



THEMATIC DISCUSSION ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE ARMS TRADE TREATY

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WHAT ARE THE SDGS AND WHAT IS THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE ATT?



- **REFERENCES TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE ATT**
- **IMPACT OF CONFLICT AND INSECURITY ON DEVELOPMENT**
- **THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)**
- **THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**
- **REFERENCES TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**
- **SYNERGIES BETWEEN ATT AND THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**
- **THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



- **IMPACT OF ATT ON SDGs IN GENERAL**
- **SDGS RELATING DIRECTLY TO THE ATT**
- **FOLLOW-UP MECHANISMS FOR SDGs**
- **SCOPE FOR ATT INVOLVEMENT IN SDG IMPLEMENTATION**
- **SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS RAISED AT PREPCOM3**
- **POINTS TO CONSIDER FOR THE NEXT STEPS**

REFERENCES TO DEVELOPMENT IN ATT

- **PREAMBLE:**

- **Acknowledging that peace and security, development and human rights are pillars of the United Nations system and foundations for collective security and recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing;**
- **Recognising the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms**

The ATT aims to advance international peace, security and stability, reduce human suffering and promote cooperation and transparency to foster a responsible trade in conventional arms.

IMPACT OF CONFLICT AND INSECURITY ON DEVELOPMENT

- **Economic cost of violence worldwide is put at 13% of GDP annually (Institute for Development & Peace)**
- **Armed violence in non-conflict settings cost US\$163 billion annually on productivity alone (Geneva Declaration Secretariat)**
- **Trade can drop between 12-25% in the first year of a civil conflict. (World Bank)**
- **Of the children not in primary school, 77% are in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence. (Safer World)**
- **It is expected that by 2030, 75% of people living in extreme poverty will be living in countries at high risk of violence (Amnesty International)**

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

- **The 2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set out to tackle:**
 - extreme poverty & hunger
 - Lack of universal primary education
 - Gender equality
 - High child mortality rate
 - Lack of access to health care
 - Environmental sustainability

At the end of its period of coverage (2015), The UN system Task Team on the Post 2015 UN Development Agenda observed that gap in MDG performance between fragile /conflict-affected countries and other developing countries was large. No low-income fragile or conflict-affected country had achieved a single MDG.

THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 (GA Resolution 70/1)
- Officially came into force on 1 January 2016
- Contains 17 new Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets that **universally apply to all countries**
- These Goals will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

REFERENCES TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

- **PREAMBLE GA RESOLUTION 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
 - We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.
- **PARAGRAPH 7 OF THE DECLARATION:**
 - We envisage a world free of fear and violence.
- **PARAGRAPH 35 OF THE DECLARATION**
 - The new Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows.

SYNERGIES BETWEEN ATT AND THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

- **BOTH ACKNOWLEDGE THE LINK BETWEEN PEACE, INSECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT;**
- **BOTH DEPEND ON CLOSE PARTNERSHIPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**
- **BOTH STRESS TRANSPARENCY**



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
- 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture**
- 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages**
- 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
- 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
- 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
- 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**
- 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all**
- 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation**

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (taking note of agreements made by the [UNFCCC](#) forum)
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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
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
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and re-vitalise the global Partnership for sustainable development

- **THE ATT AIMS TO CURB THE FLOW OF ILLICIT ARMS AND THE UNREGULATED TRANSFER OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS**
- **CLEAR EVIDENCE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT AS WELL AS BETWEEN ARMED VIOLENCE AND DEVELOPMENT.**
- **RESULTS ON THE MDGS CONFIRM THESE LINKS**

ATT IMPLEMENTATION WOULD FACILITATE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ALL THE GOALS



Implementation of ATT can minimise the illicit flow of arms thus:

- **Contribute to a stable environment in which development can flourish**
- **Facilitate access to education and health**
- **Reduce pressure on public health facilities caused by armed violence**
- **Provide investor-friendly environment**
- **Attract tourism**
- **Facilitate actions aimed at poverty alleviation**

SDGS RELATING DIRECTLY TO THE ATT

- **Art 7(4) of the Treaty (Gender-based violence) can contribute to Goal 5 of the SDGs**
- **SDG 11 (non-proliferation of arms a major factor in enabling safe cities)**
- **SDG 16 is relevant to Article 11 in ATT (diversion prevention)**

Bearing in mind the relevance of ATT to ALL the SDG's particular focus in this panel discussion will be on these three goals, particularly goal 16 which has as one of its targets 16.4: *By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime*

FOLLOW-UP AT THREE LEVELS (GA Resolution 70/1):

- **NATIONAL LEVEL**
- **REGIONAL (SUB-REGIONAL) LEVEL**
- **GLOBAL LEVEL – THE HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM** under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will have the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level.

Actions required to include ATT considerations at all three levels

NATIONAL LEVEL FOLLOW UP OF SDGS

“Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.” (GA Resolution 70/1)

FOCUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

REGIONAL (AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVELS) OF SDGS



- **Can provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets.**
- **Cooperation of regional and sub-regional commissions and organizations.**
- **Inclusive regional processes will draw on national-level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the high-level political forum on sustainable development.**



THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

- The establishment of the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was mandated in 2012 by the outcome document of the [\(Rio+20\), "The Future We Want"](#).
- HLPF to meet every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly and every year under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
- ECOSOC Meetings of HLPF:
 - Themes:
 - For 2017: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world;
 - For 2018: Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies;
 - For 2019: Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality;
 - Sustainable Development Goals to be reviewed in depth shall be:
 - In 2017: Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14;
 - In 2018: Goals 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15;
 - In 2019: Goals 4, 8, 10, 13 and 16;

SCOPE FOR NON-UN PARTICIPATION IN
SDG IMPLEMENTATION (GA RES. 70/684)



- **A wealth of organizations and actors outside the United Nations system are planning to review progress in areas related to the Sustainable Development Goals. Provided they are rigorous and independent, they may inform and enrich intergovernmental work within the United Nations**
- **Major groups of civil society and other stakeholders, including business, must participate in all parts of the follow-up and review architecture. The high-level political forum should champion innovative practices to engage non-State actors. People should know about its work and understand and relate to its conclusions.**

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS RAISED AT PREPCOM3

- **how can the ATT contribute to better implementation of the SDGs?**
- **how does linking the SDGs to the ATT support the ATT process?**
- **how do we assess the precise effect of Art 11 on preventing illicit trafficking (measuring impact)?**
- **how can reporting contribute to data collection challenges for managing progress on implementing Goal 16?**
- **How can the development community be better informed about the ATT?**



POINTS TO CONSIDER FOR NEXT STEPS

- **SDGs are universal while ATT currently has 92 States Parties**
- **Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda will be focussed at the national level, which should feed in to sub-regional, regional and global processes**
- **The integrated and indivisible nature of the Goals should lead to a review system that promotes a cross-cutting understanding of the significant interlinkages across the Goals and targets. This should foster at the high-level political forum, integrated and holistic perspectives on progress and obstacles, while precluding any single institution or forum from claiming exclusive ownership of or responsibility for the review of a specific goal (Res 70/684).**
- **The High Level Political Forum will address SDG 16 in 2019**
- **ATT does not only concern illicit arms**