

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.

Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to deliver on sustainable development objectives. Long-term investments, including foreign direct investment, are needed in critical sectors, especially in developing countries. These include sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, as well as ICTs. The public sector will need to set a clear direction. Review and monitoring frameworks, regulations and incentive structures that enable such investments must be retooled to attract investments and reinforce sustainable development. National oversight mechanisms such as supreme audit institutions and oversight functions by legislatures should be strengthened.

- Official development assistance stood at \$135.2 billion in 2014, the highest level ever recorded
- 79 per cent of imports from developing countries enter developed countries duty-free
- The debt burden on developing countries remains stable at about 3 per cent of export revenue
- The number of Internet users in Africa almost doubled in the past four years
- 30 per cent of the world's youth are digital natives, active online for at least five years
- But more four billion people do not use the Internet, and 90 per cent of them are from the developing world

Global Governance of Sustainable Development

Mechanism for Sustainable Development Governance

The United Nations plays a universal and central role for global sustainable development, and it intends to build up an inclusive, transparent, reformed, consolidated and effective multilateral system. The UN system shall contribute to the synergy and convergence of SD

- General Assembly:

Can discuss issues of global concerns, initiate research, and provide recommendations, and is the key and central organization for review, decision-making and country representation.

- The Economic and Social Council

Can conduct policy review, dialogue, recommendation on social/economic development issues, and is mandated to follow up with comprehensive coordination, being strengthened in recent GA decisions

- High Level Political Forum:

The “Rio+20” Summit establish the intergovernmental process, set the Forum in 2013 (A/RES/67/290)

- A universal, intergovernmental, high-level, political forum, to integrate sustainable development with a cross-sector approach
- Held meetings at different levels under the GA (HoS/HoG) and DESA (ministerial, senior)
- Active in various regular actions, including dialogue, review, setting the agenda, etc, with a 4-year cycle, current one for 2016~2019
- Follow up sustainable development and the delivery of the mandates and commitments of major meetings and documents (A/70/L.60)
- Encourage UN Agencies, Funds, Programmes to participate, for cooperation and synergy
- Improve major and other stakeholders participation, promote transparency

Major Features of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Strategic Blueprint

With a long history of mandate and achievements

- 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, *Stockholm Declaration*
- 1983 World Commission on Environment and Development was established
- 1987 UN GA adopted *Our Common Future*
- 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit), Agenda 21
- 2000 UN GA adopted the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs
- 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg)
- 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Summit), *The Future We Want*

Global Authority and Reputation, with extensive influence and leverage

- Rooted in high-level (HoS/HoG) intergovernmental process and includes all member states and almost every country, driven by countries and/or will be adopted by countries, with high level political and legal recognition
- Engage and mobilize by the UN system (program, fund, and specialized agencies), as well as by other international organization, financial institutions and relevant key bodies (trade, etc.), with lasting and implementable influences
- Influence by setting the agenda and key issues and by promote wider stakeholder participation, leveraging business, finance, academics, media, philanthropy, CSOs.

Major Features of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Actions and Planning

Global Goals, Global Actions, Global Directions

- Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda
- They are integrated and indivisible package of goals and targets, universal applicable for all while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities, in particular for challenges faced by developing countries (ACs, LDCs, LLDCs, SIDSs, Vulnerable, Middle-Income, etc.)
- Guiding direction: for the areas of goals as agenda setting, raise global attention enabled by the engagement, leverage and mobilization by UN and others

Extensive issues and ambitious targets

- No poverty and no hunger, for equality, dignity and fulfill human potentials
- Stop earth degradation, sustainable management, support needs of present/future generations
- Prosperity and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature
- Foster peace, just and inclusive societies, free from fear and violence
- Strengthen solidarity and cooperation, revitalize global partnership for sustainable development, to meet the needs of particularly the poorest and most vulnerable

Country Efforts for Implementation

- Based on country actions, highly link existing efforts for economy, society, environment
- Voluntary efforts, decided by country themselves on whether/how to integrate into national strategy, planning and policies
- National determination and flexibility, based on national context and priority, can be advanced with different approach, visions, modalities.

Major Features of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

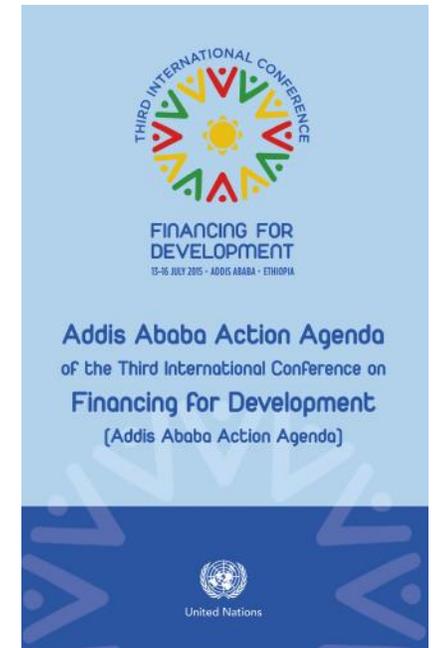
Means of Implementation

National Actions being Central

- All countries make best efforts to mobilize all available resources, promote global and national all stakeholder participation, to achieve the sustainable development goals
- Recognize the leading role of countries for their own economic and social development, central efforts also on mobilization and effective use of national resources
- Mobilize financial resources, building capacity, deliver technology transfer, to implement SDGs
- National/international public finance is key, for public goods & mobilization of more resources
- All sector has roles: private, CSOs, philanthropic, etc.

International Cooperation being Critical

- Goal 17 partnership, each goal has targets on Mol or partnerships
- Recognize AAAA as part of the Agenda 2030, will implement
- Private businesses, investment and innovation are major drivers for productivity and inclusive economic growth and employment
- International finance (including ODA) is supplementing national resource mobilizations, to promote more resource mobilization from others; South-South Cooperation is important supplement.
- Development finance is important for long-term favorable or non-preferential finance, also important safeguards for global standards
- Encourage explore and leverage innovative financing from additional resources, and for other innovative mechanisms, approach, modality



Belt and Road Initiative

Perspectives from the 2030 Agenda

Rationale of Belt & Road, in Sustainable Development Context

Deeping the Multi-Polar World

- Increasingly towards a multi-polar world: G20, BRICS, various regional groups (ASEAN, AU, etc.), the Asia-Africa Summit (Bandung+60), etc.
- Increasing contributions and voices from developing countries: AIIB, NDB, SDR of Chinese RMB, the Paris Agreement, etc.
- A fundamental structure of North-South difference remains

Complicated Circumstances with Lasting Impacts of Financial Crisis

- Slow growth and recovery, with increasing gaps of countries (Brazil, Russia, etc.)
- Some has limited effects after expansive monetary policy, but increasing debt risk
- Continued slow growth of global trade, lower than economic growth rate
- Major geopolitical & economic policy change will have huge impacts for countries
- Efforts to restructure global trade and investment policy: TPP & TTIP, while expansive monetary policy effecting other countries, challenges for open economy

Challenges towards the open, inclusive, balanced, sustainable political and economic order that benefits all

Belt and Road Initiative

Perspectives from the 2030 Agenda

Belt and Road Initiative for Sustainable Development

Challenges

- Many developing countries with special circumstances (LDCs/LLDCs/SIDSs, etc)
- (Extreme) poverty, hunger, mal-nutrition, and health challenges exist (South Asia, some relevant areas in Africa)
- Low level of livelihood, no descent and dignity of life, unemployment challenge
- Inequality increases between and within countries, for opportunity, wealth, power
- Violent extremism, terrorism, political conflicts, natural disaster, resource exhaustion, global threats of diseases, and relevant humanitarian crisis
- These challenges threaten the achievement of sustainable development progress

Opportunities

- Important area: 60% of world population, 30% of economy, with many emerging economies, global/regional political powers, countries with long history/civilization.
- Need to share experiences, combine respective advantageous competitiveness, better integration for sustained momentum of development.
- Various development stages (advanced Europe, emerging East Asia, in-between and around many countries with great potential of development and cooperation)

Belt and Road Initiative

Perspectives from the 2030 Agenda



Belt & Road Advancing 2030 Agenda: Facility Connectivity

对接基础设施建设规划，对接技术标准体系，建设国际骨干通道，形成区域间网络

目标 9: 9.1|9.a

强化基础设施绿色低碳化建设和运营管理，充分考虑气候变化(减缓和适应)的影响

目标 9: 9.1| 9.4| 9.a
目标13: 13.1|13.2|13.b

推进水路空海的通道与节点工程，优先打通缺失与瓶颈，完善配套，提升通达水平

目标 3: 3.6 | 目标 9: 9.1|9.a
目标11: 11.2

建立统一的全程运输协调机制，促进有机衔接，兼容规范运输规则，便利国际运输

目标17: 17.11

加强能源设施互联互通合作，油气运输安全，跨境电力建设，升级改造区域电网

目标 7: 7.1|7.2|7.3|7.a|7.b

推进通信干线网络建设：双边跨境光缆、洲际海底光缆、空中(卫星)信息通道等

目标 9: 9.1|9.a|9.c
目标17: 17.8

Belt and Road Initiative

Perspectives from the 2030 Agenda



Belt & Road Advancing 2030 Agenda: Unimpeded Trade/Investment

加强海关、检验检疫、认证认可、标准计量、统计信息等领域合作，降低非关税壁垒，提高技术性贸易措施透明度，促进贸易便利化

目标 8: 8. a | 目标10: 10. a
目标17: 17. 10|17. 12

贸易要拓宽领域，优化结构，挖掘新增长点(电子商贸、现代服贸)，促进贸易平衡

目标17: 17. 10|17. 11

便利投资并消除壁垒：加强双边投资保护、避免双重征税，保护投资者的合法权益

目标 1: 1. b | 目标 2: 2. 2|2. a
目标10: 10. a | 目标17: 17. 5

拓宽投资领域：农林牧渔生产加工，制药，环保，旅游，资源能源全产业链及其技术、装备与工程服务，新一代信息技术、生物、新能源、新材料等新兴行业，以及服务业

目标 1: 1. b | 目标 2: 2. 2|2. a | 目标 3: 3. b
目标 6: 6. a | 目标 7: 7. 1|7. 2|7. 3|7. a|7. b
目标 8: 8. 2|8. 3|8. 9|8. 10 | 目标 9: 9. 2|9. b
目标10: 10. b | 目标11: 11. c | 目标12: 12. 2|12. b
目标14: 14. 7 | 目标15: 15. b | 目标17: 17. 5

优化产业链分工布局，推动产业协同、集群发展，提升区域配套和综合竞争力，探索合作建设境外经贸合作区、跨境经济合作区等各类产业园区

目标 9: 9. 2|9. 3|9. 5|9. b

投资贸易中，促企业承担社会责任，促进经济、就业、民生；突出生态文明理念，保护生物多样性与环境、应对气候变化，加强绿色环保合作

目标6: 6. 3|6. 4|6. 5|6. a|6. b | 目标7: 7. a|7. b
目标12: 12. 1|12. 2|12. 4|12. 5|12. 6|12. a|12. b
目标13: 13. 1|13. 2|13. 3|13. b

Belt and Road Initiative

Perspectives from the 2030 Agenda

8 体面工作和经济增长



9 产业、创新和基础设施



10 减少不平等



17 促进目标实现的伙伴关系



Belt & Road Advancing 2030 Agenda: Financial Integration

推进亚洲货币稳定体系，扩大沿线国家双边本币互换、结算的范围和规模；

深化投融资合作，推动亚洲债券市场的开放发展；推进亚投行、金砖开行、丝路基金建设运营，磋商建立上合组织融资机构；深化跨国银行联合体(中国-东盟银联体、上合组织银联体)的银团贷款、银行授信等多边金融务实合作；

推进信用体系建设，支持沿线国家政府和信用等级较高的企业以及金融机构在中国境内发行人民币债券。符合条件的中国境内金融机构和企业可以在境外发行人民币债券和外币债券，鼓励在沿线国家使用所筹资金；

加强金融监管、风险预警与应对；加强征信与评级跨境交流合作；发挥丝路基金与各国主权基金引导作用，引导商业股权投资基金和社会资金参与带路重点项目建设

目标 8： 8.3|8.10

目标 9： 9.3

目标10： 10.5|10.6

目标17： 17.1|17.3|17.17

Belt and Road Initiative

Perspectives from the 2030 Agenda



Others: Policy Coordination and People-to-People Bond

构建多层次政府间宏观政策沟通机制，促进融合、互信、共识与合作，充分交流对接经济发展战略和对策，共同制定推进区域合作的规划和措施，协商解决问题，共同提供政策支持务实合作及大型项目实施

开展文化、学术、人才、媒体、青少年妇女等交往合作、以及志愿者服务等，具体包括互扩留学、合作办学、奖学金名额；文艺影视书、申遗及其联合保护；加强、拓展、宣传和便利旅游；体育交流、申办国际赛事；传染病、公共卫生、传统医药合作、及医疗援助；加强科技人才交流、攻关创新、共建联合实验室(研究中心)等；

拓展青年就业、创业培训、职业技能开发、社会保障管理服务、公共行政管理等合作；加强政党和议会友好往来，开展城市交流并欢迎互结友好；加强沿线国家智库联合研究与举办论坛；加强民间组织在教育、医疗、减贫、生态环保等的公益慈善；促进传媒交流合作，多渠道塑造有利舆论

目标 7: 7.a | 目标 9: 9.a

目标10: 10.6|10.b | 目标11: 11.c

目标17: 17.1|17.2|17.3|17.5|17.13|
17.14|17.15|17.16|17.17

目标 1: 1.a | 目标 2: 2.a

目标 3: 3.1|3.2|3.3|3.b|3.c|3.d

目标 4: 4.1|4.2|4.3|4.4|4.5|4.6|4.7|4.a
4.b|4.c | 目标 5: 5.5|5.a|5.b|5.c

目标 6: 6.a|6.b | 目标 7: 7.a|7.b

目标 8: 8.3|8.6|8.9|8.b | 目标10: 10.2

目标 9: 9.5|9.b | 目标11: 11.4|11.6|11.b

目标12: 12.1|12.5|12.8|12.a|12.b|12.c

目标13: 13.3|13.b | 目标14.7|14.a

目标15: 15.a|15.b|15.c | 目标16: 16.8

目标17: 17.3|17.6|17.8|17.9|17.16|17.17

Summary

- ❑ Implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs requires support from pragmatic efforts such as the Belt & Road Initiative
- ❑ Belt & Road Initiative highly consist with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals (SDGs)
- ❑ The areas of efforts of Belt & Road Initiative is critical to achieve sustainable development
- ❑ To successfully advance the Belt & Road Initiative, it is needed to strengthen the convergence and synergy with the 2030 Agenda
- ❑ The China Country Program for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, released by China lately, further highlights the significance of convergence and synergy of the two

Thank you for your attention!

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More information about the SCPI Initiative and get involved!

<http://www.un.org/scpi>

