

From MDGs to SDGs: Why Now Is the Time to Further Integrate Space into Development

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The year 2015 has been a busy one for international development, with the creation of a new Post-2015 Development Agenda. This perspective explains how the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other frameworks agreed in this year fit together, and summarises how the change from the outgoing Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the new SDGs has unfolded. It places the new frameworks into context through an analysis of the successes and shortcomings of the MDGs and an exploration of emerging development issues. It argues that the innovative nature of the Post-2015 Agenda creates a window for the more effective leveraging of space technologies for development, and closes with some examples of how stakeholders like the European Union and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs are already responding to this challenge.

1. Introduction

The COP21 climate summit in Paris in December is concluding a marathon year for international agreements related to development. By the end of the year, the United Nations system will have produced a new set of goals for international development to 2030, integrating previously separate areas including climate change and disaster management through new frameworks agreed at high-level conferences. The wide range of new frameworks agreed and the level to which they pledge to coordinate their efforts and formulate a holistic response to the development challenge is unparalleled in international development activities. These major changes in the international development sector will lead to a demand for new approaches, as the focus shifts on how to develop sustainably by addressing social, economic and environmental needs simultaneously.

This Perspective provides a summary of the changes which have shaped the international development field in the past year, and outlines the challenges it will seek to overcome in the coming years. The incorporation of several separate fields into one Post-2015 Development Agenda signals a readiness on the part of different fields to work cooperatively to find

development solutions. The emphasis this places on innovation clears the path for a more effective leveraging of space technologies to achieve development outcomes. As the development community prepares to embark on a new effort, it is important that the space industry involves itself in a timely and cooperative manner so that both sectors may reap the benefits of this collaboration.

2. The Millennium Development Goals

For the past fifteen years, international development cooperation has been shaped by the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which together form a framework of development targets for 2000-2015. They were the outcome of the Millennium Summit, convened from a desire by the global community to determine, in the face of increasing globalization, the role of the United Nations and international development in the new millennium. In the Millennium Declaration, the 189 then-Member States and numerous international organizations committed to “spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and

dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty.”¹ The three main thematic areas affirmed in the Declaration – human capital, infrastructure, and human rights – were rephrased into eight main areas for action in the MDGs.

Although the goals are not legally binding, they have become widely accepted as the framework for development cooperation in the new century, and have influenced the collective efforts of the UN and its institutions, Member States and non-government actors.² With the end of the year 2015, however, the MDG time frame for implementation is nearing expiry, and the looming deadline has necessitated an evaluation of the successes of the goals on the part of the UN system, Member States and non-government stakeholders.

Some of the most pressing issues which remain are outlined below, and are based on the findings of the Millennium Development Goals Report 2015.

2.1 Some goals have been more effective than others

Significant progress has been made on Goal 1, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. The proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day decreased by half several years before the 2015 deadline, falling from 47% to 14% in developing regions between 1990 and 2011.³ Goals 2, 3 and 4 on education, gender equality and child mortality also saw marked progress. Primary school enrolment in developing regions reached 91% in 2015, up from 83% in 2000, and the number of out of school children fell by nearly a half despite a growing global population.⁴ As a whole, developing regions achieved the target of eliminating gender disparity in primary, secondary and tertiary education, and child mortality fell by more than half.⁵

Other goals such as Goal 5, improving maternal health, have fallen short of their targets. All regions studied fell short of the 75% target for reducing the maternal mortality ratio, as well as those for antenatal care and access to

contraception.⁶ Goal 6, on combatting disease, has also fallen short of target, largely due to the continued spread of HIV/AIDS.⁷

2.2 The issue of climate change has become more acute

Despite the moderate targets set under Goal 7 on environmental sustainability, global climate health has deteriorated since 1990. Global emissions of carbon dioxide have increased by 50% since 1990, with growth rates accelerating by 38% between 2000 and 2015.⁸ Although net losses have fallen, deforestation rates remain alarmingly high across developing regions, and overexploitation of marine fisheries is increasing.⁹ Water scarcity affects 40% of the global population today, and this figure is projected to rise.¹⁰

2.3 Progress has been uneven and unequal

Large differences prevail between the richest and poorest sectors of a population, and between those living in rural areas compared to those living in urban areas. Overall, children from the poorest households of the developing regions are more than twice as likely to be stunted, and four times as likely to be out of school, than those of the richest.¹¹ Of the rural population, 16% do not use improved drinking water sources, compared to 4% of the urban population.¹² Women continue to be more affected by development barriers, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern Asia and Western Asia.¹³

2.4 Sub-Saharan Africa is falling further behind

Despite some progress, the Sub-Saharan Africa region suffers from the highest poverty rates, the most hunger, the lowest primary school enrolment and literacy rates, the highest child and maternal mortality rates, the highest incidences of HIV and the highest number of malaria related deaths.¹⁴ An assessment by the World Bank released in October 2015 found that although global extreme poverty is set to fall below 10% for the first time by the end of the year, slow progress

¹ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015. New York: UN, 2015. p. 3 <[http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG 2015 rev \(July 1\).pdf](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%2015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf)>.

² Ibid. 4.

³ Ibid. 20.

⁴ Ibid. 4.

⁵ Ibid. 30, 5.

⁶ Ibid. 38-42.

⁷ Ibid. 45.

⁸ Ibid. 53.

⁹ Ibid. 52, 54.

¹⁰ Ibid. 55.

¹¹ Ibid. 8.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid. 28.

¹⁴ Ibid. 30.

in Sub-Saharan Africa means that the world's poorest are concentrating here: whereas in 1990, half the world's extreme poor lived in South Asia, 50% of the extreme poor will be in Sub-Saharan Africa by the end of 2015.¹⁵

In general, the success of the MDGs has been mixed. Much remains to be done to achieve those targets set out in 2000, and stakeholders will need to consider how these goals may be completed. However, they also must consider whether the targets themselves remain desirable and relevant.

New issues have emerged in the past decade and a half which pose new challenges for the international development community. One of these is growing inequality. Current predictions for Sub-Saharan Africa aside, the economic growth of developing nations like Nigeria, and the growth of a working middle class across the developing world (now making up almost half the workforce) has shifted the distribution of global inequality.¹⁶ The World Economic Forum notes that in industrialised and developing countries alike, the poorest half of the population often controls less than 10% of its wealth, and that the percentage share of national income of the richest 1% is higher across the board in 2012 than it was in 1980.¹⁷ It may be becoming less useful to look for rich and poor countries; rather, it may be more important to look at how wealth is distributed within a nation. This represents a challenge to anti-poverty efforts which must increasingly target specific sub-groups of populations, rather than communities as a whole.

Another challenge which has emerged is increasing pollution due to industrialization, and its negative impacts on the climate. Increases in power generation capacity in developing and middle-income countries have often come through increased fossil fuel use, which has led some countries to rise in pollution indexes.¹⁸ China has been the largest greenhouse gas emitter since 2005, and Brazil and India, two other BRICS nations, are fifth and eighth respectively.¹⁹ High pollution is having negative

effects; in China, air pollution contributed to 1.2 million premature deaths in 2010.²⁰ Moreover, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change published new evidence in 2014 linking man-made climate change to an increase in extreme weather events, which cause widespread damage and loss of life.²¹

Lastly, there has been a rise in global political insecurity, including the weakening of representative democracy and rising geostrategic competition, which have challenged previously held notions on the world order.²² Tensions between Russia and the USA/Europe over Ukraine, or Iran and Saudi Arabia, or China and its neighbours over claims on the South China Sea, create a climate of global uncertainty.²³ At times, these tensions have contributed to conflicts on the periphery, such as in eastern Ukraine and Yemen. The Arab Spring, which originated out of pro-democracy protests, has led to civil war in many countries of the Middle East and North Africa, especially in Libya, Syria and Iraq, which are causing humanitarian crises. The global refugee crisis, unparalleled in scale, is a consequence.²⁴

In short, the challenge for writing the Post-2015 Development Agenda has been threefold: development stakeholders have needed to evaluate the success of the MDGs as a framework, to develop solutions to achieve outstanding targets and to frame a new development agenda in the context (and addressing the needs) of a complex global environment.

3. The Sustainable Development Goals

In September, the United Nations General Assembly endorsed the Post-2015 Development Agenda, containing within it 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprising 169 targets. It is intended to act as the successor to the Millennium Declaration, but differs from the former in three fundamental ways.

¹⁵ "World Bank Forecasts Global Poverty to Fall Below 10% for First Time; Major Hurdles Remain in Goal to End Poverty by 2030." 4 Oct. 2015. The World Bank 7 Oct. 2015 <<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/10/04/world-bank-forecasts-global-poverty-to-fall-below-10-for-first-time-major-hurdles-remain-in-goal-to-end-poverty-by-2030>>.

¹⁶ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015. New York: UN, 2015. p. 18 <[http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG 2015 rev \(July 1\).pdf](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%2015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf)>.

¹⁷ World Economic Forum. Outlook on the Global Agenda 2015. Geneva: WEF, 2015. pp. 8-9

<http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GAC14/WEF_GAC14_OutlookGlobalAgenda_Report.pdf>.

¹⁸ Ibid. 23-24.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid. 26-27.

²² Ibid. 18.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ "UN, humanitarian community struggling to meet unprecedented needs of refugees." 5 Oct. 2015. UN News Centre 7 Oct. 2015 <<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=52171#.VhTxdvmqBc>>.

3.1 *Expanding the Scope: Sustainable Development*

The Post-2015 Development Agenda centres on the concept of sustainable development. The principle was borne out of a 1987 report by the World Commission on Environment and Development, which defined it as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”²⁵ Respecting the planet’s limits and social justice, sustainable development addresses economic, social and environmental areas.

The incorporation of this principle into the Post-2015 Agenda took place in large part as a result of the 2012 Third United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro. Aimed at reconciling the goals of the global community with its environmental needs, the Rio+20 summit was attended by roughly 50,000 participants and about 130 heads of state.²⁶ In its outcome document, “The Future We Want”, the participants recognized “the importance and utility of a set of sustainable development goals...coherent with and integrated in the United Nations Development Agenda beyond 2015.”²⁷

In order to draft these SDGs, an intergovernmental working group was convened, whose inputs were then integrated into the work of a High Level Panel of Eminent Persons, convened by Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon in 2012 to create a Post-2015 Development Agenda.²⁸ As a result, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets were integrated into the Post-2015 Development Agenda as its central framework for action.

In comparison to the MDGs, the SDGs have broadened the focus to represent the complexity and interconnected nature of sustainable development. New goals on climate change, disaster resilience, and sustainable consumption and production patterns are introduced, while areas such as infrastructure, sanitation and energy are given greater emphasis by becoming individual goals.²⁹ Particularly poverty and food security, which were treated as parts of the same issue under the MDGs, are now separate goals.

The importance of peace building and good governance is also addressed for the first time in Goal 16 of the SDGs, despite the controversial nature of the subject.³⁰

3.2 *Building on the MDGs*

The targets set out within the new goals may also be described as more comprehensive. Whereas the MDGs set out milestone targets, such as halving extreme poverty, reducing the under-five mortality rate by two thirds, or lowering the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, the SDGs set out “zero goals” which aim for the elimination of those issues. The targets are furthermore addressed to “all” rather than specifically to the developing world. This places the emphasis on targets on social inequality instead of underdevelopment at a national level, and may reflect a desire to address inequalities relative to those who benefit from development, given that the most visible tend to benefit first. The tone of the goals is thus very universal.

3.3 *Integrating fields for a holistic approach*

Finally, the SDGs stress the interlinkages between previously separate development-related fields, including disaster risk reduction and climate change. Within the relevant goals and targets, the SDGs reference framework agreements reached in development-related fields and note that these frameworks form the basis for action in the area. Goal 11.b stresses that holistic disaster risk management at all levels should be implemented “in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.”³¹ Goal 13 acknowledges “that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change,”³² and the Post-2015 Agenda report in general notes that “the Addis Ababa Action Agenda supports, complements and helps to contextualize the 2030 Agenda’s means of implementation targets.”³³ The Agenda also notes that framework implementation should occur on a sustainable basis in conformity in the SDGs. A two-way interaction is created between these documents,

²⁵ Sachs, Jeffrey D. *The Age of Sustainable Development*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2015. p. 5.

²⁶ United Nations General Assembly, 66th Session. *The Future We Want, Outcome Document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Held in Rio de Janeiro from 20 June to 22 June 2012*. UN Doc. A/RES/66/288 of 27 July 2012. New York: United Nations. p. 19.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 43.

²⁸ Sachs, Jeffrey D. *The Age of Sustainable Development*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2015. p. 486.

²⁹ United Nations General Assembly, 69th Session. Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, Held in New York from 25 September to 27 September 2015. UN Doc. A/RES/69/315 of 15 September 2015. New York: United Nations.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 24-25.

³¹ *Ibid.* 22.

³² *Ibid.* 23.

³³ *Ibid.* 28-29.

forming a holistic agenda for action for a wide range of development-related activities.

4. Ending 'Siloed' Development

As part of the interlinking of development fields under the umbrella of the SDGs, several high-level summits have been held in 2015, which have adopted new post-2015 frameworks for action. These new frameworks are addressed within the SDGs as providing the basis for action in their respective fields, putting the SDGs in a position of a coordinating system for many aspects of development.

4.1 *The UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai, Japan*

The first of these high-level summits was the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015. In much the same manner as for the SDGs themselves, the conference was convened to review and evaluate the outgoing framework on resilience to disasters, the Hyogo Framework for Action, as well as to consider more sustainable approaches to development in the future. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, a non-binding agreement, reflects the tenets of sustainability in its expected outcome of a "substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries."³⁴

The Sendai Framework outlines seven targets and four priorities of action to achieve the goal of preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk through "integrated and inclusive" measures.³⁵ These targets place strong emphasis on disaster risk reduction, a shift away from a focus on disaster management in the Hyogo Framework. Moreover, the understanding of disaster risk management has itself been broadened to include natural and man-made disasters and their environmental, technological and biological effects.³⁶

It is important to note that the Framework makes

explicit provision for the use of space technologies to achieve its goals. It includes the use of space-derived information as a key activity to be implemented under Priority 1, Understanding Disaster Risk, at a national and local level. It also lists the promotion, including through knowledge transfer, of space-based technologies as a key activity at the global and regional level.³⁷

The Framework was endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in June 2015.

4.2 *The Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development was held in July 2015 to assess the progress made by the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on financing for development, as well as to address new and emerging issues, including the need to support the Post-2015 Development Agenda.³⁸ The conference's agenda hence included the controversial topics of contribution targets of GNI towards official development aid, debt sustainability of developing countries and international tax cooperation, which led to complex and often difficult negotiations in the course of the summit as views between developed and developing nations diverged.³⁹

The contents and reception of the outcome document, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), reflect the difficulties in finding agreement on certain topics. The Agenda provides a set of policy actions for Member States including over 100 measures for financing sustainable development, as well as a framework aligning all financing flows and policies with the three dimensions of sustainability.⁴⁰ Recalling the Monterrey Consensus, the AAAA addresses public, private, domestic and international financing as well as official development aid in its policy framework to realign financial flows with public goals, but also goes beyond this to consider the regulatory and other policy requirements for sustainable implementation.⁴¹

³⁴ United Nations. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. New York: UN, 2015. p. 12.

³⁵ Ibid. 36.

³⁶ Ibid. 5.

³⁷ Ibid. 15-16

³⁸ United Nations General Assembly, 68th Session. Modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development. UN Doc. A/RES/68/279 of 30 June 2014. New York: United Nations. p. 3.

³⁹ Chonghaile, Clár Ní. "Addis Ababa outcome: milestone or millstone for the world's poor?" 16 Jul. 2015. The Guardian 13

Oct. 2015 <<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jul/16/financing-for-development-summit-outcome-addis-ababa-milestone-millstone-poverty>>.

⁴⁰ "Financing sustainable development and developing sustainable finance: A DESA Briefing Note On The Addis Ababa Action Agenda." Third International Conference Financing for Development 2 Nov. 2015 <<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/07/DESA-Briefing-Note-Addis-Action-Agenda.pdf>>.

⁴¹ Ibid.

The commitments have been criticized by civil society organizations for failing to go far enough on sovereign debt restructuring and tax cooperation, and hence placing developing countries at a disadvantage.⁴² How these perceived disadvantages will translate into practice remains to be seen. The Agenda was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 27 July.

4.3 *The 21st Conference of Parties on Climate Change, Paris, France*

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is holding its 21st session in Paris from November to December 2015, with the aim of reaching a universal, legally binding agreement on climate change that will help to limit global warming to below 2°C.⁴³ This is a reflection both of the increased urgency of the issue of climate change and its effect as a barrier to development, as well as a tacit acknowledgment of the fact that previous climate agreements in Copenhagen and Doha, as well as the Kyoto Protocol, have been viewed as being ineffective due to lenient targets and lack of enforcement.⁴⁴ It is certainly noteworthy that the biggest shortcoming in international development under the MDGs was in the field of climate change, with a rapid rise in emissions during its implementation period.

A growing body of evidence, which suggests that weather-related disasters will disproportionately affect developing countries, adds weight to the argument that addressing climate change must be a focal point for international development efforts in the coming years.⁴⁵ The Member States of the UN recognize the issue in the draft document on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.⁴⁶ Whether the conference is able to achieve an outcome that reflects these exigencies remains to be seen.

5. **Conclusion: Unique new challenges for international development**

The year 2015 has been a time of change for

development action. It appears that there has been a shift in attitude towards how development should be done, emphasizing an approach that considers the interdependence of economic, social and environmental factors, that is cross-cutting and holistic in scope. This approach is captured in a new set of development goals which will run until 2030 and whose reach is broader and deeper in terms of areas addressed and targets set than hitherto. Supporting these shifts, three major new frameworks have been agreed in fields which are now recognized to be inextricably tied to international development efforts, ending the treatment of humanitarian action and climate change as separate fields.

There is good reason to expect that these new agreements will affect the way in which development efforts are conducted. The Post-2015 Development Agenda is already receiving attention from several branches of the European Union, which are shaping policy discussions around it. The European Parliament released a briefing note at the start of November titled "The European year for development: Sustainable development and climate action", which outlined the Parliament's ongoing efforts to align EU development policy with the SDGs by including environmental considerations.⁴⁷ During the annual conference of the European Commission's Directorate for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) for its humanitarian aid partners in November, entitled "Humanitarian Assistance in a Changing World", a panel discussion was dedicated to the Sendai Framework.⁴⁸ These developments exemplify how bridges are being built between development and environment, and between humanitarian action and development.

These bridges also extend to the space sector. Services such as mapping, navigation, telecommunications and satellite imagery have a potential role across the full spectrum of the international development field, which has been demonstrated in ESA pilot studies ranging from tele-education to environmental conservation,

⁴² Chonghaile, Clár Ní. "Addis Ababa outcome: milestone or millstone for the world's poor?" 16 Jul. 2015. *The Guardian* 13 Oct. 2015 <<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jul/16/financing-for-development-summit-outcome-addis-ababa-milestone-millstone-poverty>>; see also Hurley, Gail. "The Addis Ababa Action Agenda: A step forward on financing for development?" 21 Jul. 2015. UNDP 13 Oct. 2015 <<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2015/7/21/The-Addis-Ababa-Action-Agenda-A-step-forward-on-financing-for-development-.html>>.

⁴³ "COP21 Main Issues." United Nations Conference on Climate Change 13 Oct. 2015 <<http://www.cop21.gouv.fr/en/cop21-cmp11/cop21-main-issues>>.

⁴⁴ Rudd, Kevin. "Paris Can't Be Another Copenhagen." *The New York Times* 25 May 2015.

⁴⁵ World Economic Forum. *Outlook on the Global Agenda 2015*. Geneva: WEF, 2015. pp. 23-24.

⁴⁶ United Nations General Assembly. Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, Held in New York from 25 September to 27 September 2015. UN Doc. A/RES/69/315 of 15 September 2015. New York: United Nations. p. 9.

⁴⁷ Lerch, Marika, and Valerie Ramet. Briefing: The European year for development: Sustainable development and climate action. Brussels: European Parliament Think Tank, 2015.

⁴⁸ Humanitarian Assistance in a Changing World. Programme of the Annual Conference of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Partners, 12-13 Nov. 2015, Brussels, Belgium. Brussels: European Union.

disaster preparedness and telemedicine.⁴⁹ This use is acknowledged in the new frameworks of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which include provisions on space-derived data. Space stakeholders now have a strong invitation to proactively promote this interaction. For instance, they may expand the reach of the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters, considering that the Charter has started to be invoked for health disasters, such as the Ebola epidemic. In the longer term, the Charter could possibly broaden its mandate even more to become a Charter on Major Disasters and International Development.

The role of space as a provider of innovative technologies, including humanitarian telemedicine, in implementing the Sendai Framework has already been discussed at the ECHO conference. UNOOSA hosted a Preparatory Meeting for the High Level Forum “Space as a Driver for Socioeconomic Sustainable Development” in November which focused on the “role of space science and technology in fostering global development.”⁵⁰ Four areas of interaction were outlined through which these objectives may be achieved: space economy, space society, space accessibility and space diplomacy.

Policy makers for space should pay attention to how the SDGs will be translated into ground-level operations. Space technology providers such as ESA, national space agencies and private enterprises have a key role to play in assisting the achievement of the goals. Reaping the full benefits of space for international development will require constructive and effective dialogue between space actors and development stakeholders.

⁴⁹ “Space Aids Ebola Patients.” 29 Apr. 2015. European Space Agency 25 Nov. 2015 <http://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Telecommunications_Integrated_Applications/Space_aids_Ebola_patients>; “Satcoms linking rural schools in South Africa and Italy.” 3 Aug. 2015. European Space Agency 22 Nov. 2015 <http://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Telecommunications_Integrated_Applications/Satcoms_linking_rural_schools_in_South_Africa

[a_and_Italy](#)>; see also European Space Agency and World Bank. Earth Observation for Sustainable Development: Partnership Report. Washington: ESA, 2013.

⁵⁰ United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs. Programme of the Preparatory Meeting for the High-Level Forum “Space as a Driver for Socioeconomic Sustainable Development,” 19 Nov. 2015, Vienna, Austria. Vienna: United Nations.

SDG 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
SDG 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
SDG 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
SDG 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
SDG 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
SDG 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
SDG 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
SDG 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
SDG 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
SDG 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
SDG 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
SDG 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
SDG 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
SDG 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
SDG 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
SDG 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
SDG 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

*Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals, as outlined in the draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.⁵¹

⁵¹ United Nations General Assembly, 69th Session. Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, Held in New York from 25

September to 27 September 2015. UN Doc. A/RES/69/315 of 15 September 2015. New York: United Nations. p. 14.



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