

Achieving the SDG

Jeffrey D. Sachs

University Professor at Columbia University

High-Level Political Forum

July 9, 2018



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2018 SDG RANKING

1	Sweden	85.0
2	Denmark	84.6
3	Finland	83.0
4	Germany	82.3
5	France	81.2
6	Norway	81.2
7	Switzerland	80.1
8	Slovenia	80.0
9	Austria	80.0
10	Iceland	79.7
11	Netherlands	79.5
12	Belgium	79.0
13	Czech Republic	78.7
14	United Kingdom	78.7
15	Japan	78.5
16	Estonia	78.3
17	New Zealand	77.9
18	Ireland	77.5
19	Korea, Rep.	77.4
20	Canada	76.8

WORLD HAPPINESS RANKING.

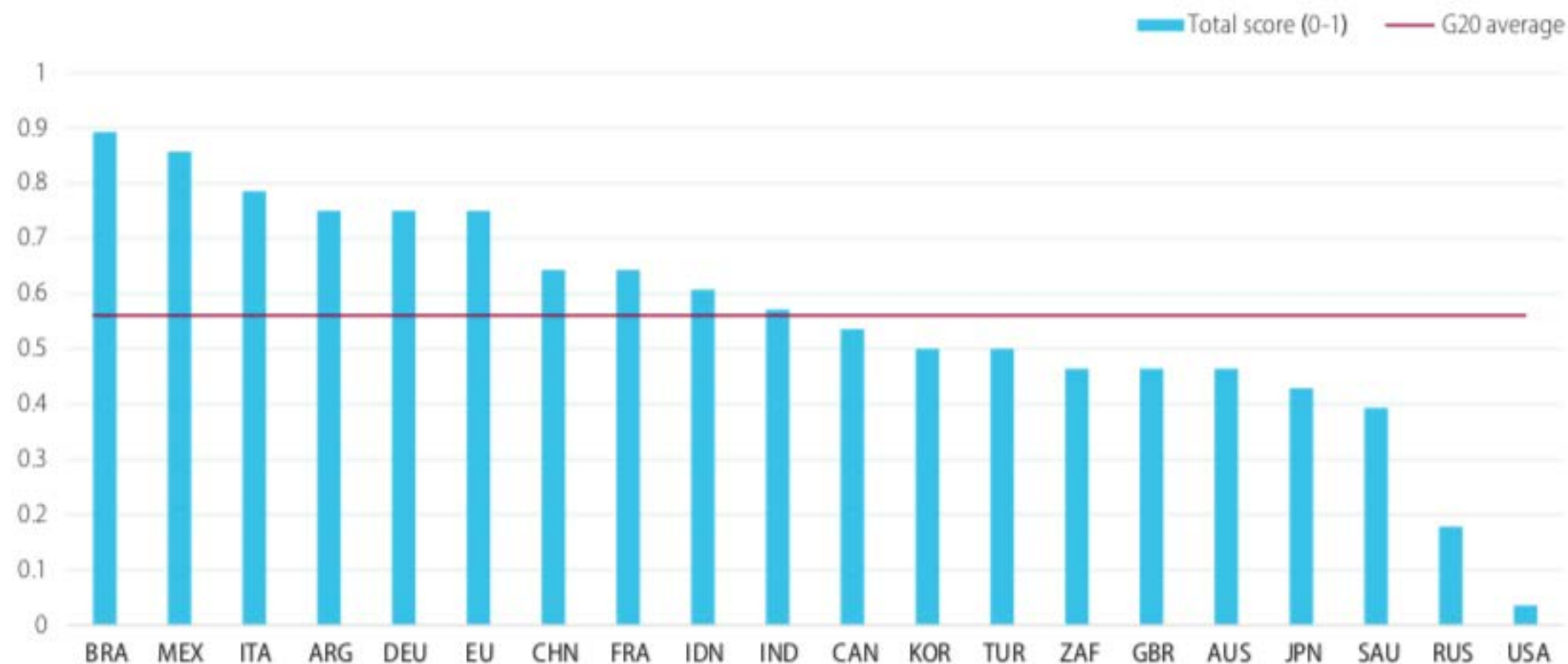
1.	Finland (7.632)
2.	Norway (7.594)
3.	Denmark (7.555)
4.	Iceland (7.495)
5.	Switzerland (7.487)
6.	Netherlands (7.441)
7.	Canada (7.328)
8.	New Zealand (7.324)
9.	Sweden (7.314)
10.	Australia (7.272)
11.	Israel (7.190)
12.	Austria (7.139)
13.	Costa Rica (7.072)
14.	Ireland (6.977)
15.	Germany (6.965)
16.	Belgium (6.927)
17.	Luxembourg (6.910)
18.	United States (6.886)
19.	United Kingdom (6.814)
20.	United Arab Emirates (6.774)

TAX-GDP RATIO

1.	Norway	54.108
2.	France	53.871
3.	Finland	52.657
4.	Denmark	52.076
5.	Belgium	51.089
6.	Sweden	49.273
7.	Greece	48.84
8.	Austria	48.833
9.	Italy	46.625
10.	Germany	45.186
11.	Netherlands	43.875
12.	Luxembourg	43.221
13.	Portugal	43.118
14.	Iceland	43.087
15.	Czech Republic	40.585
16.	Cyprus	40.367
17.	Estonia	40.117
18.	Malta	39.476
19.	Slovak Republic	39.38
20.	Canada	39.318

Figure 2 | National coordination and implementation mechanisms for the SDGs in G20 countries, 2018

Composite score from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest)



Note: Based on the sum of answers to q1, q2, q3, q4, q5, q6, q6.a, q7, q8, q9, q10, q11, q12, q14. Best response option was allocated 1 point, intermediate response 0.5 points, and worst response 0 points. Responses computed on a scale from 0-14 were rescaled on a 0-1 scale. Data reported correspond to the situation as of May 2018.

Source: Authors' analysis

Six key transformations for the SDGs



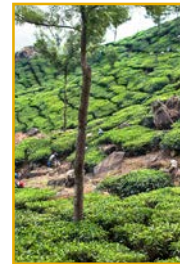
I. Education, Inclusion, Skills, Innovation



II. Health and Wellbeing



III. Clean Energy and Industry



IV. Sustainable Food, Land-Use, and Oceans



V. Smart Cities and Transport



VI. Digital Technologies and E-Governance

ILLUSTRATIVE PRIORITIZATION OF FINANCING MODES

Transformation Pathway	Domestic Budget	Development Finance (MDBs)	Private Capital	Official Development Aid	Private Development Aid
Education, Skills, Innovation	***	*	**	***	***
Health	***	*		***	***
Energy	**	***	***	*	*
Food, Land Use, Oceans	**	*	**	**	**
Cities and Transport Infrastructure	***	**	**	*	*
Digital Revolution	***	**	**	*	*
Global R&D on SDGs	***		***	**	**

Illustration of How to Finance the SDGs
in Poorer Countries

SDG Financing Gap of Roughly \$190 Billion

Closing the Financing Gap

\$100 Billion by Increasing ODA from 0.3% to 0.5% of GNI

\$90 Billion from 2,208 Billionaires (1% of Net Worth Per Year)

Some New Sources of Revenue:

High Net-Worth Levy

Taxation of Offshore Accounts

Tech Tax (Facebook, Google, ...)

Financial Transactions Tax

Carbon Tax

Carbon Offset Purchases by Industry

Industrial Fines for Pollution and Climate Disasters

Crackdown on Tax Evasion

Some Priority Global Funds for Low-Income Countries

- Health (GFATM, GAVI)
- Education (GFE)
- Clean Energy (GCF)
- Climate Resilience and Biodiversity (GEF)
- Water and Sanitation Fund (WSF)
- ICT Fund (ICTF)

The Move Humanity Initiative will present detailed
Financing Estimates at the UN General Assembly
In September 2018