



The Norwegian Forum  
for Development  
and Environment

## **Position paper**

# **Towards a new set of Sustainable Development Goals**

*February 2014*

*Health and education added June 2014*



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*Forum for Environment and Development (ForUM) is a network of 53 Norwegian environmental, development, peace and human rights organisations. Our vision is a democratic and peaceful world based on equity, solidarity, human rights and ecological sustainability.*

## Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have led to significant improvements for people living in poor countries. As we move towards 2015, measures have to be taken to deliver on unmet goals. Although the MDGs must be considered a success in many areas, they also have serious shortcomings. They have a focus on social development, but do not address the root causes of poverty and are not designed to reach all. Nor do they address the alarming challenges of climate change or the misuse of natural resources.

Form for Environment and Development (ForUM) believe that the new sustainable development framework must put poverty eradication and sustainability at the forefront. ForUM thus supports the calls for ambitious goals and targets to “get to zero” on all critical dimensions of poverty. A new framework must also include goals that ensure environmental, economic and social sustainability at both national and global levels.

We have suggested core principles that must underpin these goals and the new framework, as well as key enablers for achieving success.

We believe that Norway has political credibility on many of the issues that we see as essential in the new set of development goals. Norway should take a lead in promoting them in the run-up to 2015.

ForUM has suggested targets and indicators in the following focus areas:

- Inequality addressed across all areas but with an emphasis on economic inequality
- Gender equality and empowerment of women
- Democracy, governance and accountability
- Climate change – reaffirming outcomes from the UNFCCC process to assure that global warming stays below 1,5 C
- Sustaining and valuing ecosystems
- Food security
- Peace and justice
- A new financial architecture
- Private sector

These are areas where ForUM’s member organizations cooperate and have common positions. ForUM would like to underline that this is **not** a proposal for a full post-2015 framework. We strongly support ambitious goals on health and education, securing universal access to quality education with good learning outcomes for all children, as well as the end to preventable child and maternal mortality and providing basic healthcare for all. We have not, however, developed specific recommendations for goals, targets and indicators in these fields. Therefore we recommend that the Norwegian government have a close dialogue with those of our member organisations that work on these issues. Amongst others, Save the Children has developed specific recommendations for goals, targets and indicators for the post 2015 framework, including health and education<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.reddbarna.no/nyheter/-fattigdom-kan-avskaffes-i-loepet-av-vaar-generasjon>

The Millennium Declaration and the Rio+20 outcome document “The Future We Want” must serve as the platform on which the new development goals are built. The more recent High-Level Panel Report “A new global partnership” (2013) further underscores the need to address transformative shifts to attain sustainable development and that all new goals and targets should be grounded in respect for human rights.

This document is meant as a contribution to the on-going discussion in Norway on new development goals. ForUM aims to contribute constructively to the efforts of decision-makers to create an ambitious path forward. The proposals put forward in this document are not given in any order of priority - they represent the diversity of working areas amongst ForUM’s member organizations. The document is the first policy document from ForUM on the post-2015 agenda. We consider this a dynamic document that will be developed as negotiations proceed and the agenda evolves.

Our recommendations have been developed with the active participation of ForUM’s member organisations. We have been inspired by and have built upon input from the policy papers of a number of international networks and organisations, such as Beyond 2015, Climate Action Network, CONCORD, Bond, Saferworld and Oxfam, as well as those of some of our member organisations, including Save the Children, WWF and Norwegian Peoples Aid.

## Overview of content

In the first section of this paper we describe the overarching principles that must underpin every goal and target.

Under “success factors” we describe the preconditions that are necessary to implement the goals in a successful way, such as forms of financing, coherence between different fields, and accountability mechanisms.

Next follows a summary table of the focus areas and targets that this paper presents. It also gives an overview of which goals the targets could be placed under.

The following section presents each focus area, the specific role it plays in the SDGs, and suggests concrete targets and indicators.

In Annex 1 there are texts explaining the targets and indicators in more detail. These texts are highly relevant for anyone who would like to focus on a specific area.

Annex 2 refers to other official policy documents and reports that support the findings in this document. These are presented per focus area.

## Overarching Principles

ForUM proposes the following core principles for the post-2015 framework:

### Universal human rights

ForUM believes that the post-2015 framework must be grounded in the progressive realization of people's rights, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, human rights conventions, treaties, standards and norms at international and regional level.

A human rights-based approach underlines the fact that **all people** - no matter their ethnicity, group, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status – must benefit from the outcomes of the framework and that the most marginalized must be prioritized.

### Universality

Global problems require solutions at both local, national and international levels. ForUM strongly supports the development of one set of global goals that all countries commit to. This requires a structure that effectively combines universal commitments for all countries with national differentiation, according to different contexts, needs, responsibilities and capabilities.

This requires recognition of common but differentiated responsibilities. As countries are at different stages of development, the universal goals should be “translated” into national action plans respecting these differences. International support must be provided to countries that do not have adequate resources to meet the targets.

The notion of universality must be based on respect from national governments for the rights and the special needs of marginalized groups, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities or others, as well as the right of all peoples to define and choose their development path.

### Addressing inequality

The MDGs do not address equity and universal human rights. The MDG target approach has encouraged a focus in many countries on those targets that are easiest to reach. To achieve the MDGs, many countries have gone for the low-hanging fruits, resulting in consistently slower (and in some areas negative) progress for the poorest and most marginalized.

Many of the current goals also fail to recognize persistent discrimination against women, girls, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and ethnic minorities. This continues to slow social and economic progress. If we are truly to “get to zero” and “leave no one behind”, we need to systematically address inequalities across the whole post-2015 framework.

ForUM proposes that the future framework specifically tackles discrimination and exclusion and their underlying drivers.

Global civil society, the UN Secretary General and the UN High-Level Panel have all called for a post-2015 framework which strives to “leave no one behind”. The High Level Panel explicitly suggests in their report that no post-2015 target should be considered met unless it is met across key social and

economic groups. In 2013 a unanimous Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence in the Norwegian parliament asked the Norwegian government to integrate fair distribution and equality into their post-2015 work.

The range of indicators used must reflect the complexity of how poverty and unequal distribution affects people. National indicators on distribution of economic resources, social security and inequality should be part of the framework. As poverty is both an absolute and relative measurement, a range of different indicators must be applied.

### **Accountability**

Democratic, just and effective governance, and realization of civic, political, economic, cultural and social rights are directly linked to accountability.

The Rio+20 outcome document stated: " We acknowledge the role of civil society and the importance of enabling all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development". World leaders recognized that improved participation of civil society in achieving sustainable development depends upon strengthening access to information, building civil society capacity as well as an enabling environment. Furthermore they underlined the importance of promoting transparency and broad public participation and partnerships.

### **Sustainability**

Sustainable development with its three interlinked pillars must be addressed in the new framework. The new development goals should set targets that adhere to the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Poverty reduction, equity, well-being, decent jobs, viable income and a careful stewardship of the planet's resources are closely linked. Solidarity between people must also encompass the generations to come.

We need to de-couple growth from the unsustainable use of natural resources. Overconsumption must be curbed and the poor given opportunities to develop using their fair share of the limited finite resources available. All countries are challenged to use energy more efficiently, reduce the consumption of non-renewable resources, and bring overall consumption to a level within the planetary boundaries. This requires sharing knowledge and technology.

Sustainability calls for new measures of green development and well-being that moves us beyond Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth as a measure of development and progress.

### **Success factors**

In order to achieve the desired outcome of the SDGs, the following factors need to be in place: 1) effective and adequate financing of the framework; 2) policy coherence to ensure that the various policies developed under the new framework do not contradict each other, but are mutually reinforcing; and 3) an effective accountability mechanism.

## Financing

Financing the framework requires a new global financial architecture and partnership. The direct financing must be built upon the existing international consensus, with a comprehensive and predictable approach that comprises the fulfillment of existing commitments to ODA and concessional flows and takes into consideration common but differentiated responsibilities. This is especially important when dealing with issues such as climate adaptation, which, while being a global responsibility, in practice should mainly be the responsibility of the more advanced economies which have contributed most to climate change. To achieve sustainable development goals, finances must also be raised through domestic resource mobilization. This requires common global action to stop illicit capital flight and tax evasion, a new global framework to handle debt, and harnessing the potential of the private sector, while regulating risks.

## Policy coherence

At global and national governance level there is currently a lack the capacity or will to handle and redress unfair policies which may result in one actor's decisions or actions undermining the development efforts of another. To successfully reach the new set of goals, governments, private sector and other actors must put in place robust mechanisms to improve as well as respect and monitor policy coherence. Mechanisms for dealing with violations of the principle of 'do no harm' which underpins policy coherence are crucial. Such mechanisms should be implemented at international, regional and national levels.

## Accountability mechanisms and national ownership of the post-2015 framework

Much of the new framework will have to be implemented at a national level. Likewise, the right and responsibility to define and monitor targets to reach common, universal and "get to zero" goals should lie with nations and their citizens. National ownership of the post-2015 framework will be crucial for success and progress at local and national levels.

The primary responsibility to achieve post-2015 goals lies with the state and a robust global accountability mechanism must be put in place for a new framework.

ForUM believes that the following factors should underpin a post-2015 accountability mechanism:

- The mechanism should capture the need for and right of citizens to hold states accountable, both through 1) parliamentary participation in defining and monitoring goals and targets (including designing and content-shaping of national plans and allocation of resources); and 2) minimum requirements to ensure the participation of the public and of all key social and economic groups, including the poorest and most marginalized, in monitoring and planning local and national progress
- Civil society should be able to freely participate in the monitoring at both local, national and international level, e.g. through "parallel reports". This requires, inter alia, supportive legal frameworks and sufficient resources for civil society activity related to political mobilization, governance and accountability.
- Minimum requirements with regards to transparency and active communication of goals and goal achievement at the national level.

## Focus areas and targets: summary table

ForUM proposes that the targets in the table below should be located under a specific goal. Targets pertaining to a particular goal can be placed under another goal in the table, if the proposed goal for the targets in question does not become a stand alone goal in the SDGs.

Focus areas	Targets
<b>Economic inequality:</b> A stand alone goal on reducing inequality	Eradicate poverty at \$2 (PPP) a day, and reduce the proportion of population living below nationally defined poverty lines
	Reduce economic inequality, the gap in income and wealth between the poorest and the richest in society
	Universal coverage of affordable and accessible public services and social protection to fulfill human rights.
<b>Discrimination and marginalization:</b> A stand alone goal on reducing inequality	Ensure protection against discrimination on all grounds and in all areas of life
	Ensure equal access to and eliminate discrimination in public services and information to all groups in society
	Ensure equal rights of marginalized groups to citizenship
	Ensure equal rights of indigenous groups to territory and land
	Increase representation and public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels ensuring equal participation of women, men and youth, regardless of ethnicity, religion, age, marital status, and disability.
<b>Gender:</b> A stand alone goal on gender equality	Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women, including girls and women with disabilities, regardless of ethnicity, religion, age, marital status.
	End child marriage
	Voluntary and non-discriminatory access to affordable and modern contraception, family planning means, and post-abortion care.
	Increase the % of women in formal employment, close the gender gap in payment and enforce equal labor rights for men and women.
	Ensure equal right of women to citizenship, and to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account
	Ensure fulfillment of women's political, economic and social rights
<b>Governance and accountability:</b> A stand alone goal on governance (these targets are borrowed in their entirety from Save the Children's post-2015 proposal in <i>Ending Poverty</i> )	All countries have transparent governance, with open policy making and budgeting that is subject to parliamentary control. All countries practice freedom of information and corporate reporting
	All countries have participatory governance, with greater freedom of speech, press and political choice
	All countries have accountable governance, with commitment to the rule of law, more equitable and effective public services, and reduced corruption
<b>Climate:</b> A stand alone goal to reaffirm commitment to reduce global warming	Developed countries have implemented zero carbon action plans (ZCAPs), while economies in transition and developing countries have implemented low carbon development plans (LCDPs).
	All countries have national planning processes and instruments in place which build resilience to, and reduce impacts from, climate change.
	50% of all public climate-related finance provided by developed countries to developing countries is allocated to adaptation.
	The number of people killed due to natural disasters and climate

	change impacts year on year and overall is reduced by at least 50% by 2030.
	The economic losses due to climate-related disasters and climate change impacts by are reduced by at least 50% by 2030.
<b>Energy:</b> A stand alone goal on clean and sustainable energy for all	By 2030, full and universal energy access is ensured in low income countries with clean, safe, reliable and affordable energy services
	The annual global rate of improvement in energy intensity (energy/unit GDP) is at least 4.5%
	Clean renewable energy makes up at least 45% of all primary energy use and energy infrastructure adequately implements social and environmental safeguards.
	All fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies are abolished by 2020
	Reduce mortality due to air pollution, halving health impacts by 2030
	Double the investment in clean energy and energy efficiency globally by 2030
<b>Ecosystems:</b> A stand alone goal on environmental sustainability	Maintain and restore healthy and diverse landscapes/ecosystems, to enhance biodiversity and contribute to carbon sequestration.
	Safeguard and maintain the basis of ecosystem services.
	Bring an end to pollution of air, water and soils.
	Increase resource efficiency, increase recycling, minimize waste and ecosystem impact throughout the manufacturing and service sectors
<b>Food security:</b> A stand alone goal to end hunger	Eliminate hunger and severe malnutrition by 2030.
	World agricultural production and fisheries provide sufficient, adequate and nutritious food to the world's population, without depleting the natural resource base.
	National and international policies and agreements are in line with sustainable land management and food production systems
	Agriculture and fisheries are given a high priority in national planning and prioritizing processes
	Crop diversity is urgently and effectively conserved and made available in perpetuity.
<b>Peace:</b> A stand alone goal to ensure peaceful societies	Increase transparency in the international financial architecture to hinder illegal trade with weapons, humans and drugs. (All indicators to this target are consistent with the indicators to stop illicit financial flows on page 31)
	Build human security and a culture of peace
	Reduce the world's military budgets by 10% per year
	Prevent and reduce by X% violent death and injuries per 100, 100 by year Y.
	Ensure women's equal participation (50%) in all international, regional and national decision making bodies for the prevention and resolution of conflicts.
	Reduce by % illicit armed and light weapons
<b>A financial architecture</b> for sustainable development: Targets could be placed under a stand alone goal, or under a goal on global partnership, accountability, or	Ending current, and preventing future, debt crises through responsible lending and borrowing, and the establishment of an independent debt workout mechanism
	Illicit capital flight is stopped through greater transparency and strengthened global cooperation

equality, but must be well addressed	
<b>An accountable private sector:</b> Targets could be placed under a goal on global partnership, or governance and accountability	A binding framework to regulate the activities of transnational corporations that provides appropriate protection, justice and remedy to the victims of human rights abuses and environmental degradation directly resulting from, or related to, the activities of some transnational corporations and other business enterprises.
	Incentives to ensure effective implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP)
	All transnational companies report on the social, human rights and environmental impacts and risks that their operations worldwide – including their complete supply chains – have on societies.
	Ensure policy coherence at the national level, by adopting a holistic approach to the implementation of the UNGP.
<i>(Added June 2014)</i> <b>Education:</b> Ensure equitable and inclusive quality education and lifelong learning for all by 2030	All children complete free, compulsory relevant and quality basic education of at least 10 years and achieve learning outcomes, with gaps in learning between advantaged and disadvantaged groups significantly reduced.
	Ensure that children and youth with disabilities have equal access to inclusive quality education, skills development and vocational training
	Increase in the percentage of children who access quality early childhood care and education (ECCE) to at least x%
	Ensure that all young people and x% of adults have functional literacy and numeracy, as well as knowledge, technical and life skills, and equitable access to post-basic and tertiary education to become active citizens with decent employment.
	All citizens have access to quality education for sustainable development and global citizenship
	All governments ensure the provision of sufficient numbers of qualified teachers.
	Increase by x % participation in continuing adult education and training programs, with recognition and validation of non-formal and informal learning.
<i>(Added June 2014)</i> <b>Health:</b> Ensure healthy lives and universal health coverage for all	Eradicate preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths.
	Achieve universal health coverage, and reduce gaps in access to and quality of health care services between advantaged and disadvantaged groups.
	Achieve universal coverage of financial risk protection.
	By 2030 reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), mental health challenges and injuries - through promotion, prevention, care and control.
	Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including voluntary and non-discriminatory access to affordable and modern contraception, family planning means, and post-abortion care.
	By 2030 end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases
	By 2030 reduce the burden of climate change challenges related to health – through disaster risk prevention, care and control.

## Focus areas with targets and indicators

In this section we present focus areas, including suggested goals, targets and indicators. We have suggested indicators that propose what should be measured and how it can be measured.

### 1) Economic inequality

ForUM reiterates that eradication of poverty must be a central goal in the new framework. However, it will be necessary to move beyond the technical poverty lines of \$1.25 and even \$2 a day. The new framework should also include targets to reduce inequality and national income poverty.

Levels of social, economic and political inequality across the world are extreme, and in many cases growing. We have moved from a world where, two decades ago, the majority of the world's poorest lived in low-income countries, to a world where 70% of the world's poorest now live in middle-income countries.

This undermines prospects for poverty eradication, human development and peaceful societies. Closing these gaps will be essential to finish the job that was started with the Millennium Development Goals and eradicate poverty. Distribution of economic resources within countries and groups is as important as the difference between countries. Until now this has received too little attention. The focus has been on poverty-reduction and we have overlooked the growing inequality within countries and the effect it has on trust in society, social justice, security, poverty eradication and economic prosperity.

The World Economic Forum's (WEF) 2014 Global Risks Report identifies severe income disparity as the fourth most concerning global risk in 2014. WEF's Global Outlook report, published in November 2013, warned that inequality is undermining social stability and 'threatening security on a global scale. Evidence suggests that high levels of income inequality reduce the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction, and undermine the sustainability and robustness of economic growth in the long run.

"...Surely we have all learned by now that it is no longer enough to focus on growth alone. We need all people to share in rising prosperity—and, by the same token, share fairly in any economic adjustment needed to achieve or restore prosperity...Excessive inequality is corrosive to growth; it is corrosive to society."

*IMF Director Christine Lagarde in her speech at the World Economic Forum, January 2014*

UNDP's report "Humanity Divided" concludes that "there is nothing inevitable about growing income inequality; several countries managed to contain or reduce income inequality while achieving strong growth performance."

There is abundant evidence showing that free and universal coverage of social protection, education and health systems, including cash benefits, such as pensions, grants and social wage systems, combined with progressive tax systems, can contribute to reduce inequality. Also, decent opportunities to obtain an income and small differences in pay are crucial to obtain a more equitable distribution of resources.

The new framework should therefore include a specific goal for the reduction of overall economic inequality. Specific targets to reduce inequality and associated indicators should be set at the national level. See below for a suggestion as to how these targets can be framed (universally).

Targets	Indicators
Eradicate poverty at \$2 (PPP) a day, and reduce the proportion of the population living below nationally defined poverty lines.	Reductions in proportion of people living on less than \$2 a day ( <i>disaggregated by key groups such as gender, age, disability, ethnicity, geographical location etc.</i> )
	Reduction in population living below the nationally defined poverty line
Reduce economic inequality, the gap in income and wealth between the poorest and the richest in society.	Increase in proportion of income/consumption of bottom 40 percent relative to that of the top 10 per cent.
	Income gap between poorest and richest reduced (Gini or Palma). Targets for reduction should be agreed at country level through an inclusive participatory process
	Wealth gap between the poorest and the richest deciles reduced.
	x% reduction in population living on less than median income in countries with a Gini coefficient exceeding 0,35.
Universal coverage of affordable and accessible public services and social protection to fulfil human rights, and reduction of gaps between social and economic groups in both access to and outcome of public services (e.g reduce gaps between poorest and richest children in access to education and learning outcomes)	Number of people with access to free public services, such as education and health services.
	Number of people covered by social protection, including cash benefits such as pensions, grants and social wage systems.
	Indicators of free and universal coverage and social outcomes should be matched by the appropriate indicators from other goal areas in new framework, such as increase in share of children attending and completing education, reduction in U5MR and maternal mortality rate and access to free and universal health services, access to clean water and energy, etc. (disaggregated as suggested above)
NB To reduce inequalities between countries we propose measures under the heading A <i>new financial architecture</i> .	

## 2) Inequality due to discrimination and marginalization

Focusing only on the symptoms of poverty or exclusion rather than on their structural causes has often led to narrow, discretionary measures addressing short-term needs. Without attention to the underlying economic, social and geographical causes of poverty and inequality, the post-2015 development agenda will not help to level the playing field.

Reducing inequality requires addressing inequality-reproducing cultural norms and strengthening the political agency of disadvantaged groups. In order to address inequality, it is necessary to tackle prejudice, stereotypes and other cultural norms that fuel discrimination. Tackling inequalities based on discrimination and social exclusion and ensuring equity in access to opportunities and outcome, will further require strengthening the voice and political participation of groups that experience disadvantages on account of their income or identity<sup>2</sup>. Inclusive development also requires that all persons be afforded equal access to political participation, justice, public services and schemes.

Persons belonging to marginalized groups are in highly-disadvantaged starting positions which impede their ability to capitalize on opportunities. Inequality cannot be effectively confronted unless the inextricable links between inequality of outcomes and inequality of opportunities are taken into account. To ensure equality of opportunity and outcome, relevant indicators should be disaggregated as suggested by the High-Level Panel that states: “Targets will only be considered ‘achieved’ if they are met for all relevant income and social groups”.

In line with the recommendations of the synthesis report of Global Thematic Consultations on “Addressing Inequalities”, ForUM believes that a stand alone goal on inequalities should be included in the post-2015 framework, and also be addressed across all areas of the framework, by targets and indicators that focus on the needs of the most disadvantaged groups<sup>3</sup>.

<b>Suggested Goal: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and achieve equality for all marginalized groups</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Ensure protection against discrimination on all grounds and in all areas of life</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Adoption of overall non-discrimination legal framework, built clearly on human rights, on all grounds such as disability, minorities, gender, ethnicity, age</li> <li>b) Recognition of, and respect for, indigenous peoples and their individual and collective rights at national levels.</li> <li>c) Adoption and enforcement of compulsory accessibility standards and</li> </ul>	<p>All indicators should be disaggregated at a minimum by gender, disability, ethnicity, age.</p> <p>State responsible for country specific action plans to implement special measures to build the capacities and ensure</p>

<sup>2</sup> UNDP: Humanity Divided: Confronting Inequality in Developing Countries (2013) [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Poverty%20Reduction/Inclusive%20development/Humanity%20Divided/HumanityDivided\\_Full-Report.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Poverty%20Reduction/Inclusive%20development/Humanity%20Divided/HumanityDivided_Full-Report.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Synthesis report on the Global Thematic Consultation on Addressing Inequalities <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/299198>

	accessibility requirements in public procurement policies	access to all groups in society.
<p><b>Ensure equal access to and eliminate discrimination in public services and information to all groups in society</b></p> <p><b>Ensure equal rights for all to citizenship</b></p> <p><b>Ensure equal rights of indigenous groups to territory and land</b></p>	<p>a) Free and accessible birth registration of all children regardless of disability, ethnicity, gender or social group</p> <p>b) Accessibility of cultural and diversity sensitive services and facilities on equal basis for all groups in society disaggregated on disability, gender, ethnicity etc.</p> <p>c) Number of indigenous peoples represented in political and economic decision-making that affects their lives and respect for the Free, Prior, Informed Consent.</p> <p>d) Access to assistive technology is provided to all groups in need, e.g. disabled, minorities, ethnic groups.</p>	<p>Birth registration is essential for receiving public services, social schemes and political participation</p> <p>Accessible infrastructure is a precondition for some groups (disabled, older people) for physical access to e.g. communication, buildings, information.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities may have extra costs resulting from disability—such as costs associated with medical care or assistive devices, or the need for personal support and assistance—and thus often require more resources to achieve the same outcomes as non-disabled people.</p>
<p><b>Ensure representation and public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels, ensuring equal participation of women, men and youth, irrespective of ethnicity, age, disability and sexual orientation.</b></p>	<p>a) Information in accessible and correct language (sign language, braille, indigenous and minority languages) is a precondition for political participation.</p> <p>b) Seats in local, regional and national decision-making bodies, disaggregated by gender, disability, ethnicity, minorities, sexual orientation, etc.</p>	<p>Many social groups are not able to influence political decisions based on lack of information, knowledge, connections and discriminatory legal framework. Thus many social groups are unable to influence decisions that affect their lives.</p>

### 3) Gender equality and women's empowerment

The importance of women's empowerment and gender equality has two dimensions that leads us to the conclusion that gender equality must be a stand-alone goal as well as mainstreamed in all the other goals:

1. Discrimination against women has led to the most pervasive form of inequality globally and is a pressing human rights concern
2. Unless women are included in economic and political life on an equal footing with men and violence against women is combatted, the eradication of poverty through sustainable development will not be possible to achieve.

The World Bank and UN (Millennium Development Goals report 2012, gender chart) both conclude that 70 % of the worlds' poor are women, and that the main reasons for this inequality is women's lack of access to the formal labor market and the pandemic levels of violence against women.

This evidence supports the conclusion that sustainable development and poverty reduction is not possible if women continue to be kept out of formal employment and public life in general.

The recommendations below are based on the illustrative goals and targets presented to the UN by the High-Level Panel, with the following modifications:

- we propose that access to affordable and modern contraception, family planning means, and post-abortion care are introduced as a specific target related to gender equality.
- We propose a separate target to increase the % of women in formal employment, close the gender gap in payment and enforce equal labor rights for men and women.
- we would like to see the government lobbying for stronger language that reflects a rights-based approach. Subsequently, our proposal would be to replace "Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life" with "Ensure fulfillment of women's political, economic and social rights".

With regards to indicators we propose to draw on indicators already developed by the United Nations Statistical Commission, lead national statistical bureaus as well as the wider statistical community broadly defined. This will serve to anchor indicators within the same institutions and networks of expertise that are expected to provide these statistics in the years to come. We consider capacity development of national statistical bureaus in collecting these data to be an important sub-goal in and of itself, as a public good and as a building block for strengthening countries' own evidence-based policies.

<b>Suggested Goal: Empower girls and women and achieve gender equality</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women, including girls and women with disabilities, regardless of ethnicity, religion, age, marital status.</b>	Total and age/disability/ethnic/religion/marital status-specific rate of women subjected to physical violence in the last 12 months by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator(s) and frequency.	Interim set of indicators on Violence Against Women adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, 2010 <sup>4</sup>
	Total and age/disability/ethnic/religion/marital status -specific rate of women subjected to physical violence during lifetime by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator(s) and frequency.	
	Total and age/disability/ethnic/religion/marital status -specific rate of women subjected to sexual violence in the last 12 months by relationship to the perpetrator(s) and frequency.	
	Total and age/disability/ethnic/religion/marital status -specific rate of women subjected to sexual violence during lifetime by relationship to the perpetrator(s) and frequency.	
	Total and age/disability/ethnic/religion/marital status -specific rate of women subjected to sexual or physical violence by current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months by frequency.	
	Total and age/disability/ethnic/religion/marital status -specific rate of women subjected to sexual or physical violence by current or former intimate	

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/v-issues-focus.htm>

	partner during lifetime by frequency	
	Total and age/disability/ethnic/religion/marital status -specific rate of women subjected to female genital mutilation annually	
	Total and age/disability/ethnic/religion/marital status -specific rate of women subjected to trafficking annually	
	Adoption of legal framework on all forms of violence against women, including female genital mutilation and trafficking, that is disability specific. Inclusive strategies developed for elimination of violence against the most vulnerable groups in society e.g. disabled girls and women.	
<b>b End child marriage</b>	Percentage of population aged 15 to 19 years ever married, by sex Singulate mean age at marriage, by sex	UNGenderStats
	Proportion of women aged 20–24 in union by age 18	UNICEF (2005) Early marriage: A Harmful Traditional Practice. Data based on household survey data from the Demographic and Health Surveys <sup>5</sup>
	Adolescent fertility rate (AFR)	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>c. Voluntary and non- discriminatory access to affordable and modern contraception, family planning means, and post-abortion care.</b>	Total rate of women who use a contraceptive method at a particular point in time, of women that state a need.	WHO's guidelines for Reproductive Health Indicators for global monitoring includes an indicator on prevalence of contraceptive use, but not on unmet contraceptive needs
	Contraceptive prevalence among married women of childbearing age, any method and modern methods	UN Genderstats <sup>6</sup>
<b>d. Increase the % of women in formal employment, close the gender gap in payment and enforce equal labor rights for men and women.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of women in adult labour force</li> <li>• Women's wages relative to men's</li> <li>• Women's wages in manufacturing as a percentage of men's wages</li> <li>• Women's share of legislators, senior officials and managers</li> <li>• Maternity leave benefits (Length of maternity leave, Percentage of wages paid in covered period, Provider of coverage)</li> </ul>	UN Genderstats
<b>e. Ensure equal right of women to citizenship, and to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to land Indicator</li> <li>• Extent property rights, inheritance rights, protection of wife's rights are secured.</li> <li>• Extent that women's legal access to institutions is equal to that as men.</li> </ul>	IFAD <sup>7</sup> FAO <sup>8</sup> IFC and WB: Women, business and the law indicators
<b>f. Ensure fulfillment of women's political, economic and social rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and percentage of women in legislative, executive and judiciary branches of government</li> <li>• Ratio of women to men in higher education</li> <li>• Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)</li> <li>• Ratio of women's participation in the workforce</li> </ul>	Inter Parliamentary Union, UN Gender Stats UNESCO and Barro-Lee data sets UNICEF State of World's Children ILO

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_26024.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_26024.html)

<sup>6</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/Demographic/products/indwm/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/gc/27/e/GC-27-L-6.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.fao.org/gender/landrights/home/en/>

		The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation
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#### 4) Governance and accountability

Democratic governance and democratic participation must be a part of any post 2015 framework. Long-term sustainable development depends on a system of checks and balances and active participation of citizens and civil society.

People must have the right to organise and they must be allowed to organise freely and express their opinions freely. They must be encouraged to participate in the making of a true democracy where people’s participation is not only allowed but is seen as crucial for a society with a high level of trust and of social justice. Transparent governance systems that are open to public engagement and scrutiny are essential for better public spending and service delivery to equitably realize human rights.

The UN-led global survey, *My World Survey*, asking people their priorities for development, ranked “an honest and responsive government” as one of the four top priorities for citizens. More than 1.3 million people from 194 countries participated.<sup>9</sup> Further, Rio+20 underlined that democracy, good governance and the rule of law are essential for sustainable development, and that “to achieve our sustainable development goals, we need institutions at all levels that are effective, transparent, accountable and democratic.”<sup>10</sup>

ForUM calls for a stand-alone goal on democracy and governance in the post-2015 framework.

A stand alone goal on governance must encompass at least the following: openness, accountability and inclusion of governance, commitment to the rule of law, and fulfillment of people’s civil and political rights regardless of gender, ethnicity, age, income or geographical location.

The targets and indicators suggested are borrowed in their entirety from Save the Children’s suggested post-2015 framework in *Ending Poverty* (2013).

Targets	Indicators
<b>1. All countries have transparent governance, with open policy making and budgeting that is subject to parliamentary control. Ensure that countries practice freedom of information and corporate reporting</b>	1a) Level of parliamentary control over national budgets; and parliamentary control over changes to national laws 1b) Increase in Open Budget Index score (transparency and participation in public budgeting) 1c) Existence of Freedom of Information (FOI) Act 1d) Existence of legislation on corporate reporting that requires companies to report

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.myworld2015.org/?page=results>, accessed on 16 December 2013

<sup>10</sup> <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/476/10/PDF/N1147610.pdf?OpenElement>

	on their social and environmental impact, including human rights impact and tax paid.
<b>2. All countries have participatory governance, with greater freedom of speech, press and political choice</b>	2a) Increase in CIRI indicator of freedoms of speech and press 2b) Increase in CIRI indicator of freedom of political choice 2c) Increase in Rule of Law index score on participation (including of marginalized and vulnerable groups) in governance
<b>3. All countries have accountable governance, with commitment to the rule of law, more equitable and effective public services, and reduced corruption</b>	3a) Increase in overall Rule of Law index score 3b) Improvement in equity and effectiveness of public services (with access to services disaggregated by gender, region, ethnicity, etc.) 3c) Reduction in corruption at local, regional and national levels of state.

## 5) Climate Change

Climate change has vast impacts on almost all of the aspects of sustainable development. To limit global warming to less than 1.5°C is a fundamental prerequisite for sustainable development. There is a universal agreement that climate change is the greatest global threat to human livelihoods and development, as well as social and economic growth and improvement. Climate change is universal; all countries are increasingly feeling the effects and all countries contribute more or less to global emissions.

Many argue that climate change, as it affects all sectors of society in all countries, should be addressed as part of the overall strategy to reach the SDGs. There are different opinions as to whether climate change should be dealt with as a stand-alone goal or mainstreamed in all the goals. With climate mainstreamed, each country or region could develop climate smart targets for each goal, adapted to the reality and capacities of that country. Others argue that including climate-related elements in the SDGs will interfere with and complicate the UNFCCC's efforts to reach a new, global agreement in 2015. We believe that the new development goals must address the most dangerous threat humanity currently is facing.

In the following ForUM has developed targets that deal with all the important aspects of climate change, including emissions reductions, the need for adaptation, as well as disaster risk reduction and contingency. We affirm the need to have a stand-alone goal that addresses global warming to be limited to 1.5°C. If the parties in the negotiations decide that climate should be mainstreamed, these targets could be adapted and included as climate smart targets under goals addressing poverty eradication, water and other natural resources, energy, health, food security, disaster preparedness and enabling environment.

<b>Suggested Goal: Global greenhouse gas emissions peak by 2020 and rapidly decline thereafter, assuring that global warming stays below 1.5°C, in line with UNFCCC decisions.</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Comments</b>
a. Developed countries have	Progress on this goal would be measured by	Most targets and

<p><b>implemented zero carbon action plans (ZCAPs), while economies in transition and developing countries have implemented low carbon development plans (LCDPs).</b></p>	<p>the existence and implementation of Zero Carbon Action Plans (or similar) and Low Carbon Development Plans</p>	<p>indicators based upon already agreed outcomes in the UNFCCC negotiations</p>
	<p>Carbon intensity per unit of GDP to be reduced significantly in all countries, depending on national circumstances and capabilities</p>	
	<p>Developed countries en route to 0 emissions in 2050 by 2030</p>	
	<p>Developing countries stabilizing emissions on a fair level, in compliance with IPCC recommendations and according to national circumstances.</p>	
<p><b>b All countries have national planning processes and instruments in place which build resilience to, and reduce impacts from, climate change.</b></p>	<p>Progress on this goal would be measured by the existence, proper funding in place, and implementation underway of National Adaptation Plans</p>	
<p><b>c. 50% of all public climate-related finance provided by developed countries to developing countries is allocated to adaptation.</b></p>	<p>Systems for the necessary funding of NAPs for LDC-countries and others according to the Cancun agreements on adaptation in place.</p>	<p>Developing countries and in particular the LDCs will need external funding through the climate financing institutions like Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, etc.</p>
<p><b>d. The number of people killed due to natural disasters and climate change impacts year on year and overall is reduced by at least 50% by 2030.</b></p>	<p>Nations to halve disaster mortality rates by 2030.</p>	
	<p>Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x%, closing the gender gap in deaths.</p>	
	<p>Secure equal participation of men and women in decision-making and reconstruction as well as planning and decision making on adaptation and mitigation strategies</p>	
<p><b>e. The economic losses due to climate-related disasters and climate change impacts are reduced by at least 50% by 2030.</b></p>	<p>Direct economic losses as % of GDP over 15-year period reduced by 50% by 2030 (compared with the baseline period)</p>	
	<p>Economic losses are to be measured on a country by country basis, taking into consideration both material and macro-economic losses. The baseline is an average</p>	

	of the period 2000-2010.	
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## 6) Sustainable, clean energy for all

We recognize that the realisation of the MDGs rests on achieving sustainable energy services for all. Energy poverty on the one hand and excessive and unsustainable energy use on the other are challenges that must be addressed in the sustainable development goals. One person out of five in the world does not have access to reliable electricity. Nearly three billion people depend on biomass for cooking and heating, using inefficient stoves that cause severe indoor air pollution. This in turn causes 3.5 million deaths per year affecting primarily women and children. The four people out of five that have access to electricity rely heavily on fossil fuels, i.e. - oil, coal and gas, which contributes to climate change and global warming.

Initiatives that reach out to the energy poor and the least developed countries should be given priority if the ambition to reach all is to be met. People living in energy poverty, of which women are the majority, must be included in the design and delivery of these energy services.

Measures to increase efficient use of energy both at the household level, as well as in manufacturing and transport, have huge potential and are highly cost-effective. The International Energy Agency (IEA) has called for an “energy sector revolution” from 2020, moving away from fossil fuels towards renewable and efficient energy production and use. Affordable access to electricity should be a universal staple.

Presently, renewable energy accounts for only 10 % of the total global energy supply. The present CO<sub>2</sub> emissions caused by the burning of fossil fuels are reaching critical levels. According to the IEA, two thirds of current fossil fuel reserves must stay in the ground and further exploration must stop in order to prevent catastrophic climate disruption. The expected increase in energy demand, must thus be met through the use of renewable energy.

The required energy transition can be achieved by making technology available and affordable, and by phasing out subsidies for fossil fuel and redirecting these billions (USD 544 billion in 2012 according to the IMF) to clean energy services targeting the poor.

The world can collectively shift to a sustainable energy path through a three-pronged strategy that 1) ensures sustainable energy access for the energy-poor; 2) improves energy efficiency and 3) strongly increases the share of clean renewables in the global energy mix. Nuclear power should not be considered a renewable source of energy.

ForUM calls for a stand-alone goal that addresses access to sustainable energy for all.

<b>Suggested goal: Secure sustainable and clean energy access for all by 2030</b>	
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>By 2030, full and universal energy access is ensured in low income countries with clean , safe, reliable and affordable energy services</b>	% of households with access to electricity
	% of public buildings with electricity
	% of households with access to clean cooking fuel
	Close the gender gap in access and decision making related to access to and development of new energy sources
<b>The annual global rate of improvement in energy</b>	By 2030 the global increase in GDP per energy unit is

<b>intensity (energy/unit GDP) is at least 4.5%</b>	increasing by 4,5 % annually through energy conservation by private consumers and increased efficiency in industry, production and distribution.
	Energy consumption or per unit of production/output in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport
	By 2030, global investment in energy efficiency & conservation reaches \$US 500 billion annually for all sectors of energy end use.
<b>Clean renewable energy makes up at least 45% of all primary energy use and energy infrastructure adequately implements social and environmental safeguards.</b>	% of electricity generated from renewable sources
<b>All fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies are abolished by 2020</b>	Reduction in public spending on subsidies for fossil fuel consumption
	Number of poor and vulnerable benefitting from targeted support for clean energy access when inefficient energy subsidies are phased out, by gender, age, ethnicity, disability, etc.
	% of total energy demand met by renewable sources
<b>Reduce the mortality due to air pollution, halving the health affects by 2030</b>	By 2030, premature death from air pollution caused by fossil fuels have been cut to one quarter of 2013 levels and premature death from indoor air pollution in developing countries from inefficient biomass use has been eradicated
<b>Double the investment in clean energy and energy efficiency globally by 2030</b>	% of GDP and % of ODA

## 7) Sustaining and Valuing Ecosystems

The planet depends on well-functioning ecosystems. In order to combat poverty, stop climate change, and put the world's population on a path to prosperity for all, we depend completely on the services of large ecosystems. Ecosystems provide essential services such as clean freshwater and food, and they contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being. For example, three quarters of the world's freshwater is provided through forested catchments. All the large ecosystems are interconnected, so all must be maintained. This requires setting concrete conservation targets for 2030, as well as agreeing to an international standard to measure natural resources and ecosystem services.

Globally, humanity consumes 50% more resources than the earth can regenerate in a year. Today humanity uses the equivalent of 1.5 planets to provide the resources we use and absorb our waste, even with a very large proportion of the population with a very low rate of personal consumption. As an example, it is estimated that 40% of today's terrestrial surface is now in agriculture. 150,000 km<sup>2</sup> of rainforest is destroyed every year, forests which are providing livelihoods for 1.6 billion people. As a result, the natural environment and its associated ecosystem services continue to degrade at an alarming rate, and this not only threatens future development but also past achievements in alleviating poverty through the MDGs.

The world must embrace an Ecosystem Based Approach (EBA), and set ambitious targets in order to achieve environmental sustainability and maintain steady flows of essential ecosystem services. These targets should be embedded throughout the SDGs and fully integrated into cross-cutting goals and complement economic and social targets.

Most important is developing biodiversity-related targets for SDGs related to the different determinants of human well-being, like food, health, energy and water. Secondly, integrating biodiversity-related issues/targets into the SDGs related to enabling processes, like equity and governance. Thirdly, there is a need for a stand-alone goal on environmental sustainability to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in general, and its role in maintaining the Earth’s “life-support-systems” and improvement of the natural environment.

Currently, there are global standards for measuring economic and social performance: GDP and HDI. However, there is no agreed standard to measure performance of the third dimension of sustainable development: the environment. Clear and comparable methodologies for national reporting on environmental performance are necessary in order to achieve sustainable development.

The stand-alone environmental goal would include indicators specifically designed to increase measurement and reporting of environmental flows. This includes developing clear methodologies that are comparable internationally, as well as making full use of government tools such as public procurement, fiscal incentivization, legal and regulatory requirements, alongside voluntary mechanisms.

<b>Suggested Goal: The large ecosystems of the world are maintained in a healthy condition, providing the ecosystem services we rely on.</b>		
<b>Target</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>a: Biodiversity. Maintain and restore healthy and diverse landscapes / ecosystems, to enhance biodiversity and contribute to carbon sequestration.</b>	By 2020, at least 15% of degraded land is restored.	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (#14) Diversitas: Contribution of biodiversity to SDGs
	By 2020 at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 30% of coastal and marine areas, are conserved and sustainably managed.	
	By 2020 deforestation is reduced by 50%.	
	By 2020, a global standard for national accounting of environmental performance is agreed internationally.	
	By 2020, all public procurement follows sustainable development guidelines, with no procurement going to environmentally harmful activities;	
	By 2030 all marine stocks are managed sustainably according to internationally agreed quotas.	
	By 2030, countries are reporting	

	on environmental performance according to an agreed international standard and showing global improvement.	
	Loss of natural habitat is reduced by 50%	
	Loss of species is reduced by xx%	
<b>b. Safeguard and maintain the basis of ecosystem services.</b>	By 2030 xx% of water catchment areas are protected and properly managed.	<a href="http://www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability">www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability</a> TEEB Synthesis report UNEP policyseries 2
	By 2030 all major forest countries have adopted rights based approaches to forest management, where local communities' knowledge and rights are the cornerstones.	
	By 2030, all marine areas of critical importance for food security and livelihoods, as well as for acting as carbon sinks, against rising sea levels etc, are protected and human use managed through an integrated ecosystem based ocean management approach.	
	By 2030 topsoil loss is reduced by xx% By 2030, sustainability is a key element in all government procurement assessments.	
	By 2030, environmental externalities are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.	
	By 2030, all energy, agriculture, forestry and fishery subsidies that encourage unsustainable use of natural resources have been abolished.	
	By 2030 the ecological footprint per capita of high income countries has been reduced to 1.5 planet equivalents with a steady trajectory set towards 1 planet equivalent before 2050	
<b>c. Bring an end to pollution of air, water and soils.</b>	By 2020 an international mechanism for assessment and control of new technologies and substances is in place, complete with a strong secretariat and a compliance mechanism.	
	By 2020 The MEA system is expanded and streamlined, arresting the release of heavy	

	metals, complex organic substances, and other toxic and harmful substances, and has a compliance system and capacity to address all new potential sources of pollution.	
	By 2020 all major cities have developed a plan to reduce local atmospheric contamination, and improve air quality By 2030 a reduction of 90% of the release of plastics into the oceans is achieved.	
	By 2030 all nuclear waste is properly stored.	
<b>e. Increase resource efficiency, increase recycling, minimize waste and ecosystem impact throughout the manufacturing and service sectors</b>	% reduction in total waste, per unit of output from manufacturing.	
	%reduction in raw materials used per unit of output.	
	% reduction in waste in landfills.	
<b>d. Establishment of tax systems designed to promote sustainable use of the environment, prioritizing employment-intensive, resilient, low-carbon, and low-resource intensive production, while the principle of polluter pays is operationalized.</b>	Green taxation systems are established and implemented in high and middle-income countries by 2030. Tax level on resource inefficient products and processes increased. Tax level on labor and services reduced.	<a href="http://www.unido.org/en/unidoorg.html">http://www.unido.org/en/unidoorg.html</a>

## 8) Food security

Realization of the human right to sufficient, healthy and cultural adequate food should be at the center of the sustainable development goals. Healthy food comes from sustainable agriculture and fisheries. However, agriculture is multifunctional and plays an important role in many aspects: environment, jobs, economy, health and culture. In all these fields agriculture has both positive and negative impacts. Family-owned, sustainable and climate smart agriculture can play a key role in reducing climate change, while the industrial food system is a large contributor to climate change.

Currently, and in the foreseeable future, small-scale agriculture, forests and pastoralism will provide jobs and livelihood for hundreds of millions of families. Sustainable small scale agriculture has the potential to create hundreds of millions of new jobs and preserves and enriches landscapes and natural resources, including biodiversity. Pastoralists are key to the management and resource harvesting of large tracts of savannahs and grasslands. The stewardship of rainforests is maintained by forest dwellers and indigenous peoples.

On the other hand, large scale industrial agriculture is spreading to new areas, reducing employment and soil fertility, degrading biodiversity and overusing water and input resources. Industrial

agriculture uses most of the available agricultural land to produce only 30% of the world's food, while small-scale producers produce the other 70%. 75-90% of all staple food is produced and consumed locally. The world is currently experiencing a strong trend towards establishing large farms on lands in developing and middle income countries, with the goal of producing food mainly for export. Frequently, these plantations are established on communal lands, or smallholders' fields, without legal process or compensation to people losing their land. Mechanized, large-scale agriculture, mainly in the industrialized countries will continue to fulfill their role in the national and regional food production systems, but will have to go through a change in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and runoff of fertilizers, pesticides and topsoil.

Countries should pay particular attention to family-owned farms and smallholders, because of their important role in feeding the growing global population. Sustainable, agroecological forms of agriculture should be promoted, while negative impacts of agriculture should be reduced. Agrarian reforms should be carried out where access to land is inequitable. Simultaneously, traditional management practices of grasslands and forests should be maintained.

<b>Suggested Goal: End hunger and protect the right to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable, nutritious and sustainably produced food for all</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>a. Eliminate hunger and severe malnutrition by 2030.</b>	The number of people suffering from severe hunger and malnutrition has been reduced by 50% by 2020, and completely by 2030.	
	80% of all countries have by 2020 adopted national strategies and plans to respect, protect and fulfill the right to adequate food for all. These strategies must include special measures for empowerment of women.	See FAO 2004 Right to Food guidelines
	Social safety nets have been established in xx countries, in order to fulfill the right to food for marginalized groups, urban slum dwellers and landless.	Bolsa familia cash programme in Brasil may serve as an example
<b>b. World agricultural production and fisheries provides sufficient, adequate and nutritious food to the world's population, without depleting the natural resource base.</b>	Productivity, storage and processing capacity, as well as profitability and resilience of smallholder farming systems, is increased	Measured indirectly through access to infrastructure like irrigation or flood prevention measures or directly on impact on harvests or household economies from extreme weather events.
	Increased adaptive capacity and resilience of smallholder farmers in a context of changing climate and unpredictable weather.	
	The world's 50 most important fish stocks are managed according to internationally agreed quotas based on scientific estimates of carrying capacity. Coastal fisherfolk's right to traditional fish-stocks is maintained.	
	% of total fish caught thrown back into the sea	
	Post harvest losses in developing countries	

	reduced by 50% by 2030.	
	Food waste reduced by 50 % by 2030.	
<b>c. National and international policies and agreements are in line with sustainable land management and food production systems</b>	All countries have established national climate adaptation plans for food and agriculture, with a clear gender perspective and plan for the inclusion of women at all levels.	
	At least 10% of ODA budgets by 2020 are set aside for agriculture, through a variety of actors in developing countries	Ref AU/NEPAD's decision to spend 10% of national budgets on agriculture.
	Dumping and direct and indirect subsidies of agricultural exports eliminated.	
	Extension systems for sustainable production systems are made available and affordable for all of the world's farmers , including women and indigenous groups, and the poorest.	
	Women participate equally in commissions for developing and monitoring of local and national adaptation plans. All adaptation plans are gender sensitive and reflects women's particular needs and capacities.	Inter alia based on the Voluntary Guidelines for Land Tenure (CFS 2012)
	Healthy ecosystems of grasslands, forest and savannah is managed through pastoralism and traditional grazing systems Indigenous peoples' right to maintain their livelihoods in rainforests is respected.	
	Increased and predictable funding for publicly controlled research and crop variety protection and development, i.e.CGIAR	
	Countries implement systems of responsible governance of land tenure, assuring equitable access to land, forests and fisheries, and protect people from arbitrary loss of their individual or collective lands.	CFS Voluntary Guidelines Land Tenure  ICAARD declaration
	Measures such as pro-poor, gender sensitive agrarian reforms should be explored.	(International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development 2006)
	Ensure equal rights of men and women to own land and to have equal access to agricultural inputs, extension services, credit and services. Ensure gender equitable land reforms	
<b>d. Agriculture and fisheries is given a high priority in national planning and prioritizing processes</b>	The use of chemical pesticides has been reduced by 75% by 2030.	
	500 million new decent jobs have been created in sustainable agricultural production by 2030, at least 50% of them for women.	
	% increase in access to IT technology for farmers to access/provide information on weather, markets, .	
<b>e. Crop diversity is urgently</b>	Number of accessions ex situ	Ref. ITPGRFA

<b>and effectively conserved and made available in perpetuity.</b>	Number of plant varieties preserved and maintained in situ Number of participatory breeding programs aiming at genetic base broadening	
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## 9) Peace and conflict mitigation

“Peace is the greatest weapon for development that any persons can have” Mdiba , Neslon Madela.

Peace and stability are essential conditions and enablers for development, and have to be included in the new agenda. This was recognized by member states in the Millennium Declaration, and reaffirmed at the 2005 World Summit, the 2010 MDG High-level plenary meeting, the Rio+20 conference and the 2012 High-level meeting on the Rule of Law. Violent conflict is one of the greatest obstacles to the achievement of the MDGs. The gap in MDG performance between conflict-affected and other developing countries is large and increasing. Conflict-affected states and fragile states (CAF) are likely to struggle most to achieve ambitious goals and targets under the post 2015 Framework.

The High- level Panel on the Post -2015 agenda recognized peace and good governance as core elements of well-being , not optional extras; as a universal agenda for all countries; and as one of five transformative shifts that need to take place in the post-2015 period. The impact of conflict, violence, and disaster on development is a universal issue: violence and insecurity exist in low, medium and high human development countries. Even amongst wealthier countries, 51 (out of 120) report severe homicide levels . As stated by Mary Robinson, the former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, there is a change in the pattern of conflict, which has not only affected fragile countries. In the Arabic Spring we witnessed popular uprising in middle-income countries, while there has also been an increasing trend of election-related violence, and increased competition over natural resources, particularly in the light of the increasing impact of climate change.

Peace and stability are necessary to achieve poverty eradication. In all its dimensions it is evident, learning from the impact that violence and conflict have had on the achievement of the MDGs, that the post-2015 goals must include clear goals and targets related to peace, rule of law and governance. It is increasingly recognized that women’s participation and leadership in conflict mitigation, resolution, post-conflict reconstruction and peace-building is essential to achieve sustainable, lasting and just peace. Security Council resolution 2122, that was adopted by the UN Security Council and added to the Women, Peace and Security agenda in October 2013, calls for a strengthened emphasis on women’s leadership in these processes. To facilitate women’s participation and leadership as well as the strengthened protection against gender-based violence, the same resolution calls for stronger links between peace and security in the field, human rights and development work as a means to address root causes of armed conflict and threats to the security of women and girls in the pursuit of international peace and security.

Peaceful and stable societies, based on democratic governance, including the rule of law, benefit from economic development, decent and productive jobs, lower levels of poverty and higher rates of investment in sustainable development. Creating responsive, transparent and inclusive governance that addresses the structural causes of conflict, violence and lack of safety is therefore crucial. The

section on *Governance and accountability* above suggests three targets and indicators addressing democratic governance and the rule of law.

<b>Suggested Goal: Ensure just and peaceful societies</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<p><b>a. Increase transparency in the international financial architecture to hinder illegal trade with weapons, humans and drugs.</b></p> <p>(All indicators for this target are consistent with indicators to stop illicit financial flows in the next section, 10.)</p>	1.Number of countries requiring public <i>country by country reporting</i> for multinational companies	Country reporting must be public, cover all jurisdictions, and include; a) the name of each country in which the company operates and the names of its subsidiaries in each country; b) sales, purchases, labour costs, employee numbers, pre-tax profits and assets; and c) tax payments to the government in each country.
	2.Number of countries/jurisdictions signing up to a multilateral agreement on automatic information exchange	
	3.Number of countries/jurisdictions publishing public registers of beneficial owners of companies and funds	The 'beneficial owner' is the person who has the benefit of ownership of a company or fund. Identifying the beneficial owner can be difficult because anonymous shell companies, nominees and other techniques can enable the real owners to be kept secret.
	4.Reduction in volumes of illicit financial flows	Estimations of different kinds of illicit financial flows originating from tax evasion, corruption, and criminal proceeds such as trade with weapons, drugs and humans.
<p><b>b. Build human security and a culture of peace</b></p>	Number of countries that ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)	
	Number of countries with education programmes for peace, non-violence and intercultural and inter-faith understanding obligatory in school systems worldwide on all levels of the school system	
	Establish institutions for early warning of violence and armed conflicts	
	Strengthen UN statistics on peace and conflict, including making the data gender-disaggregated.	
<p><b>c. Reduce the world's military budgets by 10%</b></p>	Number of countries transferring resources from military budgets to social budgets, e.g.	

<b>per year</b>	health, education, renewable energy	
	Halt the production of destructive military equipment, including killer robots and military drones and missiles	
<b>d. Prevent and reduce by X% violent death and injuries per 100, 000 people by year Y, and eliminate all forms of violence against children, women and other vulnerable groups.</b>	Reduction in intentional homicide rate per 100,000	
	Reduction in direct death from armed conflict per 100,000	
	Reduction in suicide rate per 100,000	
	Raise in the percentage of citizen who feels safe	
	Reduction in the number of children recruited by armed forces and non- state armed groups	
	Reduction in rape and other forms of sexual violence 100,000	
	Reduction rate of child abuse	
	Number of effective formal and informal mechanisms and prevention programs	
	Number of effective rehabilitation and support schemes for victims of armed violence	
<b>e. Ensure women’s equal participation (50%) and womens leadership in all international, regional and national decision making bodies for the prevention and resolution of conflicts.</b>	SR1325 effectively implemented at national and international level	
	Number of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls.	
	Raise women’s share of senior positions in UN field missions.	
	Raise representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations.	
<b>f. Reduce by % illicit armed and light weapons</b>	Existence of national mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons	

## 10) A new financial architecture for sustainable development

A new global financial architecture is crucial to finance and achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs). In 2011 the flows of money going from developing countries to rich countries were larger than the total amount of money going in the opposite direction. Illicit financial flows accounted for about 50% of the money that left developing countries, and debt servicing accounted for approximately 27%<sup>11</sup>. Researchers believe that the real amount of illicit capital flight is at least twice as large.

The lack of global principles for responsible lending and borrowing and a comprehensive and independent debt resolution mechanism has meant that excessive debt burdens have been a barrier to financing the MDGs. Due to secrecy in tax havens and the reporting practices of multinational corporations, developing countries are losing far more in illicit financial flows (of which the largest share is corporate tax dodging) per year than they receive in ODA.

This has led to higher inequality which is increasing at a fast rate and hinders inclusive growth, and the lack of transparency and framework for responsible loans has contributed to the financial crisis.

<sup>11</sup> Development Initiatives, Investments to End Poverty, 2013

The new SDGs provide the right arena to deal with these fundamental global challenges. Millennium goal eight, which was supposed to address these issues, was not concrete enough to lead to action. The SDGs provide a new opportunity to establish concrete universal targets and indicators in this field, which must be taken if we are to achieve a just and sustainable development.

The targets and indicators below could easily be incorporated under different goals, such as on Equality or Global partnership. The standpoint of ForUM is that they must be well captured by one of the new goals in the framework.

Targets	Indicators	Comments
Ending current, and preventing future, debt crises through responsible lending and borrowing, and the establishment of an independent debt workout mechanism	Number of countries and international financial institutions, including the IMF and World bank, implementing the UNCTAD Principles for responsible lending and borrowing	See explanation in Annex 1, section f
	The establishment of a fair, transparent and independent debt workout mechanism/debt court	In contrast to previous initiatives it must be independent of creditors, deal comprehensively with the full debt burden of a given country and include all its creditors in the process. See details in Annex 1, section f
	Number of debt sustainability assessments based on SDGs and human rights	Assessments should not be limited to economic considerations, but also take into consideration the impact of debt burdens on a country's ability to achieve the SDGs, and the realization of all human rights. They must be undertaken by an independent body. See explanation in Annex 1, section f
	Number of debt audits	See explanation in Annex 1, section f
	Improved debt sustainability levels based on debt sustainability assessments that include SDG's and human rights.	
Illicit capital flight is stopped through greater transparency and strengthened global cooperation	Number of countries requiring public country by country reporting for multinational companies	To capture tax evasion, country by country reporting must be public, cover all jurisdictions, and include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the name of each country in which the company operates and the names of its subsidiaries in each country</li> <li>b) sales, purchases, labour costs, employee numbers, pre-tax profits and assets,</li> </ul>

		and c) tax payments to the government in each country. Se explanaiton in Annex 1, section f
	Number of countries / jurisdictions signing up to a multilateral agreement on automatic information exchange	Se explanaiton in Annex 1, section f
	Number of countries / jurisdictions publishing public registers of beneficial owners of companies and funds	The ‘beneficial owner’ is the person who has the benefit of ownership of a company or fund. Identifying the beneficial owner can be difficult because anonymous shell companies, nominees and other techniques can enable the real owners to be kept secret. Se explanaiton in Annex 1, section f
	A political mandate (intergovernmental status), and resources for the UN tax committee.	Se explanaiton in Annex 1, section f
	Reduction in volumes of illicit financial flows	Estimations of different kinds of illicit financial flows originating from tax evasion, corruption and criminal proceeds such as trade with weapons, drugs and humans.

## 11) Private sector

Private investments can be important drivers of development. They create jobs and income and generate direct and indirect tax revenue that are key to financing essential elements, such as health care, education and infrastructure. Technology and innovation are also often developed by the private sector.

However, when short-term profitmaking becomes the only consideration, companies can violate human rights, destroy the environment, increase inequality, and undermine sustainable development. To avoid this, the SDGs have to include targets and indicators that make business accountable.

As Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of UNICEF, put it:

“It is dangerous to assume that the goals of the private sector are somehow synonymous with those of the United Nations, because most emphatically they are not. Business and industry are driven and motivated by profit. The work of the United Nations, on the other hand, is driven by a set of ethical principles that sustain its mission - principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the Convention on

the Rights of the Child... In coming together with the private sector, the UN must carefully, and constantly, appraise the relationship.”

One of the bright spots at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2002 was the commitment to make corporations accountable for their actions and the effects of these. The agreed Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development’s para 49 stated the member countries commitment to:

“Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, based on the Rio principles, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships and appropriate national regulations, and support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries.”

At the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2014 progressive business leaders issued a statement supporting human rights and stating: "At a minimum, businesses can start by implementing the UN’s Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, not only in their core operations, but across their supply chain." They called for incentives to turn upside down the “old way” of doing business and create a “Plan B”, focused on longer-term horizons and a goal of helping people to thrive, rather than maximizing profit at all cost. Gender sensitivity must be secured by aligning with the Women Empowerment Principles (UN Women and Global Compact).

The concept “corporate accountability” demands fundamental changes to the legal framework in which companies operate. These include environmental and social duties being placed on directors to counterbalance their existing duties on financial matters. They also contain legal rights for local communities to seek compensation when they have suffered as a result of directors failing to uphold those duties.

<b>Suggested Goal Area : Global partnership or Governance and accountability</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>1. Responsible business that respects all human rights and the environment and promotes sustainable development. Governments establish functional legal systems to protect and enable effective access to justice and compensation for victims of corporate abuse.</b>	A binding framework to regulate the activities of transnational corporations that provides appropriate protection, justice and remedy to the victims of human rights abuses and environmental degradation directly resulting from, or related to, the activities of some transnational corporations and other business enterprises.	To avoid laws that protect human rights and the environment becoming a competitive disadvantage, the scope of the framework has to be global.
	Number of nations implementing the framework in law	

	Number of convictions/compensation when the framework is violated	
<b>2. Incentives to ensure effective implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP)</b>	Establishment of a mechanism/mechanisms that provides assistance to companies in meeting their responsibility to respect human rights.	
	Number of companies assisted by the mechanism that are changing behavior.	
	Number of countries enforcing human rights due diligence via regulatory measures.	
<b>3. Ensure policy coherence at the national level, by adopting a holistic approach to the implementation of the UNGP.</b>	The number of countries providing a mandate to an independent institution in charge of analyzing the gaps in current frameworks, and policy and regulatory options.	
	The number of countries providing a mandate to an independent institution in charge of developing, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of a comprehensive policy plan.	
<b>4. All transnational companies report on the social, human rights and environmental impacts and risks that their operations worldwide, including their complete supply chains, have on societies.</b>	Number of countries requiring public reporting by law on country-by-country basis.	
	Number of companies reporting this publicly on country-by-country basis.	
	Percentage of transnational companies reporting this publicly on country-by-country basis.	

## Annex 1: Explanations and details of targets and indicators

### a) Gender inequality

**Target a.** Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women, including girls and women with disabilities, regardless of ethnicity, religion, age, and marital status.

The high levels of gender-based violence around the world are inextricably linked to stereotypical gender norms and unequal power relations between men and women. Violence, and the consequences of violence, prevent women from participating fully in society. This, in turn, has social consequences which impede a country's economic, political, social and democratic development. Thus, ending violence must be a central element of the transformative stand-alone goal on empowering girls and women. It is important that targets and indicators capture the full range of violence exerted, including female genital mutilation, forced labor and trafficking. A narrow focus on sexualized violence must be avoided.

Secondly, it is important to work with men and women to change the social norms perpetuating GBV, including providing alternative and non-violent role models for young men and boys and supporting men to take a stand against GBV.

Furthermore, it will be crucial to explicitly address issues of peace, conflict and security, in line with UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions calling for special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence during and after armed conflicts.

### **Target c Voluntary and non- discriminatory access to affordable and modern contraception, family planning means, safe and legal abortion and post-abortion care**

Restrictions on the ability of women and girls to make decisions about their own bodies and lives, including exercising their sexual and reproductive rights, are linked to their low social status and persisting gender inequality. Universal sexual and reproductive rights are addressed under a goal on healthy lives in the recommendations from the HLP. Recognizing that both genders have and reproductive rights, there are certain aspects of this that are gender specific. *Advancing universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights should be an integral part of the gender equality agenda. This includes ensuring universal access to contraception, eliminating early/forced marriages and female genital mutilation (FGM), ensure access to post-abortion care, sexual education, skilled birth attendance, post-natal care and prevention and treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, including HIV/AIDS.*

### **Target d. Increase the % of women in formal employment, close the gender gap in payment and enforce equal labor rights for men and women.**

Reducing women's disproportionate burden of unpaid work and increasing women's access to quality employment are key to promoting development and poverty reduction for all. The World Bank has estimated that the gender gap in formal employment in countries in the south is

considerable, as is the gap in salary levels. In Asia, 45 % of the women are outside the formal labor market, and 19% of the men. ILO and the Asian development Bank states in a report from 2011 that this gender gap in employment costs Asia 47 billion USD annually.

Furthermore, evidence indicates that economic growth has been more sustainable in terms of longer-term structural transformation in countries with smaller gender gaps in education and employment. At the same time and in addition to paid work, the burden of unpaid work – which has not been monitored by the MDGs – is disproportionately borne by women and poses a significant obstacle to women’s ability to access education, training, and decent employment opportunities, or engage in politics.

**Target e. Ensure equal right of women to citizenship, and to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account**

Any goal on empowering women needs to address gender discrimination in the social sphere. This includes cultural norms and attitudes, workload and public decision-making. A meaningful framework for sustainable development needs to process enabling and meaningful social, economic and political participation of women, including at the grassroots level. This includes ensuring that donors and governments assess how to better operationalize international human rights frameworks to achieve greater progress towards economic and cultural rights. Equitable participation of women in politics and government is essential to building and sustaining democracy. Particular attention needs to be paid to women’s participation and leadership in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction processes (cf. UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 2122).

Equitable public service provision to women and men continues to be a great challenge around the world. We need to see equality both in access to public services, and in the quality of services provided to men and women. The area where we have seen most progress the last decades is within education; however there are still gender inequalities in education. Women and girls need full access to health services of good quality, especially in matters related to their sexual and reproductive health. In many countries, women do not have equal access to the judicial system, and the statistics regarding performed investigations, indictments and convictions of rape and other sexual offenses against women and girls still show that women and girl’s judicial rights are being violated in all regions of the world. Countries need to ensure that all inhabitants enjoy affordable and safe public transportation, which is especially important for women as a prerequisite to be able to hold employment, to get an education and to participate fully in public, social and economic life.

**b) Climate change**

**Target a: Developed countries have implemented zero carbon action plans (ZCAPs), while economies in transition and developing countries have implemented low carbon development plans (LCDPs).**

This differentiation is based on countries’ highly different historical and per capita emissions. The ZCAPs include absolute targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of at least 40% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. There is still not a consensus in UNFCCC on whether all countries with high levels of emissions should develop Zero Carbon Plans aiming at zero emissions by 2050, or if the

plans only should aim at a reduction to 20% of today's emission level. For developing countries there is a much higher level of agreement on the LCAPs, which shall include relative targets to reduce the carbon intensity of their economies by at least 50% by 2020 compared to 2010. This will allow economies in transition and developing countries to learn from the developed countries' mistakes, and chose sustainability while allowing for continued economic growth and social development. Least Developed Countries are encouraged to develop and implement low carbon development plans, which will be supported financially and technically by the developed countries and through climate finance institutions.

**Target b: All countries have national planning processes and instruments in place which build resilience to, and reduce impacts from, climate change.**

Poor populations in poor countries are most exposed and least resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change. In most developing countries, smallholder food production systems provide a major share of the national food systems, contributing massively to employment and the national economy, and must be given ample consideration. Particular emphasis should be given to building resilience through the provision of irrigation systems, infrastructure, technical extension services, inputs etc. Crucial attention must be given to climate change adaptation measures such as infrastructure improvements, eg. for roads and transport systems, irrigation systems, harbors, canals and rivers. Although in most cases the needed technology exists, appropriate and cost-effective technology must be made available.

**Target c: 50% of all public climate-related finance provided by developed countries to developing countries is allocated to adaptation.**

The impacts of climate change on vulnerable developing countries are growing more severe every year, but adaptation finance still lags far behind mitigation finance. While mitigation and adaptation are of equal importance and need to be expanded urgently, it is much more difficult to attract private finance to pay for adaptation efforts than for mitigation efforts. Private finance is likely not to be distributed evenly, but instead be heavily concentrated in large emerging economies and resource rich countries. Public finance therefore has crucial roles to play in ensuring adequate finance is available to those countries not benefiting from private flows, and in creating conditions that leverage more private finance. Access to funding for adaptation should be easy and direct, in the form of grants and not loans, and without co-financing requirements. Funds must be new and additional. To achieve adequate level of financing, developed countries must make financial commitments and deliver fully, in public financing, as part of a global effort to address the climate emergency.

**Target d: Reduce the number of people killed due to natural disasters and climate change impacts year on year and overall by at least 50% by 2030.**

Over the next 20 years, disaster risk and disaster losses are expected to increase as more people and assets are located in areas exposed to hazards and as the impact of climate change on the severity and frequency of hazards is felt. These trends are likely to pose a significant challenge for achieving the next generation of development goals, although evidence for this line of argument needs to be

improved. Disasters hamper economic growth, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, delay or reverse poverty reduction efforts.

**Target e: Reduce the economic losses due to climate-related disasters and climate change impacts by at least 50% by 2030.**

Current and potential economic losses due to climate-related disasters and climate change are grand in scale, hard to calculate and predict, and represent global threats to sustainability, welfare and peace. Preventive action and active adaptation can drastically reduce the losses. Measures to reduce these losses would therefore be profitable and a resource in the process of building sustainable societies.

### **c) Sustaining and Valuing Ecosystems**

**Target a: Maintain and restore healthy and diverse landscapes/ecosystems, to enhance biodiversity and contribute to carbon sequestration.**

Biodiversity provides the ground for healthy ecosystems, is a condition for maintaining and increasing the genetic diversity of wild and cultivated species, and has an intrinsic value. It provides an adaptive capacity that secures future generations from climate change. Biodiversity is a crosscutting issue of all dimensions of human well being. Biodiversity is preserved in situ, both in areas with minimal human influence, and in sustainably managed ecosystems/areas. Technology development cannot replace biodiversity, at the contrary, uncontrolled expansion and implementation of new technologies like geo-engineering and synthetic biology poses serious treats to humanity in the long run. Protection has to start with soils and oceans, and specific targets dealing with landscapes, ecosystems and species must be developed and monitored.

**Target b. Safeguard and maintain the basis of ecosystem services, allowing the sustained delivery of the provisions, regulations, and cultural inputs on which all societies depends.**

All of humanity depends on ecosystem services. Billions of people live directly within the natural ecosystem, and get food, shelter and well-being from harvesting of forest products, small-scale agriculture, pastoralism and coastal fisheries. Other billions depend on the water, food, medicine and materials provided for by these healthy ecosystems. 2/3 of the world's population get their drinking water from forests. Enormous quantities of carbon are sequestered by forests, grasslands and oceans, partly reducing the growth of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. But currently deforestation, agricultural expansion, urban development and other human activities are eating into landscapes and destroying ecosystems at an alarming rate. Fish stocks are over-exploited and their habitats destroyed by oil drilling, coral reef and mangrove destruction, etc.

To date no internationally recognized system exists for measuring impact on ecosystems, and this is a complicating factor for establishing a good system for measuring, reporting and evaluating the efforts taken by nations to protect their ecosystems.

**Target c. Bring an end to pollution of air, water and soils.**

A lot has been done to reduce pollution over the last decenniums. A number of MEAs are in place and are working, like the Montreal Protocol that has almost eliminated the emissions of ozone depleting substances. Nevertheless, rapidly growing populations, hugely increased consumption, and a steady flow of new substances brought into commercial production, completely outgrows the efforts to control the pollution. As an example, it is estimated that there might be 150 billion tons of plastic floating in the world's oceans. Heavy metals like mercury or lead is showing up in animals/ecosystems thousands of kilometers from the point of emission. Extreme quantities of electronic waste is shipped to developing countries, causing contamination of soils and water, and poisoning communities. Several places in the world, large quantities of nuclear waste are stored in temporary facilities, with high risk of release into the environment, and with no plans to build permanent storage.

Frequently it is seen that it is the poor and marginalized populations are the ones first exposed to pollution, and with the least means to escape or using other countermeasures. Thus, pollution is a grave treat to health and livelihoods and an obstacle for development.

#### **d) Food security**

##### **Target a: Eliminate hunger and severe malnutrition by 2030.**

After the completion of the MDGs, there will still be 870 million people in the world suffering from constant hunger and severe malnutrition. In some countries and regions hunger is on the rise. Climate change is increasingly aggravating the conditions for agriculture and pastoralism in vulnerable parts of the world, and more frequent extreme weather events are throwing entire populations into poverty and hunger. Increasingly privatization and commercialization of natural resources deprives marginal groups from pursuing traditional production systems, and a strong pressure from commercial actors for access to land and water for cash-crop production is frequently violating farmers' and rural dwellers private, customary and communal land rights. This leads to over-exploitation of some resources, migration and destruction of habitats. Increasingly landgrab of farmland by external forces leads to evictions, violence and loss of property without compensation.

Uneven distribution of wealth within societies/marginalization of large groups while increasingly concentrating a larger share of society's resources on fewer people, is throwing new groups into poverty and hunger. Discrimination based on gender, disability, caste, ethnicity, disability or other is keeping large groups (like dalits) without possibilities to escape extreme poverty and constant hunger. Innovative ways of assuring a decent livelihood to marginalized urban people and landless is needed, i.e. through social safetynets.

##### **Target b: World agricultural production and fisheries provides sufficient, adequate and nutritious food to the world's population, without depleting the natural resource base.**

A growing world population demands more food. Increasing consumption of meat in large parts of the world means more grains and proteins are used for feeding animals in stead of feeding people directly. Industrial agriculture is occupying large tracts of farmland, and rapidly taking over new

lands, while traditional populations are forced to leave. When this happens on traditional farmland, this development leads to less productivity, less jobs and uprooting of large population groups. If it takes place on grasslands or expands into rainforests, traditional stewards of the land lose their livelihood, and the ecosystems are damaged for ever. Family-based agriculture has been proven to be the most productive form of agriculture per unit of area, when having access to modern extension systems, credit for investments, and other inputs.

A majority of the most important fish stocks in the world are over-exploited. Coastal fisherfolks are losing their livelihoods because modern, automated vessels are taking massive quantities of any available species, frequently damaging the ecosystems in the act.

**Target c: Sustainable production systems are the basis for the world's food production.**

In large areas of the world agricultural production is a main source of pollution of land and water. High-input agriculture depends on limited resources of phosphate, and contributes to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through extensive use of heavy, fossil fueled powered machinery and transport. Pesticides are increasingly leading to unexpected and unwanted effects, like resistance, die-off in insect populations and contamination of water sources through runoff from agricultural lands. Runoff from agricultural lands also leads to massive organic contamination of lakes, rivers and the oceans. Unbalanced irrigation is depleting groundwater and other freshwater resources in an alarming rate. Antibiotics used in animal production leads to allergies and antibiotic-resistant germ. Only a strong emphasis on small scale, sustainable but productive agriculture may provide the necessary increase in food production without endangering the soil and water resources, while providing sufficient resilience when facing the effects of climate change.

**Target d: Agriculture/fisheries is considered a healthy and important sector of society**

In many parts of the world, youth are not seeing a future for themselves in agriculture and are migrating to urban areas, in search for other options. If the world is going to be able to produce the food needed to feed the future, farmers, agriculture and food production must be valued. Agrarian reform is a very important tool for this shift. Market regulatory systems is another, assuring stable farm gate prices and eliminating dumping.

**e) Peace and Conflict**

**a. Increase transparency in the international financial architecture to hinder illegal trade with weapons, humans and drugs.**

Due to lack of transparency in the international financial architecture it is difficult to trace and stop illegal trade with weapons, humans and drugs. The secrecy also makes it possible to laundry money from criminal proceeds and introduce them on the open market, which in turn makes illegal businesses profitable. All indicators belonging to this target are consistent with the indicators to *stop illicit financial flows* in section 10.

**b. Build human security and a culture of peace**

For peaceful processes and non-violent conflict transformation to take place, there is a need to change the human mindset. Education in its broad sense is therefore essential for peace building.

The UNESCO Constitution states e.g.: “Since wars begin in the minds of men it is in the minds of men that defences for peace must be constructed”. The UNESCO Manifesto 2000 on a culture of peace was signed by more than 70 million people, giving evidence to their longing for peace. The ensuing UN resolution and Plan of action on a culture of peace remain valid instruments for the UN Post 2015 Development Agenda even though the world’s attention was diverted from the UN Decade on a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (1001 – 2010) by the 11. September 2001 events.

**c. Prevent and reduce violent death and injuries**

1, 5 billion people live in countries affected by conflicts, violence or fragility. Freedom from fear and violence is a fundamental human right and the essential foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. The most visible threat to security is acts of physical violence, including sexual violence. These acts generate physical and psychological harms and create an environment of fear and uncertainty. The consequences of violence on various dimensions of sustainable development are significant and long- term and occur at the macro and individual levels. Building national and local capacities for early warning, conflict analysis, and conflict sensitivity dispute resolution, dialogue and mediation is critical for addressing drivers of conflict.

**d. Disarmament for Development.**

The availability of, and access to, conventional arms and ammunition, does aggravate, intensify, and prolong armed violence, and destabilize fragile post- conflict situations. Irresponsible arms transfers and excessive military spending undermines development by diverting funds from social spending for education and health care. Military spending can also contribute to unsustainable debt service payments and fuel corruption. By reducing economic productivity and growth potential, armed violence saps the local and national ‘energy’ (a combination of resources, capacity and social cohesion) needed for development. The Secretary General of the UN, Ban Ki-Moon, stated rightly in 2013 that: “*The world is over-armed and peace is under-funded*”. Official figures from the yearly report of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute show that the worlds military expenditure exceeds 1.7 trillion dollars a year, more than in the peak period of the Cold War. The real figures are probably much higher. 10 – 15 % of the world’s military expenditure would be enough to obtain the MDGs. The priorities of the new development agenda have to be sustained by reducing excessive military expenditure to meet the needs and concerns of people.

**e. Women’s participation in conflict prevention and peace building**

Women’s participation in conflict prevention and peace building are essential to promote the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls whether in peace or at times of armed conflict. But women are largely excluded from formal peace processes, including peace negotiations.

The adoption in October 2000 of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security is seen as a landmark in putting women's rights on the peace and security agenda of the UN. The Security Council recognized that armed conflict to a large extent has more severe impact on women and girls than its effect on men. Resolution 1325 stresses the importance of women's "equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and

security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution". The Security Council urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts. It also calls on all parties to conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, in situations of armed conflict.

After the adoption of UNSCR 1325 in 2000, the Security Council has adopted another six related resolutions (1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, and most recently 2122). By 2013, 43 countries had developed National Action Plans on women, peace and security. But the increase in policy documents has not resulted in a visible improvement for women affected by conflict situations. Women continue to be excluded from formal peace negotiations and marginalized from the decision-making processes that reconstruct their future. Perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence during war continue to escape with impunity, although the Security Council has recognized that such acts is used as a deliberate tactic in warfare, as a war crime and in some cases a crime against humanity and genocide.

## **f) Financial architecture**

### **Target: Ending current, and preventing future, debt crises**

The realization of human rights and development is closely related to the issue of foreign debt. For more than two decades unsustainable debt burdens have been a development barrier for most countries in the South, restricting their policy space and reducing the funds available for financing development. High debt servicing undermines the capacity of developing countries to fulfill their human rights obligations, in particular with regards to social and economic rights. Despite numerous initiatives to address the constraints placed on development by debt servicing, these initiatives have failed to provide an equitable and lasting solution.

Excessive debt burdens pose major obstacles for some countries in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In 2011, the World Bank and the IMF, while reporting that HIPCs have increased their poverty reducing expenditure, noted that "HIPCs have made uneven, and in some cases, limited, progress towards achieving the Goals." Only a quarter of completion-point HIPCs were on track to achieving Goal 1 (to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), with progress toward Goal 5 (to improve maternal health) less certain. Further, only a few HIPCs were on track to meet Goal 8 (to build a global partnership for development).<sup>12</sup>

According to the Independent Expert on Debt and Human Rights, countries that have received debt cancellation have been able to invest more in public services, such as health care, education, water and sanitation, and to abolish user fees for some of these services (previously introduced as part of austerity measures prescribed by international financial institutions) thereby enhancing the enjoyment of the rights to, inter alia, health, education, water and sanitation.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> International Development Association (IDA) and IMF, Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) – Status of Implementation and Proposals for the Future of the HIPC Initiative, 8 November 2011, para. 5.

<sup>13</sup> See IDA & IMF, HIPC Initiative and MDRI – Status of Implementation and Proposals for the Future of the HIPC Initiative, 8 November 2011, para. 5.

Many years of structural adjustment, multilateral debt management, and several debt reduction schemes arbitrarily designed by creditors have not overcome the problem of debt as a development barrier. Existing debt workout procedures – such as the Paris Club and HIPC/MDRI have either been one-off exercises not meant to be applied as a permanent mechanism, or they reinforce collective action problems by being piecemeal in character. As the HIPC-Initiative is now being phased out, there is no mechanism in place to deal with future debt crises. There is a strong need to establish a fair and transparent debt workout mechanism and ensure responsible lending and borrowing practices to avoid the adverse impacts on development from sustained debt crises and austerity measures.

**Indicator 1, Number of countries and international financial institutions, including the IMF and World Bank, implementing the UNCTAD Principles for responsible lending and borrowing:** In order to ensure that future extensive debt crises are avoided, it is necessary to secure responsible lending and borrowing practices. The IMF and World Bank should ensure that the UNCTAD Principles are implemented in their lending practices, and member states should adopt the Principles as a basis for their lending and borrowing. Responsible lending and borrowing practices will contribute towards more sustainable and healthy lending, which will promote stability, economic growth and social development.

**Indicator 2, Establish a fair and transparent debt workout mechanism/debt court independent of creditors:** A sovereign debt workout mechanism must be established which deals comprehensively with the full debt burden of a given country and all its creditors. The procedure must provide independent assessment of the level of debt sustainability, and most importantly provide independent judgment on the extent of debt reduction needed. The mechanism must be transparent and inclusive, and take into consideration the state's obligation to protect the interest of its own citizens.

**Indicator 3, Number of debt sustainability assessments based on SDGs and human rights:** Debt sustainability assessments must not be limited to economic considerations (the debtor State's economic growth prospects and ability to service their debt obligations) but must also take into consideration the impact of debt burdens on a country's ability to achieve the new development goals and to create the conditions for the realization of all human rights. Such assessments must be undertaken by an independent body.<sup>14</sup>

**Indicator 4, Number of debt audits:** Member States should conduct transparent and participatory periodic audits of their debt portfolios in accordance with national legislation designed for this purpose. The findings of such audits must be publicly disclosed to ensure transparency and accountability in the management of the State's external debt stock.<sup>15</sup> The findings should inform future borrowing decisions by the State as well as its debt strategy, development expenditure and action plans to secure means for the realization of the socio-economic rights of its citizens.

#### **Target: Stopping illicit capital flight**

When money is transferred from a country without being reported or registered, it becomes illicit. Both developed and developing states lose tax revenue and undermined by corruption due to illicit

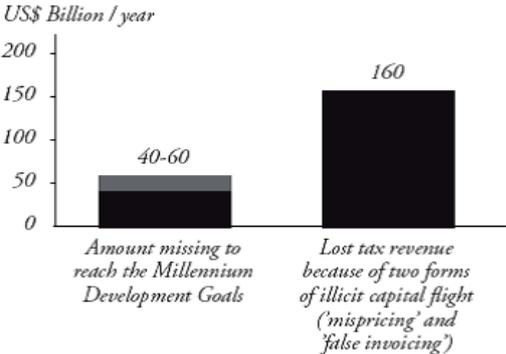
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<sup>14</sup> A/HRC/20/23. Guiding Principles on Foreign Debt and Human Rights, 2011. Para 65.

<sup>15</sup> A/HRC/20/23. Guiding Principles on Foreign Debt and Human Rights, 2011. Para 67.

capital flight, and global measures to stop it serve both. But as a percentage of BNP illicit capital flight from poor countries is higher, and it hits poor people harder, since there are no margins to finance healthcare, education, infrastructure, and other social services.

For example the World Bank has estimated that there has been a shortfall of US\$40-60 billion per year in the funds needed to reach all of the MDG's. Christian Aid has estimated that due to just two forms of illicit capital flight through multinational companies, developing countries are losing US\$160 billion per year in tax revenue. If the tax missing through illicit capital flight were paid, there would be enough funds to meet the MDG requirements several times over<sup>16</sup>.



60-65 per cent of illicit capital flight from developing countries is money shifted out of a country by multinational companies in order to dodge tax. 3-5 per cent is money acquired through corruption by politicians and officials which is then shifted to secretive tax havens, and 30-35 per cent is the proceeds of crime shifted out of a country by drugs and criminal cartels into secretive bank accounts, invariably located in tax havens<sup>17</sup>.

Tax authorities in developing countries have consistently stated that the key to recovering the revenues they are currently losing lies in better access to information about companies' profits – and where and by whom these profits are being held. At present, tax haven secrecy, combined with a lack of transparency in company accounts, makes it hard for developing countries to detect illicit capital flight. The measures listed in the indicators below would go a long way to ending this secrecy<sup>18</sup>.

**Indicator 1, Number of countries requiring public country by country reporting for multinational companies:** At present, international accounting standards only require multinational companies to give a global figure for their profits made and taxes paid. Without a country-by-country breakdown of the profits made by every subsidiary within a multinational company (including the profits of subsidiaries registered in tax havens), it is difficult to detect tax-dodging abuses such as trade mispricing. Ideally, a country-by-country reporting standard would require an MNC to include in its annual financial statements:

- the name of each country in which it operates and the names of its subsidiaries in each country

<sup>16</sup> Froberg and Waris, (2011)Bringing the billions back: how Africa and Europe can end illicit capital flight, Forum Syd

<sup>17</sup> Kar and Cartwright-Smith, (2010) Illicit financial flows from Africa: Hidden Resource for Development, Global Financial Integrity

<sup>18</sup> For more information about the measures in the indicators see the report Understanding tax and development (2013) from Eurodad

- the company's sales, purchases, labour costs, employee numbers, pre-tax profits and assets in each country
- tax payments to the government in each country.

**Indicator 2, Number of countries/jurisdictions signing up to a multilateral agreement on automatic information exchange:** A multilateral, automatic sharing of information about individuals and companies holding wealth in a given country or tax haven with the country where that wealth originated would equip countries with timely information about where tax abuse is likely to be taking place. Obliging tax havens specifically to share such information automatically with developing countries would be a major step in the battle to end tax haven secrecy.

**Indicator 3, Number of countries/jurisdictions publishing public registers of beneficial owners of companies and funds:** 'Beneficial ownership' is a legal term used to describe anyone who has the benefit of ownership of an asset (for example, a bank account, trust, or property). Identifying the beneficial owner can be difficult (or even impossible) because anonymous shell companies, nominees and other techniques can enable the real owners to be kept secret. Companies and wealthy individuals frequently hold their wealth in a myriad of trusts, foundations and companies in tax havens, making it almost impossible to trace who the actual owner is.

Alongside automatic information exchange, a mechanism is therefore needed that provides tax authorities and ordinary citizens with information about 'who owns what where'. This should take the form of a public registry in every country – including every tax haven – of the real owners of all the trusts, foundations and companies established within its borders, which both governments and ordinary citizens can access.

**Indicator 5, A political mandate (intergovernmental status), and resources, to the UN tax committee;** The only truly global and representative forum to deal with these problems is the UN tax committee. But the committee has no political mandate or intergovernmental status, and lacks resources to give poorly equipped tax authorities the assistance they need to make progress.

**Indicator 6, Reduction in volumes of illicit financial flows:** Regular estimations of different kinds of illicit financial flows have to be made to measure success.

## Annex 2: Supporting documents

### Overarching principles

This position paper has been inspired by and sought direct input from a number of documents relating to NGO networks and institutions such as the Concord/Beyond 2015 document “Putting people and the planet first”, Oxfam, Save the Children, and the High Level Panel on the SDGs. Below are documents relating to specific areas.

### Energy

The brief is built on policy briefs from WWF, Save the Children, Climate Action Network and Beyond 2015, as well as the TST for OWG on Energy.

### Food security

VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. <http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/>

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/y7937e/y7937e00.htm>

Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure

<http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/>

<http://www.worldhunger.org/articles/Learn/world%20hunger%20facts%202002.htm>

<http://www.srfood.org/en>

<http://ag-transition.org/1769/who-produce-our-food/>

### Peace and Conflict

TST Issues Brief Conflict Prevention: Post – conflict peacebuilding and the promotion of durable peace, rule of law and governance.

The civil society initiatives on armed violence and the millennium development goals- the oslo conference on armed violence, Achieving the Millennium development goals 2002

Addressing conflict and violence 2015: A vision of goals, targets and indicators. Saferworld.

Ban nuclear Weapon now, ICAN

Preventing collapse: The NTP and a ban on nuclear weapons, October 2013

### **[A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty And Transform](#)**

REPORT OF THE EXPERT MEETING ON AN ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK FOR CONFLICT, VIOLENCE, GOVERNANCE AND DISASTER AND THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Humanitarian impact of nuclear Weapons, Conference Report No1 | July 2013, ILPI

UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security: 2011-20 - Annex 2: Indicators to track implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000).

IPB document: Opportunity costs. Military spending and the UN's Development Agenda (Geneva 2012).

Save the Children's Submission to the Eighth Session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals 3-7 February 2014

## Financial architecture

The **High Level Panel report** *A New Global Partnership* proposes:

“Goal 12 a) Support an open, fair and development friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade-distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing country products

Goal 12 b) Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen asset recovery by X”

The **UNs Sustainable Development Solutions Networks** (SDSN, launched by the Secretary-General) report *An Action Agenda for sustainable Development* propose:

“Target 10 c) Rules for international trade, finance, taxation, business accounting, and intellectual property are reformed to be consistent with and support achieving the SDGs”

They also state that: “It seems reasonable that developing countries should aim for domestic resource mobilization of at least 20 percent of gross national income (GNI).” “To support more effective domestic resource mobilization in all countries, rich countries should take the lead in curtailing abusive transfer pricing and work to close havens that encourage tax evasion and capital flight”.

**The Open Working Groups TST Issues brief on Macroeconomic policy questions** addresses the need for a new framework to handle debts, and calls for implementation of the UNCTAD principles on responsible lending and borrowing, and a new sovereign debt workout mechanism. They underline that illicit capital flight and tax evasion has to be dealt with through global cooperation on greater transparency, and highlight the need for trade reform.

The **NGLS Policy Brief with recommendations on macroeconomic issues** that summarizes CSO-input propose: Country by country reporting, automatic information exchange and upgrading the UN tax committee to an intergovernmental body to fight illicit capital flight and tax evasion in the SDGs. Establishing an independent and fair debt arbitration court, and debt audits, for debt crisis resolution. Ensure that the trade architecture provides the flexibility for developing countries to adopt trade, public procurement and other policies to protect and promote the livelihoods of small producers, achieve food security, access to affordable medicines and technology, and foster nascent domestic industries, including by giving Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) serious weight, operationalization, and legal status for developing countries in the next phase of negotiations at the World Trade Organization (WTO).

# Annex 3: Goals, targets and indicators on education and health (added June 2014)

## 12) Education

ForUM proposes a stand-alone get to zero, or “get to all”, goal on education to build on and go beyond the current millennium development goal (MDG). This goal must be underpinned by human rights, be progressively realized, and include a focus on access to and quality of services that the current MDGs lack.

A stand-alone goal on education must be based on the principle “leave no one behind” – no goal or target should be considered met unless it is met for all, regardless of their social status or economic background. Furthermore, the targets proposed below must be followed by concrete actions to close the gaps in opportunities and outcomes between advantaged and disadvantaged groups. National level stepping stone (midway) targets could be defined for each target, for every dimension of inequality (economic, social, political and environmental) and for every disadvantaged group.

Education is a human right. A good-quality education is an investment for each individual child and for societal progress. It is a precondition to fulfil other human rights, and to sustain economic growth, ensure poverty eradication, reduce social, political and economic inequalities, and to ensure sustainable, peaceful and democratic development. Moreover, education can also have a positive effect on gender equality. Furthermore, learning, knowledge and innovation are necessary components in order to protect the environment and strengthen climate change adaptation.

57 million children are not enrolled in school. Half of them live in conflict affected and fragile states. The world is experiencing a global learning crisis. 130 million children who are attending school are not able to read or write by fourth grade, and 60 million children who start school drop out before fourth grade. The poorest and most marginalized, such as minorities, indigenous children, girls and children with disabilities, are disproportionately represented in these negative statistics. When referring to ‘disadvantaged groups’ below, these and other marginalized and disadvantaged persons are included. Education goals and targets must have a strong focus on equity, focusing on good learning outcomes and addressing inequalities in educational opportunity. Since learning is a life-long process, the post-2015 education goal must also aim to ensure that all people have life long and flexible learning opportunities.

<b>Suggested Goal: Ensure equitable and inclusive quality education and lifelong learning for all by 2030</b>	
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
1.All children complete free, compulsory relevant and quality	a) Completion rates for all student groups

<p>basic education of at least 10 years and achieve learning outcomes, with gaps in learning between advantaged and disadvantaged groups significantly reduced.</p>	<p>b) The gap in learning outcomes between advantaged and disadvantaged children has been reduced by at least x%.</p> <p>c) All children can read with comprehension by the end of their third year in primary school.</p> <p>d) Strategies are implemented in all countries to ensure safe facilities and educational continuity in disasters and conflicts.</p> <p>e) Percentage/proportion of children who have access to educational institutions that are publicly financed, do not charge fees, and are not for profit</p> <p>f) Quality, regularity, and accessibility of education data, information, and reports, including budgets and financial information</p> <p>g) Proportion of children who have access to safe and inclusive basic education 3 months into an emergency</p>
<p>2. Ensure that children and youth with disabilities have equal access to inclusive quality education, skills development and vocational training</p>	<p>a) Proportion of out of school children with disabilities</p> <p>b) Proportion of accessible public and private primary and secondary schools</p> <p>c) The proportion of children with disabilities in secondary education increased by x%</p> <p>d) Proportion of national structures for provision of accessible learning materials and assistive technology</p> <p>e) Proportion of national systems for screening, identifying and addressing support needs</p> <p>f) Proportion of girls and boys with disabilities under 5 who access enabling quality early childhood services and care</p>
<p>3. Increase in the percentage of children who access quality early childhood care and education (ECCE) to at least x%</p>	<p>a) Proportion of children who access quality early childhood development services</p> <p>b) Gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged groups in access to quality early childhood development services reduced.</p>
<p>4. Ensure that all young people and x% of adults have functional literacy and numeracy, as well as knowledge, technical and life skills, and equitable access to post-basic and tertiary education to become active citizens with</p>	<p>a) 50% increase in secondary school completion rates for girls and boys in the most disadvantaged socioeconomic groups.</p> <p>b) Gender parity in post basic school completion rates globally and nationally.</p> <p>c) x% of young people have functional literacy and numeracy skills and relevant life skills, with gap reduction between advantaged and</p>

decent employment.	<p>disadvantaged groups</p> <p>d) x% of young people have access to educational opportunities based on principles of non-discrimination in relation to social, economic or political status, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity.</p> <p>e) x% of young people are in education, training or employment.</p> <p>f) Proportion of youth with disabilities with, relevant life skills and access to education opportunities and employment</p> <p>g) NER in upper secondary education by group</p> <p>h) GER in tertiary education by group</p>
5. All citizens have access to quality education for sustainable development and global citizenship	<p>a) Global Citizenship Education/Education for sustainable development (GCE/ESD)<sup>19</sup> is mainstreamed in curriculum at all levels</p> <p>b) EGC/ESD is part of teacher`s education</p> <p>c) National strategies and models for implementation of GCE/ESD</p> <p>d) National support structures for GCE/ESD implemented in formal and informal sector.</p>
6. All governments ensure the provision of sufficient numbers of qualified teachers.	<p>a) Qualified teacher-pupils ratio increased by x% by year y, with regional disparities decreased</p> <p>b) Progressive investment in teacher training by x% by year y</p> <p>c) Percentage/proportion of educational institutions equipped to educate pupils in a language they understand</p> <p>d) Maximum x% teacher absenteeism rates nationally</p> <p>e) Proportion of teachers earning a living wage</p> <p>f) Number of teachers with documented training and skills in special needs and disability inclusive education</p> <p>g) % increase in recruitment to teachers education to ensure diversity and gender balance</p>
7. Increase by x % participation in	a) % of youth (15-24 years) and adults, by sex and rural/urban

<sup>19</sup> The Maastricht Congress (2002) led to one of the first declarations on Global (Citizenship) Education in Europe, and involved governments, civil society, local and regional authorities and parliamentarians. *“Global Education is education that opens people’s eyes and minds to the realities of the world, and awakens them to bring about a world of greater justice, equity and human rights for all. GE is understood to encompass Development Education, Human Rights Education, Education for Sustainability, Education for Peace and Conflict Prevention and Intercultural Education; being the global dimensions of Education for Citizenship.”*

<p>continuing adult education and training programs, with recognition and validation of non-formal and informal learning.</p>	<p>residency, who have participated in adult education and training programs</p> <p>b) x% of young people are in education, training or employment.</p>
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### 13) Health

ForUM proposes a stand-alone and “get to zero” goal on health to build on and go beyond the current millennium development goals (MDGs). This goal must be underpinned by human rights, be progressively realized, and include a focus on access to and quality of services that the current MDGs lack.

A stand-alone goal on health must be based on the principle “leave no one behind” – no goal or target should be considered met unless it is met for all, regardless of their social status or economic background. Furthermore, the targets proposed below must be followed by concrete actions to close the gaps in opportunities and outcomes between advantaged and disadvantaged groups.

The poorest and most marginalized, such as minorities, indigenous people, persons with disabilities, and women, are disproportionately represented in negative statistics. When referring to ‘disadvantaged groups’ below, these and other marginalized and disadvantaged persons are included. National level stepping stone (midway) targets could be defined for each target, for every dimension of inequality (economic, social, political and environmental) and for every disadvantaged group.

Achieving key health outcomes, such as an end to preventable mortality, or ending the HIV-epidemic, will require strong health systems. It is important to work towards progressive pathways towards universal health coverage (UHC), defined as all people having access to the high-quality health services they need, without suffering financial hardship. People must be able to access a minimum of free primary healthcare. An estimated 150 million people face financial ruin each year and 100 million fall into poverty as a result of high levels of out-of-pocket spending on healthcare.

In addition, a strong health system is needed to respond to the increased health risks we see from climate change. There will be direct effects from heatwaves, floods and storms, and more indirect effects such as an increase in infectious diseases. Low income countries are most at risk and climate change will make it even more difficult to control a wide range of climate-sensitive health outcomes.

#### **Health in other parts of a post-2015 framework**

As UHC is anchored in the health sector, it does not sufficiently address the underlying social determinants that shape public health. Causes of ill-health are diverse and highly complex, driven by factors including market interests, discrimination, income, landlessness, gender, ethnicity, and access to education, housing, nutrition, water, sanitation and natural resources. For this reason, action on a much broader front is needed, with coordination and coherence across and within sectors. As well as a stand-alone health goal with targets, the health aspect needs to be included across all policy areas. Policies in sectors such as energy, agriculture, trade, intellectual property, education, taxation, transport and urban planning all contribute to how people live their lives, including their health. A “health-in-all-policies” approach to the sustainable development framework is imperative for successful implementation of the health targets.

**Suggested Goal: Ensure healthy lives and universal health coverage for all**

Targets	Indicators
<p><b>Targets</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p>
<p>1. Eradicate preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths.</p>	<p>a) Maximum maternal mortality rate of 50 per 100,000 live births for all groups; maximum global rate of y.</p> <p>b) Maximum neonatal mortality rate of 10 per 1,000 live births for all groups; maximum global rate of 7.</p> <p>c) Maximum under-5 child mortality rate of 20 per 1,000 live births for all groups; maximum global rate of 15.</p> <p>d) Number of facilities with functional basic essential obstetric care x 500 000 persons</p> <p>e) Number of pregnant women attended, at least four times during their pregnancy, by skilled personnel for reasons related to pregnancy during a fixed period</p> <p>f) x% coverage of contextual parent sensitization programs in primary health care.</p> <p>g) x% stunting rate for children under five in all groups; at least y % decrease globally<sup>20</sup></p>
<p>2. Achieve universal health coverage, and reduce gaps in access to and quality of health care services between advantaged and disadvantaged groups</p>	<p>a) 100% effective coverage of essential interventions, defined at the national level according to priority health needs and implemented through a strengthened health system, should include:</p> <p>b) 100% coverage of skilled birth attendance.</p> <p>c) Minimum of 23 doctors, nurses and midwives per 10,000 people.</p> <p>d) 20% increase in service coverage for severe mental disorders.</p> <p>e) Minimum x% of children are exclusively breastfed through the first six months of life at the national level, and y% globally.</p> <p>f) All pregnant women receive iron supplements and/or anti-malarial drugs.</p> <p>g) Zero unmet need for family planning.</p> <p>h) 100% coverage of affordable and quality medicines and vaccines, including extended program on immunization vaccines.</p> <p>i) Number of private and public health services fully accessible for persons with</p>

<sup>20</sup> See also ForUMs target on malnutrition

	<p>disabilities.</p> <p>j) Number of health facilities providing accessible information for disabled groups, minorities and indigenous groups.</p> <p>k) Number of facilities providing assistive devices needed for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>l) Legislative and regulatory measures are implemented to respect, protect, and fulfil the right to health, including supporting health research and innovations to address inequalities in access to medicines and vaccines.</p> <p>m) All health facilities are built in compliance with building standards that reduce disaster risk.</p>
<p>3. Achieve universal coverage of financial risk protection</p>	<p>a) Zero impoverishment from health expenditures, with a focus on addressing inequities in health outcomes for the most vulnerable people.</p> <p>b) Maximum out of pocket payments of 15–20% of total health expenditure</p> <p>c) Minimum public investment in health of 5% of GDP, with the gap between this target and current spending halved by 2022.</p>
<p>4. By 2030 reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), mental health challenges and injuries - through promotion, prevention, care and control.</p>	<p>a) x% reduction in probability of dying between ages of 30 and 70 from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases</p> <p>b) x% reduction in exposure to behavioral risk factors for NCDs, including tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity.</p> <p>c) x% reduction in suicides</p> <p>d) x% reduction in substance abuse and in narcotics</p> <p>e) reduction of biological risk factors, including raised blood pressure and obesity</p> <p>f) % of countries with at least two functioning multi-sectoral mental health promotion and prevention programs.</p> <p>g) availability and affordability of quality, safe, effective and essential NCD medicines and basic technologies in both public and private facilities</p> <p>h) access to palliative care including morphine</p>

<p>5. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including voluntary and non-discriminatory access to affordable and modern contraception, family planning means, and post-abortion care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Number of women of reproductive age at risk of pregnancy who are currently using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at given point in time</li> <li>b) x% reduction of suicide by women in reproductive age</li> <li>c) Percentage of youth receiving comprehensive sexuality education</li> <li>d) Zero unmet need for family planning</li> <li>e) Elimination of inequalities in access to quality sexual and reproductive health services particularly for young people and other marginalized groups, by wealth quintile, age, sex, location, marital status, sexual orientation and other characteristics as appropriate</li> <li>f) Disabled women receive counselling and contraceptives.</li> </ul>
<p>6. By 2030 end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 95% reduction in tuberculosis deaths (compared with 2015)</li> <li>b) 90% reduction in tuberculosis incidence rate (compared with 2015, less than 10 tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population)</li> <li>c) Zero new HIV-infections transmitted from mother to child</li> <li>d) 100% access to youth friendly health services, including, information, testing, treatment and support</li> <li>e) Percentage of youth receiving comprehensive sexuality education</li> <li>f) 100% of pregnant women sleep under a insecticide treated bed net in malaria endemic areas</li> <li>g) x% reduction in prevalence of malaria in children under 5 years old</li> <li>h) Diagnosis and treatment of neglected diseases are available</li> <li>i) 100% coverage of anti-TB drugs (including resistant TB) and antiretroviral drugs free of charge</li> <li>j) Zero new cases of transmitted HIV infections nationally</li> <li>k) x% coverage (or full coverage) of treatment for individuals infected with HIV.</li> <li>l) Complete abrogation of all laws criminalizing persons infected with HIV.</li> </ul>

<p>7. By 2030 reduce the burden of climate change challenges related to health – through disaster risk prevention, care and control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) x% early warning systems established</li> <li>b) 50% increase in safe drinking water available</li> <li>c) x% reduction in probability of dying of temperature related illnesses like cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, asthma and allergies, heat stress, dehydrations, bladder and renal stones</li> <li>d) x% reduction in probability of dying of weather related health effects like drowning, injury, mental health problems.</li> <li>e) % reduction in water borne diseases</li> <li>f) % increase in access to basic sanitation</li> </ul>
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