

Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

Compilation of Goals and Targets Suggestions from OWG-10

In response to Co-Chairs' Focus Area Document dated 19 March, 2014

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Focus area 1. Poverty eradication

Eradication of poverty in all its multi-dimensional forms remains the overriding priority and a necessary condition for sustainable development. The pursuit of this is critical to realizing the unfinished business of the MDGs. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) eradicating absolute poverty;
- b) reducing relative poverty;
- c) providing social protection and social protection floors as relevant to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, the unemployed, migrants, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and older persons;
- d) access to property and productive assets, including associated rights, finance and markets for all women and men;
- e) addressing inequalities at both national and international levels;
- f) pursuing sustained and inclusive economic growth;
- g) developing and using evidence-based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and impartial, internationally established methods for evaluating progress; and
- h) appropriate means of implementation¹.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Reduce to zero by 2030 the proportion of people with income less than 1.25 US dollars a day²; Eradicating extreme poverty, reduce to zero the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day³; Eradication of extreme poverty defined as 1.25 USD/day by 2030⁴; Eliminate absolute poverty by 2030⁵; Eradication of extreme poverty by 2030⁶; Eliminate by 2030,

¹ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

² Belarus

³ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

⁴ Sweden

⁵ Ethiopia

⁶ Mexico/Peru

the extreme poverty (people living on US \$1.25 a day)⁷; Reduce to half by 2030, the intensity of poverty based on nationally determined indices⁸; Use national poverty line as reference to define relative poverty with base timeline 2015 in order for different countries to adapt in accordance with their national circumstances and development stage⁹; Reduce the number of people vulnerable to extreme poverty and living on less than \$2.50 a day¹⁰; Reduce the share of people living below their national poverty definition¹¹; Bring the number of people living below 1.25 USD a day to zero¹²; eradicate extreme poverty from developing countries¹³;

- Creating resilient economies and minimizing income and wealth disparities at all level¹⁴; Reduce relative poverty and address inequalities at both national and international levels - these two challenges are intertwined - while eliminating discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities for all¹⁵; Ensure that the extreme multidimensional poor have access to a minimum income, food, health, education and housing¹⁶; Eradicating extreme poverty and reducing the percentage of people in each country living below their country's national poverty line¹⁷; Ending extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition for all¹⁸; Ending multidimensional poverty" (which covers the number and the intensity of overlapping human deprivations in health, education and

⁷ Pakistan

⁸ Pakistan

⁹ China/ Indonesia/ Kazakhstan

¹⁰ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹¹ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹² **Slovenia/Montenegro**

¹³ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁴ Ethiopia

¹⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁶ Mexico/Peru

¹⁷ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁸ Benin/LDCs

standard of living)¹⁹; Ensure a progressive spending budget intended to fight poverty and inequality²⁰; Reduce relative poverty in societies, measured by proportion of households with incomes below 50% of median income²¹; Reduce the intensity of multidimensional poverty as defined by a Multidimensional Poverty Index²²; Guarantee everyone a minimum level of well-being compatible with human dignity by ending extreme poverty and severe relative poverty by 2030 and ensuring that all persons' basic human needs are met²³; End extreme economic inequality within and between countries²⁴; End extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition for all²⁵; Ending multidimensional poverty (which covers the number and the intensity of overlapping human deprivations in health, education and standard of living)²⁶

- Provide effective social protection and social protection floors to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor and marginalized²⁷; Provide social protection to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, unemployed and persons with disabilities²⁸; Ensuring minimum economic and social protection for all to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen capabilities²⁹; Ensuring access to social protection floors for the poorest and most vulnerable population³⁰; Establish by 2030 sustained social protection floor against relative poverty³¹; Social

¹⁹ Benin/LDCs

²⁰ Mexico/Peru

²¹ Children & Youth, NGOs.

²² Children & Youth, NGOs.

²³ Major Group of NGOs

²⁴ Major Group of NGOs

²⁵ Benin/LDCs

²⁶ Benin/LDCs

²⁷ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

²⁸ Ethiopia

²⁹ Sweden

³⁰ Mexico/Peru

³¹ Pakistan

protection floors that can reduce vulnerabilities³²; Providing and enhancing social protection systems to improve the resilience of all³³; Provide social protection floors for all by 2020, in line with the ILO 202 recommendations³⁴; Ensure that older people have access to a minimum pension³⁵; Increasing the number of people, especially poor and vulnerable, covered with social protection system³⁶; Expand access to income security and social services for all through a standalone goal on provision of social protection floors.³⁷ A reduction in the number of children that live in households with per capita incomes below national poverty lines.³⁸ A target for universal access to adequate social protection, decent work and livelihoods for young people.³⁹ social security guarantees to all people, including older people, as part of comprehensive floors of social protection⁴⁰; Providing and enhancing social protection systems to improve the resilience of all⁴¹; providing social protection and social protection floors as relevant to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, women, the unemployed, migrants, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and older persons⁴²

- Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters⁴³;
Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters

³² US/Canada/Israel

³³ Benin/LDCs

³⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁵ Mexico/Peru

³⁶ **Slovenia/Montenegro**

³⁷ Children & Youth and NGOs

³⁸ Children & Youth

³⁹ Children & Youth

⁴⁰ Other stakeholders - aging peoples

⁴¹ Benin/LDCs

⁴² Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴³ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

by some amount of percentage⁴⁴; Build resilience and reduce deaths due to natural disasters⁴⁵; Reduce the number of people at risk of falling into poverty because the occurrence of disasters⁴⁶; Increasing resilience to and reducing deaths from natural and man-made disasters⁴⁷; Strengthen societies' resilience to disasters, external shocks and violence⁴⁸; Ending extreme poverty and fighting inequalities, while building resilience to prevent falling back into poverty.⁴⁹ Build resilience and reduce economic losses caused by disasters.⁵⁰

- Reduce the proportion of people without access to nutrition adequate housing, water and sanitation⁵¹; End extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition for all.⁵²
- Ensure access to property and productive assets including associated rights, finance and markets⁵³; Ensure universal access to financial services⁵⁴; Ensure access of all, women and men, to financial services and markets⁵⁵; Ensure adequate and predictable financing and technical assistance⁵⁶; Promote universal access to inclusive financial services⁵⁷; Promoting access to property and

⁴⁴ Ethiopia

⁴⁵ Mexico/Peru

⁴⁶ Mexico/Peru

⁴⁷ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁵⁰ Mexico/Peru

⁵¹ Mexico/Peru

⁵² Benin/LDCs

⁵³ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

⁵⁴ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

⁵⁵ Ethiopia

⁵⁶ Ethiopia

⁵⁷ Mexico/Peru

productive assets for all women and men (particularly women)⁵⁸;

- Ensuring predictable and adequate international financing for developing countries by fulfilment of commitment of ODA, technology and capacity building⁵⁹; Differential and preferential treatment (DPTL) for LDCs⁶⁰; Promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs on a preferential basis⁶¹; Enhancing the voice and participation of LDCs in the global decision making process⁶²
- Promoting increased equality⁶³; Ensuring equality of economic opportunity for all women and men⁶⁴; Encourage national governments to reduce inequalities and work towards more inclusive societies⁶⁵; Promote differentially high per capita income growth at the bottom of the income distribution⁶⁶
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people⁶⁷; Productive employment for all⁶⁸
- Empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups⁶⁹; Eliminating discrimination against marginalized groups and between men and women⁷⁰;

⁵⁸ US/Canada/Israel

⁵⁹ China/ Indonesia/ Kazakhstan

⁶⁰ Benin/LDCs

⁶¹ Benin/LDCs

⁶² Benin/LDCs

⁶³ Sweden

⁶⁴ Sweden

⁶⁵ China/ Indonesia/ Kazakhstan

⁶⁶ Benin/LDCs

⁶⁷ Ethiopia

⁶⁸ Sweden

⁶⁹ Sweden

- Increase investments in rural infrastructure, including roads, storage, and processing facilities⁷¹
- Achieve rapid, sustained and inclusive economic growth at least at 10 per cent per annum for least developed countries⁷²
- Incorporate culture and partnerships with cultural agents to achieve poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth.⁷³; Promote the development of creative and cultural industries through patterns of sustainable production and consumption in the areas of sustainable tourism, preservation of archaeological heritage, urban and architectural planning.⁷⁴

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- Enhanced ODA with long-term predictability and as a direct budgetary support on a sustained basis⁷⁵; Access to nutritious food at a sufficient level is essential⁷⁶; Ensuring employment for the poor, access to finance and productive capacity building⁷⁷
- A renewed and strengthened global partnership for development in the context of sustainable development, which builds on the strengths of the current global partnership for development, while going beyond and addressing the weakness of its present framework, would be

⁷⁰ Sweden

⁷¹ Ethiopia

⁷² Ethiopia

⁷³ Mexico/Peru

⁷⁴ Mexico/Peru

⁷⁵ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁶ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁷ Benin/LDCs

a positive step to properly address and effectively eradicate poverty⁷⁸

- Undertake an ambitious and expeditious reform of the International Financial Institutions, particularly in their governance structures, based on full and fair representation of developing countries⁷⁹
- Debt relief, including debt cancellation and debt structuring must be included⁸⁰
- Multilateral, regional and sub-regional development banks and development funds should continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing, including through coordinated action to add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency.⁸¹
- Necessity for developed countries to honour their Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) goals and targets of disbursing the equivalent of 0.7 per cent of their GNI to help developing countries with the access of related technology and capacity building, so as to ensure the adequate means of implementation for the developing countries to implement poverty eradication policies and programs with a clear timetable⁸²
- Necessity of timely conclusion for the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which must fully respect its development mandate and take into account the needs and priorities of developing countries⁸³
- Need for Effective regulation and supervision of financial markets and capital flows⁸⁴

⁷⁸ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁷⁹ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁸⁰ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁸¹ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁸² Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁸³ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁸⁴ Bolivia/ Group of 77

Focus area 2. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition

Increasing the productivity of agriculture sustainably and improving food systems are important for economic well-being as well as for ensuring food security and nutrition, realization of the right to adequate food and eradication of hunger. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) ensuring year-round access by all to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food;
- b) ending child malnutrition and stunting;
- c) increasing agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation, drought and desertification;
- d) improving efficiency of water use in agriculture;
- e) eliminating use of toxic chemicals;
- f) enhancing all forms of agricultural biodiversity;
- g) promoting indigenous and sustainable farming and fishing practices;
- h) strengthening resilience of farming systems and food supplies to climate change;
- i) enhancing adherence to internationally recognized guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests, including full consultation with local communities;
- j) improved access to credit and other financial services, land tenure, and agricultural extension services, for all, including smallholders, women, indigenous peoples and local communities;
- k) increased investment and support to research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies;
- l) reducing post-harvest crop losses and food waste along food supply chains;
- m) addressing harmful agricultural subsidies;
- n) addressing price volatility, including through market information and oversight on commodity markets; and
- o) appropriate means of implementation⁸⁵.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

⁸⁵ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

- Eradicate famine and protect the right to access safe, healthy and sufficient nutrition whilst respecting eating and inter-cultural habits⁸⁶; Sufficient nutritious food for everyone to ensure healthy lives for everyone, especially focusing on children⁸⁷; End hunger and ensure universal access to sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious food⁸⁸; Eradicate hunger and ensuring year-round access by all to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food⁸⁹
- Reduce chronic malnutrition and infant mortality⁹⁰; Reduce stunting, wasting and anemia for all children under five, and maternal undernutrition⁹¹; By 2030, eliminating chronically malnourished people⁹²; Ending hunger and promoting access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food⁹³; Reducing child malnutrition, stunting and anaemia - which we are pleased to see referenced in the Focus Areas document, and which are vital to children's ability to learn, grow, and thrive⁹⁴; Easy access to food⁹⁵; End malnutrition in all its form, with special attention stunting, by securing year-round access to sufficient safe, affordable, diverse and nutritious food;⁹⁶ Ensure universal year-round access to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food for all⁹⁷; Eradicate child malnutrition and

⁸⁶ Mexico/Peru

⁸⁷ Sweden

⁸⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁸⁹ Egypt

⁹⁰ Mexico/Peru

⁹¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹² Pakistan

⁹³ US/Canada/Israel

⁹⁴ US/Canada/Israel

⁹⁵ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁹⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁷ Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam

stunting⁹⁸; Secure year-round access to safe, adequate, nutritious, affordable and culturally appropriate food for all, and end hunger and malnutrition, with special attention to stunting⁹⁹; Secure year-round access to safe, adequate, nutritious and affordable food for all, and end hunger and malnutrition.¹⁰⁰ ending child malnutrition and stunting;¹⁰¹ Promote sustainable agriculture and achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all¹⁰²; Achieve food security and improve nutrition status for all, especially women and children¹⁰³

- Increase physical volume of national agricultural and fishing production of basic foods¹⁰⁴; Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing small holder yields and promoting climate smart agriculture and access to irrigation¹⁰⁵; Double the farmland productivity per unit by 2030¹⁰⁶; Increase sustainable agricultural productivity¹⁰⁷; Increase agricultural productivity¹⁰⁸; Doubling by 2030, in each country food production and global food production to ensure universal access to food¹⁰⁹; By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems at the national levels with high yields and reducing the intensity of water, nutrients, and energy use by at least 25%¹¹⁰; Sustainable increases in agricultural productivity to ensure that the world

⁹⁸ Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁹⁹ Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster

¹⁰⁰ Major Group of NGOs

¹⁰¹ Egypt

¹⁰² Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹⁰³ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹⁰⁴ Mexico/Peru

¹⁰⁵ Colombia/Guatemala

¹⁰⁶ Sri Lanka

¹⁰⁷ Sweden

¹⁰⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁰⁹ Pakistan

¹¹⁰ Pakistan

continues to produce enough food in a way that stewards our natural resource base for future generations¹¹¹; Increase production and productivity of the agricultural sector through investment aimed primarily to technological innovation and infrastructure¹¹²; Strengthen the practices and local knowledge related to agro-biodiversity and diversity of food in order to adapt them to local context to improve production and productivity.¹¹³ Production in harmony with nature¹¹⁴; Improved access and distribution of water¹¹⁵; Increasing agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation, desertification and mitigating drought;¹¹⁶ Improving efficiency of water use in agriculture;¹¹⁷ Increasing agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation and desertification and mitigating drought.¹¹⁸ Increase agriculture production and productivity¹¹⁹; Promote soil management for sustainable agriculture production and growth

- Reduce farmland affected by climate change (%)¹²⁰; Enforce the resilience of agricultural and provision systems against extreme climatic events and climate change¹²¹; Compensate for any economic losses due to the adverse impacts of climatic events and natural disasters¹²²; Cater

¹¹¹ US/Canada/Israel

¹¹² Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹¹³ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹¹⁴ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹¹⁵ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹¹⁶ Egypt

¹¹⁷ Egypt

¹¹⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹¹⁹ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹²⁰ Mexico/Peru

¹²¹ Mexico/Peru

¹²² AOSIS

for food shortages resulting from natural disasters¹²³; Halt and reverse land degradation, drought and desertification¹²⁴; By 2030, halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture¹²⁵; By 2030, ensure farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters¹²⁶; Strengthen the adaptive capacity of farming systems and food supplies to climate change.¹²⁷; Ensure sustainable food systems, with agriculture, including livestock, fisheries and aquaculture as well as forests, becoming more sustainable, productive, safe, resource-efficient, diverse and climate smart and it's resilience other shocks and disasters¹²⁸; Support LDCs' efforts to establish or strengthen safety nets such as access to agricultural finance, insurance and other risk-mitigation tools¹²⁹; Increase access to credit and other financial services for agriculture¹³⁰

- Promote and raise productivity of small farmers¹³¹; Develop robust insurance schemes for farmers or fishers, in particular small scale farmers and fishers¹³²; By 2030, ensure universal access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services (land, water, sanitation, modern energy, transport, mobile and broadband communication, agricultural inputs, and advisory services)¹³³; Strengthen smallholder agriculture and family farming.¹³⁴; Promote the importance of family, indigenous

¹²³ AOSIS

¹²⁴ Colombia/Guatemala

¹²⁵ Pakistan

¹²⁶ Pakistan

¹²⁷ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹²⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²⁹ Benin/LDCs

¹³⁰ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹³¹ Mexico/Peru

¹³² AOSIS

¹³³ Pakistan

¹³⁴ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

and peasant agriculture.¹³⁵ ; Increasing rural income and jobs with a focus on empowerment of family farms and small scale food producers¹³⁶ ; Increase agricultural productivity with focus on small-holder farmers, including in mountainous areas¹³⁷ ; Increasing rural income and jobs with a focus on empowerment of family farms and small scale food producers¹³⁸ ; Increase agricultural productivity with focus on small-holder farmers, including in mountainous areas¹³⁹ ; Ensure adequate access by small farmers to credit, markets and marketing facilities¹⁴⁰ ; Ensure small-scale food producers have secure access to knowledge, productive resources and services to sustainably improve their livelihoods, including income, productivity and resilience¹⁴¹ ; Substantially increasing investment in rural infrastructure¹⁴² ; Support efforts aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity¹⁴³ Boost productive capacity of small farmers in developing countries through proper functioning of markets, storage, rural infrastructure, research, post-harvest practices, etc.¹⁴⁴ Avoid rules that create barriers to small farmers' access and use of seeds and other agricultural inputs, for example the patenting by international companies of seeds or genetic resources that originate in developing countries¹⁴⁵ ; Facilitating integration of smallholder farmers to regional, national and international markets, as well as improved access to information, technical knowledge and

¹³⁵ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹³⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹³⁷ Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam

¹³⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹³⁹ Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam

¹⁴⁰ China/Indonesia/ Kazakhstan

¹⁴¹ Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster

¹⁴² Benin/LDCs

¹⁴³ Benin/LDCs

¹⁴⁴ Egypt

¹⁴⁵ Egypt

know-how, including through new information and communications technologies (Rio+20 para. 114).¹⁴⁶

- Address limitation of export restrictions on staple food products¹⁴⁷; Increase open and functioning markets and trade, including by eliminating harmful agricultural subsidies¹⁴⁸; Elimination of incentives and agricultural subsidies in developed countries.¹⁴⁹; Comply with the agricultural mandate of the Doha Round in the WTO to eliminate all forms of export subsidies, substantially reduce domestic support and substantially improve market access.¹⁵⁰; Comply with the mandates on fisheries subsidies in the Doha Round and in the Rio+20 outcome document.¹⁵¹ Increase market access for agricultural products from developing countries by 2020;¹⁵² Ensure an equitable multilateral trade system that promote rural development and food security;¹⁵³ Establish concrete measures and rules to put into effect the principle that developing countries be enabled to promote food security, farmers' livelihoods and rural development in the multilateral trade rules, as well as in other trade agreements¹⁵⁴ Reaffirm the prime importance of food security in developing countries (Rio+20 para 108) and that trade rules and negotiations have to recognise and respect this priority, as well as to promote the livelihoods and incomes of small farmers in developing countries¹⁵⁵ Ensure an equitable multilateral trade system that promote rural development and food security;¹⁵⁶

¹⁴⁶ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁴⁷ AOSIS

¹⁴⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁴⁹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁵⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁵¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁵² Egypt

¹⁵³ Egypt

¹⁵⁴ Egypt

¹⁵⁵ Egypt

¹⁵⁶ Egypt

phasing out harmful agricultural subsidies;¹⁵⁷ Substantially and effectively phase out trade distorting subsidies in developed countries¹⁵⁸ Establishing a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, including provisions for the granting of special and differentiated treatment to developing countries, especially LDCs (Rio+20 para.118).¹⁵⁹ Facilitating/improving market access to agricultural exports of developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (Rio+20 para.109).¹⁶⁰, Increase efficiency in marketing system for agricultural commodities¹⁶¹

- Adopt sustainable agricultural ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels¹⁶²; Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and systems (rebuilding designated fish stocks to sustainable levels)¹⁶³; Implement productive, resilient, and diverse sustainable agriculture and food systems, including sustainable livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry, that maintain and regenerate natural resources and ecosystems, mitigate the negative impacts of climate change, promote indigenous and sustainable farming, reverse land degradation, and protect animal welfare¹⁶⁴; Implement sustainable agriculture and food systems, including livestock, fisheries and forestry¹⁶⁵ Ensure the extension of better farming and fishing practices and innovative and sustainable technologies by2030;¹⁶⁶

¹⁵⁷ Egypt

¹⁵⁸ In line with WTO Doha Declaration 2001, para 118 of FWW, Egypt

¹⁵⁹ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁶⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁶¹ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹⁶² Colombia/Guatemala

¹⁶³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁶⁴ Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster

¹⁶⁵ Major Group of NGOs

¹⁶⁶ Egypt

- Reduce post-harvest loss and food waste by x% ¹⁶⁷ ; Sustainable consumption minimizing food loss ¹⁶⁸ ; Reduce post-harvest losses and food waste ¹⁶⁹ ; Halve post-harvest losses and food waste ¹⁷⁰ ; Reduce post-harvest loss and food waste ¹⁷¹ ; Halve the global rate of food production losses and waste throughout the food supply chain, including by reducing overconsumption and protein loss and waste ¹⁷² ; Halve food losses and waste by 2030. ¹⁷³ Reducing post-harvest crop losses and food waste along food supply chains as well as promoting sustainable consumption patterns, especially in developed countries ¹⁷⁴ ; Achieve zero post-harvest and other food loss and waste ¹⁷⁵ ; Promote post-harvest technologies and agro-processing, including establishing agro value chain industries ¹⁷⁶
- Eliminate use of toxic chemicals, according to adequate international agreements such as the Codex Alimentarius and the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions on toxic waste ¹⁷⁷
- Achieve 100 percent food security by 2030 ¹⁷⁸ ; Ensure sustainable land use in agriculture and forestry as well as long term sustainable fisheries, to ensure food security and contribute to sustainable economic growth ¹⁷⁹ ; Raise awareness on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible

¹⁶⁷ Colombia/Guatemala

¹⁶⁸ Sweden

¹⁶⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁷⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁷¹ Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam

¹⁷² Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster

¹⁷³ Major Group of NGOs

¹⁷⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁷⁵ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹⁷⁶ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹⁷⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁷⁸ Sri Lanka

¹⁷⁹ Sweden

governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security.¹⁸⁰

- Address excessive price volatility, including through market information and oversight on financial commodity markets¹⁸¹; Ensure well-functioning markets accessible for all, through sustainable transportation and the reshaping of trade policies, including phasing-out and redirecting export and other harmful subsidies, and measures to mitigate food price volatility¹⁸²; Reshape trade policies and mitigate food price volatility, and eliminate food speculation¹⁸³; Explore the feasibility, effectiveness and administrative modalities of a system of stockholding in dealing with humanitarian food emergencies or as a means to limit price volatility¹⁸⁴ Regulate commodity markets to curb speculation and address food price volatility¹⁸⁵ Introduce effective international and national regulation over the operation of commodity markets to address food price volatility and speculative activities¹⁸⁶ Manage the risks linked to high and excessively volatile prices and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban dwellers¹⁸⁷ Address excessive price volatility of the commodity markets¹⁸⁸
- Ensure equal access, for women and men, to productive resources, markets, financial services, information and technological solutions¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁸¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁸² Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster.

¹⁸³ Major Group of NGOs

¹⁸⁴ Benin/LDCs

¹⁸⁵ Egypt

¹⁸⁶ Egypt

¹⁸⁷ Egypt

¹⁸⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁸⁹ Sweden

- Increased investment and support to research, development and transfer of sustainable agricultural technologies from developed countries to developing countries¹⁹⁰; increased investment and support to research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies;¹⁹¹ Devote a significant part of national agricultural budget to sustainable agriculture practices in crops, livestock and the marine sector;¹⁹² Promote Agricultural research, with emphasis placed on research development, knowledge sharing and management and technology dissemination and adoption;¹⁹³
- Ensure developing countries obtain adequate international support through finance and technology as well as institution building and capacity building, in implementing national level SDGs on rural development and agriculture;¹⁹⁴ Increase the scale of the work to promote sustainable agriculture practices by the Rome-based UN agencies (FAO, WFP, IFAD); this should include technical support to enable countries to transition to and prioritize sustainable agriculture, and appropriate policy advice that supports its implementation¹⁹⁵ Increase international funding including aid to agriculture, particularly sustainable agriculture, in developing countries¹⁹⁶ Increase international funding for developing countries to develop their agriculture production in a sustainable way and to improve their food security situation¹⁹⁷ Provide developing countries adequate policy space, including in conditions for loans and aid, to support their agriculture sector and their farmers through various measures such as credit, marketing, storage, processing, provision of agricultural inputs, land reform and land improvement measures, and

¹⁹⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁹¹ Egypt

¹⁹² Egypt

¹⁹³ Egypt

¹⁹⁴ Egypt

¹⁹⁵ Egypt

¹⁹⁶ Egypt

¹⁹⁷ Egypt

measures to make agriculture more sustainable through improved sustainable agriculture methods¹⁹⁸

- Promoting adherence to and use of science-based, intergovernmentally agreed sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards¹⁹⁹
- Enhancing adherence to and upholding of the internationally recognized Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (Rio+20 para.115)²⁰⁰

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- Provide enhanced financial and technical support for the development of the agricultural sector²⁰¹; Support efforts aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity²⁰²; Support LDCs' efforts to establish or strengthen safety nets such as access to agricultural finance, insurance and other risk-mitigation tools²⁰³; Provide resources to the relevant United Nations agencies to expand and enhance food assistance and safety net programmes to address hunger and malnutrition in LDCs²⁰⁴; Support LDCs efforts to establish or strengthen agricultural and/or marine research and development institutions²⁰⁵; Provide and supporting LDCs with high-yielding and climate-resilient crop varieties, including saline-, drought- and submersion-compatible species, through transfer of appropriate technology and technical know-how²⁰⁶

¹⁹⁸ Egypt

¹⁹⁹ Brazil/Nicaragua

²⁰⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

²⁰¹ Benin/LDCs

²⁰² Benin/LDCs

²⁰³ Benin/LDCs

²⁰⁴ Benin/LDCs

²⁰⁵ Benin/LDCs

²⁰⁶ Benin/LDCs

Focus area 3. Health and population dynamics

Realizing the right to the highest attainable standard of mental and physical health and improving healthy life expectancy is a widely shared endeavour. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) universal health coverage;
- b) strengthening health systems, including through increased health financing, development and training of the health workforce, and access to safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines, vaccines and medical technologies;
- c) ensuring affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all;
- d) dissemination of medical and public health knowledge, including traditional knowledge;
- e) elimination of preventable child and maternal deaths;
- f) significant reduction of child morbidity;
- g) End the HIV/AIDS epidemic;
- h) preventing and treating communicable diseases, including malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases;
- i) addressing non-communicable diseases (NCDs) inter alia through promoting healthy diets and lifestyles, including for youth;
- j) tackling environmental causes of disease;
- k) access to sexual and reproductive health, including modern methods of family planning;
- l) providing for the health needs of persons with disabilities, youth, migrants, and ageing populations;
- m) eliminating harmful practices;
- n) reducing road accidents; and
- o) appropriate means of implementation²⁰⁷.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Improve healthy life expectancy, including reduction of the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases²⁰⁸; Reduce the environmental causes of disease such

²⁰⁷ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

²⁰⁸ Guatemala/Colombia

as exposure to harmful pollutants and substances, unsafe drinking water, and insufficient nutrition²⁰⁹; Prevent and treat communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis²¹⁰; Prevent and treat non-communicable diseases (NCDs)²¹¹; preventing, early diagnosing and treating non-communicable diseases (NCDs)²¹²; Tackle environmental causes of disease, in particular air pollution, as well as exposure to harmful substances²¹³; Elimination of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and prevention and reduction of malaria and other tropical diseases²¹⁴; Decrease the incidence of non-communicable diseases (through reducing exposure to harmful use of tobacco, alcohol, hazardous substances, unhealthy diets and other risk factors)²¹⁵; Address social and environmental causes of disease, which has clear linkages to other goals²¹⁶; Achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and to eliminate mother to child transition of HIV²¹⁷; Strengthen the fight against malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases²¹⁸; Dampen the threat of non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, and chronic respiratory diseases through the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated and multi-sector policies and strategies, and their prioritization on the development agenda of Member States²¹⁹; Reduce the burden of the priority diseases, both communicable and non-communicable, and promote mental health²²⁰; Reducing the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria,

²⁰⁹ Guatemala/Colombia

²¹⁰ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

²¹¹ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

²¹² Brazil/Nicaragua

²¹³ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

²¹⁴ Sweden

²¹⁵ Sweden

²¹⁶ Sweden

²¹⁷ AOSIS

²¹⁸ AOSIS

²¹⁹ AOSIS

²²⁰ Greece

neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases²²¹; By 2030, reducing by half the human and economic losses from water related diseases and disasters²²²; End the HIV/AIDS epidemic and create an AIDS-free generation²²³; Prevent and treat communicable diseases including malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases²²⁴; Reduce premature morbidity from non-communicable diseases²²⁵; Develop all necessary actions to eliminate completely the malaria, tuberculosis and tropical diseases.²²⁶; Achieve full access to prevention, treatment, care and support related non-communicable diseases, especially cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, among others.²²⁷; Prevent and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, including HIV/Aids, malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases and water related diseases.²²⁸ End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria²²⁹; Prevention and treatment of communicable (HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable diseases²³⁰; Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, tropical diseases and non-communicable diseases²³¹; Guarantee equitable, universal and affordable access to prevention, treatment, care and support for HIV, TB, malaria and other infectious diseases and prevent emergence of new diseases.²³² Adopt prevention strategies for key risk factors behind NCDs and mental

²²¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

²²² Pakistan

²²³ US/Canada/Israel

²²⁴ US/Canada/Israel

²²⁵ US/Canada/Israel

²²⁶ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

²²⁷ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

²²⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

²²⁹ Ethiopia

²³⁰ Latvia

²³¹ Mexico/Peru

²³² Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals

health.²³³ improving healthy life expectancy and maximising health from the cradle to the grave. It can be achieved through universal health coverage and prioritising the prevention and treatment of NCDs and CDs across the life span including HIV, TB and malaria²³⁴; Reduce rates of communicable diseases -i.e. HIV, Malaria, TB²³⁵; Improve management, care and prevention of non-communicable diseases.²³⁶

- Implement the MDGs targets on maternal health²³⁷; Increase life expectancy, linked to child, maternal and adult mortality²³⁸; Eliminate preventable child and maternal deaths²³⁹; End preventable infant and maternal death by 2030²⁴⁰; Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than 40 per 100,000²⁴¹; Elimination of preventable child and maternal deaths²⁴²; Significant reduction of child and maternal morbidity²⁴³; Reduce the rate of maternal mortality (%)²⁴⁴; Improving healthy life expectancy²⁴⁵; Elimination of preventable child and maternal deaths²⁴⁶; Reduce child and maternal mortality²⁴⁷; Decreasing the maternal mortality

²³³ Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals

²³⁴ Other stakeholders - aging peoples

²³⁵ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

²³⁶ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

²³⁷ Guatemala/Colombia

²³⁸ Guatemala/Colombia

²³⁹ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

²⁴⁰ Ethiopia

²⁴¹ Ethiopia

²⁴² Latvia

²⁴³ Latvia

²⁴⁴ Mexico/Peru

²⁴⁵ Sweden

²⁴⁶ Sweden

²⁴⁷ Greece

ratio to less than 40 per 100,000 live births²⁴⁸; Eliminate preventable child and maternal deaths²⁴⁹; Improve the early detection of breast and cervical cancer, and increase the years of survival²⁵⁰; Reduce maternal and infant mortality and improve the health of women, youth and children²⁵¹; End preventable maternal, new born and child deaths and reduce maternal and child morbidity²⁵²;

- Achieve by year X universal access to reproductive health²⁵³; Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights²⁵⁴; Ensure universal access to comprehensive sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights²⁵⁵; Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, including through universal access to quality integrated sexual and reproductive health information, education and services that include modern methods of family planning²⁵⁶; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights²⁵⁷; Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights including universal access to family planning and reproductive health services, information, comprehensive sexuality education and services²⁵⁸; Emphasis on sexual and reproductive health and rights²⁵⁹; Achieve comprehensive universal access to equitable sexual and reproductive health care services that are high quality, integrated,

²⁴⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

²⁴⁹ US/Canada/Israel

²⁵⁰ Mexico/Peru

²⁵¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

²⁵² Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals

²⁵³ Guatemala/Colombia

²⁵⁴ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

²⁵⁵ Ethiopia

²⁵⁶ Latvia

²⁵⁷ Greece

²⁵⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

²⁵⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

respect human rights, and accessible at all levels of care.²⁶⁰; A target guaranteeing universal access to evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education that is grounded in human rights and gender equality²⁶¹

- Functional health systems with adequate human resources and infrastructure²⁶²; Ensure quality, adequate, affordable, accessible and comprehensive health services for all²⁶³; Increase by 50% the ratio of health professionals to the population²⁶⁴; Ensure adequate and predictable financing, technical assistance and capacity building²⁶⁵; By 2030, at least 80% of the poorest 40% of the population have coverage to ensure access to essential health services²⁶⁶; Universal access to essential services for all survivors of gender-based and sexual violence²⁶⁷; Ensure that all new health centers are built following the construction security codes to make them resistant to the occurrence of disasters, by 2030 (Disaster Resilient Construction)²⁶⁸; Increase the number of doctors and health workers per 100 thousand inhabitants (%)²⁶⁹; Ensure that the number of medical units have essential inputs for the obstetric care (%)²⁷⁰; Increase the capacity for early warning and management of health risks²⁷¹; Ensure access to health care and health services in the exercise to the right to health.²⁷²; Ensure free inclusive health systems and the

²⁶⁰ Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals

²⁶¹ Children & Youth

²⁶² Guatemala/Colombia

²⁶³ Ethiopia

²⁶⁴ Ethiopia

²⁶⁵ Ethiopia

²⁶⁶ Japan

²⁶⁷ Latvia

²⁶⁸ Mexico/Peru

²⁶⁹ Mexico/Peru

²⁷⁰ Mexico/Peru

²⁷¹ Sweden

²⁷² Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

provision of equitable universal health coverage, mainly for the benefit of the poor and vulnerable populations.²⁷³; Access to essential quality services for all as well as coverage from financial risk.²⁷⁴; Ensure quality, adequate, affordable, accessible and comprehensive health services for all²⁷⁵; Increase provision of quality health care services (at both primary and referral level) to all especially the rural population²⁷⁶

Ensure progress towards quality universal coverage²⁷⁷; Achieve Universal Health Coverage, where all people have access to the quality, essential health services they need without enduring financial hardship²⁷⁸; By 2030, everyone has coverage to protect them from financial risk, so that no one is pushed into poverty or kept in poverty because of expenditure on health services²⁷⁹; Equitable access to quality universal health care that is affordable and focused on prevention²⁸⁰; Achieve universal coverage in health from contributory and non-contributory systems²⁸¹; Reduce the percentage of pocket expenditures on health²⁸²; Achieving universal coverage of the full vaccination scheme in less than a year²⁸³; Ensure universal health coverage, including equal access to prevention, treatment and strengthened health systems as well as medicines and vaccines²⁸⁴; Achieve universal health coverage²⁸⁵; Ensuring

²⁷³ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

²⁷⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

²⁷⁵ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

²⁷⁶ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

²⁷⁷ Guatemala/Colombia

²⁷⁸ Japan

²⁷⁹ Japan

²⁸⁰ Latvia

²⁸¹ Mexico/Peru

²⁸² Mexico/Peru

²⁸³ Mexico/Peru

²⁸⁴ Sweden

²⁸⁵ Greece

universal health coverage²⁸⁶; By 2030, ensure universal access to basic health including maternal health²⁸⁷; Ensure universal health coverage, eliminating of preventable child and maternal deaths, reduce child morbidity, end HIV/AIDS epidemic, prevent and treat communicable and non-communicable diseases, tackle environmental causes of diseases²⁸⁸; Ensure universal health care and coverage that is based on human rights, addresses underlying and structural inequalities, respects indigenous knowledge and traditional healing strategies, and gives particular attention to women, young people, older women, and marginalized groups.²⁸⁹ A target on health that ensures access to physical, mental and psychosocial well-being for the most at-risk groups of children and young people²⁹⁰; Achieve universal health coverage²⁹¹

- Increase by 50% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated²⁹²; Reduce the rates of children suffering from malnutrition²⁹³; Ensure the establishment of environments suitable for the healthy development of children²⁹⁴; Put an end to the infant mortality, of children under the age of

²⁸⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

²⁸⁷ Pakistan

²⁸⁸ Romania/Poland

²⁸⁹ Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals

²⁹⁰ Children & Youth

²⁹¹ Brazil/Nicaragua, also recalled the definition of UHC in paragraph 10 of resolution 67/81, entitled "Global health and foreign policy", which reads: "acknowledges that universal health coverage implies that all people have access, without discrimination, to nationally determined sets of the promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative basic health services needed and essential, safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the users to financial hardship, with a special emphasis on the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population".

²⁹² Ethiopia

²⁹³ Mexico/Peru

²⁹⁴ Mexico/Peru

five years, due to preventable diseases²⁹⁵ ; Ensure the establishment of environments suitable for the healthy development of children and young people²⁹⁶ ; Reduce the prevalence of overweight in children and adults (%)²⁹⁷ ; Reduce the homicide rate in adolescents and young people²⁹⁸ ; Ending preventable neonatal, infant and under-5 deaths²⁹⁹ ; Access to health information and services, information on consumption and lifestyle and how to prevent health risks³⁰⁰

- Ensuring effective immunization coverage of children and other vulnerable groups against priority diseases³⁰¹ ; Ensuring access for all to essential medicines, contraceptives and vaccines³⁰² ; By 2030, reducing by half the cost of acquisition of international patents by the developing countries on essential medicines and pandemics³⁰³ ; Ensure full access to medicines and medical treatment, as well as the right of countries to produce and distribute life-saving medicines, including generic medicines³⁰⁴ ; Ensure availability and accessibility to essential drugs and modern technology, including medical supplies³⁰⁵ ; Affordable access to medicines and intellectual property rights flexibilities in order to obtain, use and produce affordable generic medicines in the context of the right to health³⁰⁶

²⁹⁵ Mexico/Peru

²⁹⁶ Mexico/Peru

²⁹⁷ Mexico/Peru

²⁹⁸ Mexico/Peru

²⁹⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁰⁰ Bolivia/ Group of 77

³⁰¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁰² Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁰³ Pakistan

³⁰⁴ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

³⁰⁵ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

³⁰⁶ Bolivia/ Group of 77

- Reduce road deaths³⁰⁷; Reducing road accident by 50%³⁰⁸; Actions to reducing road accidents.³⁰⁹
- Addressing occupational health and safety³¹⁰
- Address social and environmental determinants of health, including rising anti-microbial resistance in humans³¹¹
- Increase and improve infrastructure for the delivery of quality health services at all levels of health care.³¹² Greater synergy between different sectors to address the failures of providing infrastructure and basic services to one-third of the world's urban population that live in informal settlements³¹³
- Reduce the number of live births by caesarean section in first time mothers (%)³¹⁴
- Reduce the diabetes mortality rate (%)³¹⁵
- Enable sustainable populations' state of physical, mental and social well-being³¹⁶ Realize the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health³¹⁷

³⁰⁷ Jordan

³⁰⁸ Ethiopia

³⁰⁹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

³¹⁰ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

³¹¹ Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals

³¹² Zambia/Southern Africa Region

³¹³ Bolivia/ Group of 77

³¹⁴ Mexico/Peru

³¹⁵ Mexico/Peru

³¹⁶ AOSIS

³¹⁷ AOSIS

- By 2030, introducing and implementing national water quality standards³¹⁸
- Strengthen and promote traditional knowledge and practices from ancestral indigenous medical treatments. Promote training and development of medical practices and medicines to improve health systems for indigenous populations, respecting their rights.³¹⁹
- Ensure the inclusion of older people and people with disabilities in society through the provision of social protection tools as well as medical treatments and health care services.³²⁰ providing for the health needs of persons with disabilities, youth, women, migrants, older persons and racial and ethnic minorities³²¹

MOI

- Develop and use evidence-based, high quality, timely, disaggregated and impartial data;³²²
- Increasing health financing, development and training of the health workforce³²³;
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries³²⁴;
- Reaffirm countries' right to use, to the full extent, existing flexibilities in the TRIPS agreement for the protection of public health and to promote access to medicines for all and the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard³²⁵;

³¹⁸ Pakistan

³¹⁹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

³²⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

³²¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

³²² Brazil/Nicaragua

³²³ Brazil/Nicaragua

³²⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

³²⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua

- Implementing the Beijing Platform for Action and the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the outcomes of their review conferences, including the commitments leading to sexual and reproductive health and the promotion and protection of all human rights in this context³²⁶.
- Lending full support to research and development of vaccines and medicines for the common diseases in LDCs³²⁷; Providing support for strengthening the LDC efforts to increase the ratio of health professionals to the population³²⁸; Supporting LDCs to develop their capacity to systematically collect and analyse demographic data to be used, inter alia, for designing appropriate national policies³²⁹; Promoting youth exchange programmes, including through virtual campuses and other networking mechanisms, which is already agreed in the IPoA³³⁰
- Improve health care financing including alternative ways and private sector³³¹; Further collaboration and cooperation at the international level to strengthen health systems through increased health financing, recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce, through improved distribution and access to safe, affordable effective and quality medicines, vaccines and medical technologies, and by improving health infrastructure³³²

Focus area 4. Education

Everyone has a right to education. Achieving universal access to quality education is critical to poverty eradication across generations, opens up lifelong opportunities, promotes gender

³²⁶ Brazil/Nicaragua

³²⁷ Benin/LDCs

³²⁸ Benin/LDCs

³²⁹ Benin/LDCs

³³⁰ Benin/LDCs

³³¹ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

³³² Bolivia/ Group of 77

equality and women's empowerment, shapes cultures, values and creates a skilled labour force. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) universal, free primary and secondary education for girls and boys;
- b) ensuring equitable access to education at all levels with focus on the most marginalized, including indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, persons living in rural areas, and migrants;
- c) achieving high completion rates at all levels of education for both girls and boys;
- d) providing universal early childhood education;
- e) ensuring effective learning outcomes at all levels and imparting knowledge and skills that match the demands of the labour market, including through vocational training and skills development for youth;
- f) universal adult literacy and lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- g) integrating sustainable development in education curricula, including awareness raising on how culture advances sustainable development; and
- h) appropriate means of implementation³³³.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Ensure universal free primary and secondary education for girls and boys and ensuring equitable access to education at all levels with a focus on the most marginalized, including indigenous peoples, persons living in rural areas³³⁴; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards³³⁵; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognised and measurable learning outcomes to x%³³⁶; Universal, free primary and secondary

³³³ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

³³⁴ Guatemala/Colombia

³³⁵ Guatemala/Colombia

³³⁶ Guatemala/Colombia

quality education for girls and boys³³⁷ ; Achieving high completion rates at all levels of education for both girls and boys³³⁸ ; Ensure universal access to free primary and secondary education focusing on learning outcomes and reducing repetition by 50% and the dropout rates to zero³³⁹ ; Ensure universal access for all children to primary and secondary education by 2030³⁴⁰ ; Increase capabilities (personal, educational and work skills) for children and adolescents according to their respective ages³⁴¹ ; Guarantee literacy for all boys and girls after completing compulsory schooling and ensuring adult literacy for all³⁴² ; Ensure that all adolescents reach their national knowledge requirements after completing compulsory schooling³⁴³ ; Ensure the possibility for lifelong learning for all women and men³⁴⁴ ; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to meet minimum learning standards³⁴⁵ ; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes³⁴⁶ ; By 2030, provide and ensure completion of universal primary education with ability to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards³⁴⁷ ; By 2030, Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education³⁴⁸ ; Increase the proportion of children able to participate in early childhood programming³⁴⁹ ;

³³⁷ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

³³⁸ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

³³⁹ Ethiopia

³⁴⁰ Mexico/Peru

³⁴¹ Mexico/Peru

³⁴² Sweden

³⁴³ Sweden

³⁴⁴ Sweden

³⁴⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁴⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁴⁷ Pakistan

³⁴⁸ Pakistan

³⁴⁹ US/Canada/Israel

Ensuring that every child regardless of circumstance completes primary school able to read, write, and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards³⁵⁰; Ensure that every child regardless of circumstance has access to secondary education, with emphasis on retention rates for girls with standards-based learning outcomes for all³⁵¹; Strengthen equity in availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability of education, skills and knowledge development for all, at all levels and ages.³⁵²; Recognize and foster the diversity of lifelong educational and training paths, from pre-primary to higher education³⁵³; Guarantee every child completes a basic education (10 years from pre-primary to lower secondary) with recognized and measurable learning outcomes, especially with regards to read, write and count³⁵⁴; Guarantee literacy for all boys and girls after completing compulsory schooling and ensuring adult literacy for all³⁵⁵; Ensure that all adolescents reach their national knowledge requirements after completing compulsory schooling³⁵⁶; Ensure the possibility for lifelong learning for all women and men³⁵⁷; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to meet minimum learning standards³⁵⁸; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes³⁵⁹; By 2030, provide and ensure completion of universal primary education with ability to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards³⁶⁰; By 2030, Ensure every

³⁵⁰ US/Canada/Israel

³⁵¹ US/Canada/Israel

³⁵² France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁵³ France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁵⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁵⁵ Sweden

³⁵⁶ Sweden

³⁵⁷ Sweden

³⁵⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁵⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁶⁰ Pakistan

child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education³⁶¹; Increase the proportion of children able to participate in early childhood programming³⁶²; Ensuring that every child regardless of circumstance completes primary school able to read, write, and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards³⁶³; Ensure that every child regardless of circumstance has access to secondary education, with emphasis on retention rates for girls with standards-based learning outcomes for all³⁶⁴; Strengthen equity in availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability of education, skills and knowledge development for all, at all levels and ages.³⁶⁵; Recognize and foster the diversity of lifelong educational and training paths, from pre-primary to higher education.³⁶⁶; Guarantee every child completes a basic education (10 years from pre-primary to lower secondary) with recognized and measurable learning outcomes, especially with regards to read, write and count³⁶⁷; Equitable access to education at all levels also for the most marginalizes (indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disability, providing universal early childhood education, universal adult literacy and lifelong learning opportunities for all)³⁶⁸; By 2030, every child has equitable access to and completes a continuous, free, quality early childhood, primary, lower and upper secondary education;³⁶⁹ By 2030, all young people and adults have equitable access to quality post-secondary education and

³⁶¹ Pakistan

³⁶² US/Canada/Israel

³⁶³ US/Canada/Israel

³⁶⁴ US/Canada/Israel

³⁶⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁶⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁶⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁶⁸ Romania/Poland

³⁶⁹ Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions

lifelong learning³⁷⁰; Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels³⁷¹

- Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education³⁷²; Increase the ratio of children with opportunities to access and complete their pre-school education (%) ³⁷³; Increase the proportion of children, including disabled children, who are able to access and complete pre-primary education "ready to learn"³⁷⁴; Ensure that not only a greater amount of children are educated, but also that the education these children receive is of high quality delivered by adequately qualified teachers -in the most rural areas as well as areas affected by conflict and disasters³⁷⁵
- Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x%³⁷⁶; Ensuring effective learning outcomes at all levels, and imparting knowledge and skills that match the demands of the labour market and address youth unemployment, including through vocational training and skills development for youth³⁷⁷; Ensure effective learning outcomes at all levels and imparting knowledge and skills that match the demands of the labour market, including through technical and vocational trainings³⁷⁸; Equip global youth in vocational/technical education by 2030³⁷⁹; Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including upper-secondary, technical, vocational, and tertiary, that support employment and economic

³⁷⁰ Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions

³⁷¹ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

³⁷² Guatemala/Colombia

³⁷³ Mexico/Peru

³⁷⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁷⁵ Bolivia/ Group of 77

³⁷⁶ Guatemala/Colombia

³⁷⁷ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

³⁷⁸ Ethiopia

³⁷⁹ Sri Lanka

growth³⁸⁰; By 2030, increase 50% the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for productive job market and work³⁸¹ Increase the number of young and adults, women and men, with transferable 21st century skills, including technical and vocational, for work life and future learning³⁸²; Access to education at all levels, with opportunities and appropriate capacity building, knowledge, skills, technical and management technologies to generate innovative processes and construction of science and knowledge oriented to live well³⁸³; Ensure educational continuum (formal, non-formal and informal, academic and vocational) and increased transition to quality post-basic, tertiary and life-long education for all youth and adults to acquire relevant knowledge and skills for life and decent work³⁸⁴; Eliminate gender disparities in education and training³⁸⁵; A target on education ensuring that all young people have enough technical vocational and life skills for their active participation in social and working life³⁸⁶; Achieve gender equity at all levels of education³⁸⁷; Eliminate women's illiteracy before 2030³⁸⁸; Formal and non-formal education for both boys and girls must strive to eliminate gender based stereotypes as well as teacher training for non-discriminatory education.³⁸⁹

- Providing universal early childhood care and education³⁹⁰; Universal adult literacy and lifelong learning

³⁸⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁸¹ Pakistan

³⁸² US/Canada/Israel

³⁸³ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

³⁸⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁸⁵ Ethiopia

³⁸⁶ Children & Youth

³⁸⁷ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

³⁸⁸ Bolivia/ Group of 77

³⁸⁹ Bolivia/ Group of 77

³⁹⁰ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

opportunities for all³⁹¹; Achieve 100% literacy rates for all³⁹²

- Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels³⁹³; Increase the quality of education at all levels and increase literacy and numeracy rates of adults and children³⁹⁴; Improve the quality of educational services and ensure equal access for children and adolescents³⁹⁵; Good quality education and lifelong learning for all³⁹⁶; Ensure the possibility for all young people, including those with disabilities, to be given the possibility to gain a high quality education preparing them for work life³⁹⁷; Improve the quality of education and learning outcomes³⁹⁸; Improve quality of teaching & learning and reduce inequalities with relevant and inclusive education programs, especially for girls³⁹⁹; Promote conditional cash transfer schemes that combine income support with education responsibilities and health commitments since they are powerful contribution to breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty⁴⁰⁰; By 2030, all learners are taught by a highly qualified, trained and well-supported teacher, and learn in safe, inclusive schools with adequate infrastructure, facilities and resources⁴⁰¹; Increase levels of quality education, including skills development at secondary and tertiary education⁴⁰²; Increase access to quality and affordable

³⁹¹ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

³⁹² Zambia/Southern Africa Region

³⁹³ Ethiopia

³⁹⁴ Ethiopia

³⁹⁵ Mexico/Peru

³⁹⁶ Sweden

³⁹⁷ Sweden

³⁹⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁹⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁰⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴⁰¹ Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions

⁴⁰² Zambia/Southern Africa Region

education for all⁴⁰³ ; Promote relevant and measurable learning outcomes⁴⁰⁴

- Integrating sustainable development in education curricula⁴⁰⁵ ; Implementation of educational processes aimed at promoting peace, solidarity, community, complementarity, and respect⁴⁰⁶ ; Increased international cooperation and transfer of technologies focused on the promotion of human talent from developing countries⁴⁰⁷ ; Integrate at all levels into education, training curricula and awareness-raising: sustainable development, including wise use of natural resources, climate change, health and nutrition-related issues, human rights including gender equality⁴⁰⁸ ; By 2030, all primary and secondary schools offer quality and relevant teaching and learning, including education for global citizenship, human rights and sustainable development⁴⁰⁹ ; Integrating sustainable consumption and production in education curricula⁴¹⁰ promoting information and education on a culture of non-violence⁴¹¹
- Recognize and promote conditional cash transfer schemes that combine income support with education responsibilities and health commitments⁴¹²
- Ensure access to information technology skills⁴¹³ ; Achieve 80% - 100% universal ICT literacy by 2030⁴¹⁴ ; Provide

⁴⁰³ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁴⁰⁴ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁴⁰⁵ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

⁴⁰⁶ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁰⁷ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁰⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁰⁹ Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions

⁴¹⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴¹¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴¹² Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴¹³ Ethiopia

⁴¹⁴ Sri Lanka

enhanced financial and technical support and capacity building; including improving higher educational and technical and vocational education and training facilities and equipment⁴¹⁵

- Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship⁴¹⁶
- Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x%⁴¹⁷
- Ensure equitable access to education at all levels with focus on the most marginalized, including indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, persons living in rural areas, migrants, and children in conflict and humanitarian situations⁴¹⁸; Equitable access to education - at all levels - should include references to culturally-appropriate and inter-cultural education, as well as focus on the most marginalized, including Indigenous Peoples (IPs), ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, persons living in rural areas, and migrants.⁴¹⁹
- In terms of equality, increase the levels of physical, cognitive, motor ability, emotional and social development of children between 0 and 5 years.⁴²⁰
- Reduce the incidence of risky behavior patterns in children and adolescents⁴²¹
- Ensure that all schools are built following the construction security codes by 2030 (Disaster Resilient

⁴¹⁵ Ethiopia

⁴¹⁶ Guatemala/Colombia

⁴¹⁷ Guatemala/Colombia

⁴¹⁸ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

⁴¹⁹ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

⁴²⁰ Mexico/Peru

⁴²¹ Mexico/Peru

Construction)⁴²²; Improve learning environment (including type of infrastructure) especially for all girls and women⁴²³

- Ensure the transmission of cultural heritage for future generations⁴²⁴
- Increase the share of the contribution of SMEs in national economies⁴²⁵
- By 2030, sustained and sufficient financing is in place to guarantee free quality education for all, including in emergencies⁴²⁶; Declare education a national priority for all countries, developed and developing, keeping it shielded from cuts in national budgets;

MOI

- Providing places and scholarships for students and trainees from LDCs in the institutes of the developed countries and other developing countries in particular in the fields of science, technology, enterprise management and economics⁴²⁷; Promoting students exchange programmes, joint researches and access to digital libraries⁴²⁸; Providing enhanced financial and technical support for LDCs to implement their national education plans and programmes with special emphasis on educational infrastructure building, including modern facilities and equipment and qualified teachers⁴²⁹

⁴²² Mexico/Peru

⁴²³ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁴²⁴ Mexico/Peru

⁴²⁵ Sri Lanka

⁴²⁶ Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions

⁴²⁷ Benin/LDCs

⁴²⁸ Benin/LDCs

⁴²⁹ Benin/LDCs

- Address and minimize international constraints to the ability of developing countries in particular to carry out expenditure in education sectors and for public employees⁴³⁰

Focus area 5. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Provision of equal opportunities for men and women, boys and girls, is necessary for the full realization of their rights, their potential, and their contribution to sustainable development. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) ending all forms of discrimination against women of all ages;
- b) ending violence against girls and women in all its forms;
- c) ensuring equal access to education at all levels;
- d) ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work;
- e) equal access to assets and resources, including natural resources management;
- f) ensuring equal participation of women in decision-making in public and private institutions;
- g) ending child, early and forced marriage;
- h) reducing the burden of unpaid care work;
- i) sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights;
- j) promoting the availability of gender disaggregated data to improve gender equality policies, including gender sensitive budgeting; and
- k) appropriate means of implementation⁴³¹.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against girls and women and ending discrimination⁴³²; End all forms of violence against women and children⁴³³; End violence

⁴³⁰ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁴³¹ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

⁴³² Guatemala/Colombia

⁴³³ Ethiopia

against girls and women in all its forms⁴³⁴; Promote and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women by 2030⁴³⁵; Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including early forced child marriages and harmful practices including FGM (female genital mutilation)⁴³⁶; Eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls⁴³⁷; By 2030, ensure prevention of and elimination of all forms of violence against girls and women⁴³⁸; End discrimination against women in all its forms⁴³⁹; Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, which includes, harmful traditional practices, including child, early and forced marriage⁴⁴⁰; Ending violence against women and girls regardless the age and ability (in particular migrant and refugee women, older women, indigenous, women with disabilities), ensuring for them access to justice, eliminating discriminatory social norms and attitudes (including child, early forced marriages)⁴⁴¹; By 2030, women have access to justice including an end to sexual and gender-based violence.⁴⁴² Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls⁴⁴³ Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces⁴⁴⁴; Eliminate all forms of gender based violence⁴⁴⁵

⁴³⁴ Latvia

⁴³⁵ Mexico/Peru

⁴³⁶ Sweden

⁴³⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁴³⁸ Pakistan

⁴³⁹ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁴⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁴¹ Romania/Poland

⁴⁴² Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.

⁴⁴³ Iceland

⁴⁴⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴⁴⁵ Bolivia/ Group of 77

- Full access of women and girls to education, basic services, economic opportunities and health services ⁴⁴⁶ ; Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015⁴⁴⁷ ; Achieve 100% enrollment in and completion by girls of gender equal primary and secondary education of good quality by 2030; achieving at least 50% women enrollment in institutions of higher education by 2030⁴⁴⁸ ; Ensuring equal access to education and closing gender gaps at all levels ⁴⁴⁹ ; Ensure equal access to primary and secondary education by the year 2025 and towards all levels of education by 2030⁴⁵⁰ ; Guarantee literacy for all women and girls and eliminate gender-based differences in access to education at all levels ⁴⁵¹ ; Ensuring women's access to education, development of technical and technological capacities, skills and abilities ⁴⁵² Eliminate gender disparities at all levels and forms of education ⁴⁵³ Ensuring women's and girls' right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination throughout their lifecycle and ensuring equal and inclusive access to quality education at all levels⁴⁵⁴
- Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account ⁴⁵⁵ ; Ensure women's access to land and other productive assets, credit, finance and extension services, training⁴⁵⁶ ; Ensure adequate and predictable financing and

⁴⁴⁶ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁴⁷ Guatemala/Colombia

⁴⁴⁸ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁴⁴⁹ Latvia

⁴⁵⁰ Mexico/Peru

⁴⁵¹ Sweden

⁴⁵² Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁵³ Iceland

⁴⁵⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴⁵⁵ Guatemala/Colombia

⁴⁵⁶ Ethiopia

technical assistance⁴⁵⁷ ; Ensuring women's equal access to productive assets and resources, financial and banking services, to markets, and women's equal land, inheritance and property rights, as well as to information and communication technologies⁴⁵⁸ ; Eliminate gender-based differences in access to and control over economic resources, e.g. to access to finance, land and ICT⁴⁵⁹ ; Promote equal rights to productive assets and resources, including the right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business or open a bank account⁴⁶⁰ ; By 2030 ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business, open a bank account and secure credit⁴⁶¹ ; Ensuring access, ownership and control of finances and productive resources to women.⁴⁶² ; Building a legal framework and regulatory mechanism to ensure equal rights and equal access of opportunities for women⁴⁶³ ; Full access, control and management of commercial, financial, credit, banking and economic services to women⁴⁶⁴ ; Ensuring women's equal access to, control and ownership of assets and natural and other productive resources including access to land, water, inheritance and property rights, financing and banking services, and equal access to economic opportunities, as well as equal employment opportunities and equal pay for equal work, while valuing, reducing and redistributing more equitably the burden of unpaid care work⁴⁶⁵ ; Ensure equal access to financial services for women and female and male⁴⁶⁶ ; Ensure the equal right of women to own and inherit property, work and be fairly remunerated, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account⁴⁶⁷ ; Access to

⁴⁵⁷ Ethiopia

⁴⁵⁸ Latvia

⁴⁵⁹ Sweden

⁴⁶⁰ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁶¹ Pakistan

⁴⁶² Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁶³ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁶⁴ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁶⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁶⁶ Mexico/Peru

quality education at all levels and life-long learning as well as safe and supportive learning environments⁴⁶⁸; By 2030, realize women's equitable rights and access to, control over and ownership of land, productive assets and natural resources that promote fair asset redistribution⁴⁶⁹ Protection of assets, property and inheritance rights for women of all ages⁴⁷⁰ Eliminate gender disparities in access and control over economic resources, including land⁴⁷¹; Ensure women's access to modern forms of information technology⁴⁷²; Increase women's access to productive assets and affordable financial services⁴⁷³; Ensuring gender quality in the distribution, access and ownership of productive resources, assets and opportunity

- Ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work⁴⁷⁴; Ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work⁴⁷⁵; Reducing women's disproportionate burden of unpaid care work and promoting public awareness on shared responsibilities with men and boys⁴⁷⁶; Ensure universal access of women to the decent employment by 2030⁴⁷⁷; Access to decent work, elimination of gender-based discrimination in employment, social protection, health care, quality care for children, full control of assets and incomes, elimination of social discrimination in acquisition of assets such as credits, natural resources or through

⁴⁶⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁴⁶⁸ Romania/Poland

⁴⁶⁹ Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.

⁴⁷⁰ Other stakeholders - aging peoples

⁴⁷¹ Iceland

⁴⁷² Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴⁷³ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁴⁷⁴ Guatemala/Colombia

⁴⁷⁵ Latvia

⁴⁷⁶ Latvia

⁴⁷⁷ Mexico/Peru

inheritance⁴⁷⁸; Ensure women's right to work and rights at work through gender-responsive policies and programs that promote women's economic empowerment⁴⁷⁹; Enhance equal employment opportunities from women and equal pay for equal work⁴⁸⁰

- By 2030, all countries have reduced and redistributed unpaid care and domestic work through shared responsibility by states, the private sector, communities, men and women. Care is incorporated into social protection systems through allowances, services and benefits that maximize women's autonomy, and guarantee their rights, dignity, well-being and enjoyment of free time. This requires that woman and men take part in a parity scheme in all decision-making spaces, especially in financial and environmental fields.⁴⁸¹; reducing the burden of unpaid care work, acknowledging the positive correlation between minimum wage, poverty eradication and social inclusion⁴⁸² Ensuring equal sharing of unpaid work, and ensuring valorization, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care work⁴⁸³; Reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, done mostly by women and migrant domestic workers⁴⁸⁴
- Ensure women's equal political representation and participation⁴⁸⁵ Ensure universal access of women to civil, economic and political participation by 2030⁴⁸⁶; Achieve at least 50% women employees in the public sector with at least 50% of management positions held by women⁴⁸⁷; Ensure equal participation of women in political, economic, and

⁴⁷⁸ Romania/Poland

⁴⁷⁹ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴⁸⁰ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁴⁸¹ Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce

⁴⁸² Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴⁸³ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴⁸⁴ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁴⁸⁵ Iceland

⁴⁸⁶ Mexico/Peru

⁴⁸⁷ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

public decision making processes⁴⁸⁸; Ending all forms of discrimination against women, inter alia, by ensuring access to justice and revoking all gender-discriminatory legislation to ensure full equality under the law for women and girls⁴⁸⁹; Ensuring equal participation of women in decision-making in public and private sectors at all levels, including in conflict resolution⁴⁹⁰; Guarantee equal political participation and representation of women and men at all levels, from local councils to national parliaments⁴⁹¹; Promote economic empowerment of women, by supporting women as entrepreneurs, workers, employees and producers⁴⁹²; Promote equal participation in decision-making in public and private institutions⁴⁹³; Expanding and strengthening the participation of women in the leadership of private, public, social and economic institutions⁴⁹⁴; Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life⁴⁹⁵; Ensuring women's equal participation and leadership to all spheres and all levels of decision-making (political, economic, cultural, public and private life)⁴⁹⁶; Eliminate discrimination, and increase women's leadership, voice and participation government and public life⁴⁹⁷; Using enabling technologies, in particular Information and Communication Technologies for the empowerment of women⁴⁹⁸; Women and girls would need access to finance including microfinance, access to education, health care and massive employment opportunities⁴⁹⁹; Establish data repositories for gender disaggregated data

⁴⁸⁸ Ethiopia

⁴⁸⁹ Latvia

⁴⁹⁰ Latvia

⁴⁹¹ Sweden

⁴⁹² Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁴⁹³ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁹⁴ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁹⁵ Pakistan

⁴⁹⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁹⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁴⁹⁸ India

⁴⁹⁹ Benin/LDCs

to improve gender policies⁵⁰⁰; By 2030, achieve full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in all public and private spheres⁵⁰¹; Increase gender equality and parity in parliament and in decision making positions⁵⁰²; Promoting gender equality in decision making in private, public and commercial life⁵⁰³

- By 2030, achieve elimination of all forms of gender-based discrimination, including laws and policies that contribute to gender inequalities, inhibit access to services and rights, and criminalize or stigmatize young people, women, and people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.⁵⁰⁴ Eliminate discrimination, violence and abuse for women of all ages throughout their lives⁵⁰⁵
- Ensure sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights to women⁵⁰⁶; End early marriage, forced marriage and Female genital mutilation⁵⁰⁷; Ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights to women and adolescent girls⁵⁰⁸; Guarantee women and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)⁵⁰⁹; End child, early and forced marriage⁵¹⁰; Eliminate harmful practices for women and girls and FGM/C⁵¹¹; Ensure the respect, promotion and protection

⁵⁰⁰ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM):

⁵⁰¹ On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce

⁵⁰² Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵⁰³ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁵⁰⁴ On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce

⁵⁰⁵ Other stakeholder - aging peoples

⁵⁰⁶ Ethiopia

⁵⁰⁷ Ethiopia

⁵⁰⁸ Latvia

⁵⁰⁹ Sweden

⁵¹⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁵¹¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all⁵¹²; By 2030, end child marriage⁵¹³; Prevent and eliminate all forms of sexual and gender-based violence⁵¹⁴; End early enforced marriage⁵¹⁵; Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights⁵¹⁶; Guaranteeing universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights⁵¹⁷; By 2030, the removal of legal and policy barriers and the elimination of laws and harmful practices that criminalize sexuality and reproductive autonomy to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health rights.⁵¹⁸; By 2030, eliminate early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, honour killings, child labour and trafficking of children, especially of girls.⁵¹⁹ Ensure women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights⁵²⁰; Ensuring sexual and reproductive health, and sexual and reproductive rights, in accordance with existing national legal frameworks⁵²¹; Improve access to sexual and reproductive health for women and adolescents⁵²²

- Promoting the availability of data disaggregated by gender, race and ethnicity;⁵²³
- By 2030, mobilize financial resources from all sources, including domestic resource mobilization and allocation and

⁵¹² Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁵¹³ Pakistan

⁵¹⁴ US/Canada/Israel

⁵¹⁵ US/Canada/Israel

⁵¹⁶ US

⁵¹⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁵¹⁸ On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.

⁵¹⁹ On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.

⁵²⁰ Iceland

⁵²¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁵²² Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵²³ Brazil/Nicaragua

of voluntary innovative financing mechanisms, and increase priority to gender equality in official development assistance⁵²⁴

Focus area 6. Water and sanitation

For a water-secure world and for the realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, the whole water cycle has to be taken into consideration to tackle water-related challenges.

⁵²⁵ Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all, especially for women and girls, including in households, schools, health facilities, workplaces and refugee camps;
- b) providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, both built and natural, for safe drinking water and sanitation systems in all areas;
- c) extending wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse;
- d) improving water-use efficiency;
- e) bringing fresh water extraction in line with sustainable supply;
- f) enhancing effective water governance including catchment area based integrated water resources management and appropriate trans-boundary co-operation;
- g) expanding water-related vocational training at all levels;
- h) protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems like mountains, watersheds and wetlands;
- i) eliminating the pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, and protecting aquifers;
- j) eliminating of invasive alien species in water bodies;
- k) investing in water harvesting technologies;
- l) reducing risks and impacts of water-related disasters; and
- m) appropriate means of implementation⁵²⁶.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

⁵²⁴ On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce

⁵²⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua proposed deletion of "water-secure world" and inclusion of "with full respect to state sovereignty" at the end.

⁵²⁶ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

- Establish a goal for recycling and reusing water as well as for nutrients and recovered organic material in treated water ⁵²⁷ ; Increase the efficiency of water use in the agricultural sector ⁵²⁸ ; Protect the services of mountain ecosystems and their biodiversity and ensure the proper management of water and other natural resources ⁵²⁹ ; Effective management and sustainable use of water resources at the local, national and regional level, taking into account the effects of climate change ⁵³⁰ ; Improve the sustainable use and development of water resources ⁵³¹ ; By 2030, improve by 50% the sustainable use and increasing water productivity for economic growth ⁵³² ; By 2030, reduce wastewater by more than half and increase by more than half its reuse ⁵³³ ; By 2030, double the count of rainwater harvesting in all countries ⁵³⁴ ; Manage water resources at the basin level in an integrated way, including in trans-boundary basins ⁵³⁵ ; Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainably available water resources respecting ecosystems requirements ⁵³⁶ ; Increase water efficiency in agricultural and food production, industry and energy generation, also in support of equitable and sustainable growth ⁵³⁷ ; Increase the efficiency of water use in agriculture and industry ⁵³⁸ ; Improved water productivity, recycling and water-use efficiency ⁵³⁹ ; A zero target on

⁵²⁷ Mexico/Peru

⁵²⁸ Mexico/Peru

⁵²⁹ Mexico/Peru

⁵³⁰ Sweden

⁵³¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁵³² Pakistan

⁵³³ Pakistan

⁵³⁴ Pakistan

⁵³⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁵³⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁵³⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁵³⁸ Bhutan,/Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁵³⁹ US/Canada/Israel

freshwater extraction beyond sustainable supply⁵⁴⁰; Promote 100% wastewater treatment and improve water use efficiency⁵⁴¹; Promote the protection and restoration of watersheds and ecosystems and ensure minimum flows needed to facilitate and maintain valuable ecosystem services⁵⁴²; Cut water wastage and improve water efficiency, year on year, so as to end over- abstraction of freshwater supplies by 2030 and start recovery of over-exploited aquatic ecosystems⁵⁴³ Improving water-use efficiency and extending wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse;⁵⁴⁴

- Increase access to safe drinking water in homes, schools and health centers⁵⁴⁵; Significantly reduce water pollution and increase water quality⁵⁴⁶; Ensure access to clean drinking water for all without harmful substances⁵⁴⁷; Reduce wastewater pollution and improve water quality by reducing the discharge of untreated domestic, agricultural and industrial wastewater and increasing the safe reuse of wastewater⁵⁴⁸; Protected water resources⁵⁴⁹; Improve and secure the status of surface and groundwater quality by preventing and reducing water pollution and the production of wastewater from household, industrial and agricultural sources and increasing treatment and safe reuse of wastewater⁵⁵⁰; A zero target on mortality due to lack of

⁵⁴⁰ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁵⁴¹ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁵⁴² Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁵⁴³ Major Group of NGOs

⁵⁴⁴ Egypt

⁵⁴⁵ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁴⁶ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁵⁴⁷ Sweden

⁵⁴⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁵⁴⁹ US/Canada/Israel

⁵⁵⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

safe water and hygiene⁵⁵¹; Promote 100% access to safe and affordable drinking water and suitable sanitation for all, including menstrual hygiene⁵⁵² ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all;⁵⁵³; Increase accessibility to reliable safe, clean and affordable water and adequate sanitation for all⁵⁵⁴

- Increase access to sanitation services in the schools and workplaces, and eliminate defecation in open places⁵⁵⁵; Increase the access to sanitation services in homes(%)⁵⁵⁶; Ensure universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, taking into account the importance of health impacts related to good water and sanitation management⁵⁵⁷; By 2030, achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene⁵⁵⁸; Access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene⁵⁵⁹; Ensure universal sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, while progressively reducing inequalities⁵⁶⁰; Ensure access to adequate sanitation for all, with a special emphasize on women and girls⁵⁶¹; Ensure access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation, especially for people living in rural and mountainous areas⁵⁶²; A zero target on open defecation⁵⁶³; By 2030,

⁵⁵¹ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁵⁵² Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁵⁵³ Egypt

⁵⁵⁴ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵⁵⁵ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁵⁶ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁵⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁵⁵⁸ Pakistan

⁵⁵⁹ US/Canada/Israel

⁵⁶⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁵⁶¹ Sweden

⁵⁶² Bhutan,/Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁵⁶³ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities⁵⁶⁴; By 2030, Halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services⁵⁶⁵ Eliminate open defecation⁵⁶⁶ reducing risks and impacts of water-related disasters, and address floods, droughts and water scarcity;⁵⁶⁷ Increase provision of adequate, safe and cost-effective water supply and adequate sanitation services⁵⁶⁸

- Reduce the mortality caused by water-related disasters⁵⁶⁹; Reduce economic losses caused by the occurrence of disasters up to 80% by 2030⁵⁷⁰; Reduce the risk of mortality and economic loss from natural and human-induced floods and droughts⁵⁷¹; By 2030, increase resilience of countries, people and ecosystem to water related disasters, impacts of climate change⁵⁷²; Reduced disaster risk⁵⁷³; Prevent and reduce the impacts of floods, droughts and other water-related disasters, especially those likely to arise from climate change; and increase knowledge about and understanding of communities at risk for water-related disasters⁵⁷⁴; Reduce human and economic loss caused by water-related disasters and unsustainable use and development of water resources⁵⁷⁵

⁵⁶⁴ Major Group of NGOs

⁵⁶⁵ Major Group of NGOs

⁵⁶⁶ Major Group of NGOs

⁵⁶⁷ Egypt

⁵⁶⁸ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵⁶⁹ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁷⁰ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁷¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁵⁷² Pakistan

⁵⁷³ US/Canada/Israel

⁵⁷⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁵⁷⁵ Bhutan,/Thailand/ Viet Nam

- Include the quantification and accounting of water fluxes in the economy and the impacts on the supply chains⁵⁷⁶
- A zero target on pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, with full legal and financial accountability and remedy for transgressions⁵⁷⁷; A zero target on harm done by extractive industry in vital local watershed areas⁵⁷⁸
- Address water technology in the framework of means of implementation with developed countries assisting developing countries with technology transfer and dissemination⁵⁷⁹; Support efforts in developing countries on water and sanitation activities and programmes, through provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer⁵⁸⁰; Promoting transfer of technology in the fields of water efficiency, wastewater, modern irrigation systems and water desalination and wastewater re-use for agricultural and industrial purposes⁵⁸¹; Expanding water-related vocational training at all levels;⁵⁸² Address the balance between water supply and demand, including, where appropriate, non-conventional water resources, and to mobilize financial resources and investment in infrastructure for water and sanitation services, in accordance with national priorities.⁵⁸³; Develop innovative approaches and appropriate technologies

⁵⁷⁶ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁷⁷ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁵⁷⁸ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁵⁷⁹ China/ Indonesia/ Kazakhstan

⁵⁸⁰ Egypt

⁵⁸¹ Egypt

⁵⁸² Egypt

⁵⁸³ Egypt

for the effective management of water resources⁵⁸⁴; Increase investment in water harvest technologies⁵⁸⁵

- Strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance⁵⁸⁶; Improved water governance⁵⁸⁷; Enhance effective water governance at national, regional and international levels, from mountain source to deltas, including through integrated water resource management and trans-boundary cooperation⁵⁸⁸; Promote effective water governance including fully informed and inclusive local democratic management and public financing as well as trans-boundary cooperation⁵⁸⁹ Promote integrated water resources management at national and basin-levels; and ensure trans-boundary water cooperation on the basis of international law and the no harm principle;⁵⁹⁰ improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate⁵⁹¹
- Provide adequate facilities and infrastructure, for safe drinking water and sanitation systems in all areas;⁵⁹²; Reduce the distance to water sources⁵⁹³; Ensure access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services such as land, water and sanitation services⁵⁹⁴
- Reduce the number of countries facing water scarcity and number of people under the water poverty line⁵⁹⁵

⁵⁸⁴ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵⁸⁵ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵⁸⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁵⁸⁷ US/Canada/Israel

⁵⁸⁸ Bhutan,/Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁵⁸⁹ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁵⁹⁰ Egypt

⁵⁹¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁵⁹² Egypt

⁵⁹³ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵⁹⁴ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵⁹⁵ Egypt

MOI

- Mobilization of additional resources, especially for developing countries; facilitate access to water- and sanitation-related technologies, especially water harvesting technologies and wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies; enhance capacity-building, in particular through expanding international cooperation for water-related vocational training at all levels⁵⁹⁶
- Provide enhanced financial and technical support to LDCs to improve and expand water and sanitation provision, including water pipelines and sewage networks (based on IPoA)⁵⁹⁷; Help LDCs preserve and develop water sources, manage water sheds and enhance water productivity, including through sub-regional and regional collaborations (IPoA)⁵⁹⁸

Focus area 7. Energy

Energy plays a critical role in economic growth and social development. Ensuring access to affordable, modern and reliable energy resources for all is also important for poverty eradication, women's empowerment, and provision of basic services. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) ensuring universal access, for both women and men, to modern energy services;
- b) deployment of cleaner, including low- or zero-emissions energy technologies;
- c) increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, including by providing policy space and necessary incentives for renewable energy;
- d) improving energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport;
- e) phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption;

⁵⁹⁶ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁵⁹⁷ Benin/LDCs

⁵⁹⁸ Benin/LDCs

- f) building capacity and transferring modern energy technologies;
- g) mobilizing finance to invest in modern energy infrastructure;
- h) sharing knowledge and experience on appropriate regulatory frameworks and enabling environments;
- i) promoting partnerships on sustainable energy; and
- j) appropriate means of implementation⁵⁹⁹.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Universal access to modern energy services and energy technologies⁶⁰⁰; Widening the access and use of renewable energy⁶⁰¹; Universal access to clean, renewable, and affordable modern energy services by 2020⁶⁰²; Ensure universal access to modern energy services⁶⁰³; Enhance capacities in energy production, trade and distribution with the aim of ensuring access to energy for all by 2030⁶⁰⁴; Universal access to energy can only be achieved through a new generation of global partnership involving governments, international organizations, civil society, foundation and the private sector⁶⁰⁵; Ensuring universal access to modern energy services;⁶⁰⁶ Supporting national enabling environments, including energy policy frameworks, for universal access to sustainable energy⁶⁰⁷; Ensuring universal access, for both women and men, to modern energy services⁶⁰⁸; Achieve universal access to modern energy

⁵⁹⁹ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

⁶⁰⁰ Belarus

⁶⁰¹ Belarus

⁶⁰² AOSIS

⁶⁰³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁰⁴ Benin/LDCs

⁶⁰⁵ Benin/LDCs

⁶⁰⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁶⁰⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁶⁰⁸ Bangladesh/Republic of Korea/Saudi Arabia

services by 2030⁶⁰⁹; Ensuring universal access to modern energy services⁶¹⁰; Ensure universal access, for women and men, to modern energy services⁶¹¹; Universal access to modern energy services and significant increase of the share of renewable energies at global level⁶¹²; Universal access to modern energy services⁶¹³; Meet the energy needs of rural communities, including indigenous peoples, through safe, renewable and socially and environmentally friendly energy sources by 2013⁶¹⁴; Invest and support community-based, small-scale, decentralized renewable energy systems⁶¹⁵; Promote access to affordable and reliable energy for all⁶¹⁶

- Improving global energy efficiency rate⁶¹⁷; Double the global rate of improvement energy efficiency and conservation⁶¹⁸; Strengthen innovative regional and national energy roadmaps, with strong emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency, energy storage, and capacity building⁶¹⁹; Increase global investment in energy efficiency & conservation for all sectors of energy end use⁶²⁰; Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix⁶²¹; Increase share of renewable energy in the global energy mix⁶²²; Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global

⁶⁰⁹ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁶¹⁰ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁶¹¹ Sweden

⁶¹² Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁶¹³ US/Canada/Israel

⁶¹⁴ Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON

⁶¹⁵ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

⁶¹⁶ Tanzania/African Group

⁶¹⁷ Belarus

⁶¹⁸ AOSIS

⁶¹⁹ AOSIS

⁶²⁰ AOSIS

⁶²¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶²² US/Canada/Israel

energy mix⁶²³; Increase share of renewable sources of energy in the global energy mix by 2030 by x percent⁶²⁴; Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency⁶²⁵; Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix⁶²⁶; Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport⁶²⁷; Promote cost effective, sustainable and healthy energy solutions⁶²⁸; Increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix⁶²⁹; Improve energy efficiency in buildings, industries, agriculture and transport⁶³⁰; Improve energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture, and transport⁶³¹; By 2030, double the share of renewable energy global energy mix with emphasis on developed countries⁶³²; By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in both developed and developing countries⁶³³; Double the overall improvement rate of energy efficiency⁶³⁴; Significantly increase the share of electricity generation through renewable energy sources by 2020⁶³⁵; Increase access to renewable energy and energy efficiency to leapfrog to the path of green economy and sustainable development⁶³⁶; Increase the share of expenditure on research and technological development and implementation of appropriate renewable energy and energy

⁶²³ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁶²⁴ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁶²⁵ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁶²⁶ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁶²⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶²⁸ Sweden

⁶²⁹ Sweden

⁶³⁰ Sweden

⁶³¹ US/Canada/Israel

⁶³² Pakistan

⁶³³ Pakistan

⁶³⁴ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁶³⁵ Benin/LDCs

⁶³⁶ Benin/LDCs

efficient and environmentally-sound technologies⁶³⁷; Doubling the global rate of improvement of energy efficiency⁶³⁸; Increase energy efficiency by x percent by 2030⁶³⁹; Deploy cleaner, low-emission energy technologies⁶⁴⁰; Increase investments in the renewable energy sector and percentage of clean energy to 30% by 2020 in national portfolios and adopt stringent energy efficiency measures worldwide⁶⁴¹; Increase total primary energy supply per capita for LDCs to the same level as other developing countries (IPoA)⁶⁴²

- Clean renewable energy makes up an increasing share of all primary energy use (energy mix) and energy infrastructure adequately implements social and environmental safeguards by 2020⁶⁴³;
- Reduce fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies and/or transferred to support energy access for the energy poor, renewable energy alternatives and energy efficiency⁶⁴⁴; Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption⁶⁴⁵; Phase out inefficient and harmful fossil fuel subsidies⁶⁴⁶; Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies⁶⁴⁷; Adequate fossil fuels pricing that includes externalities in the price, in order to allow clean energy technologies to achieve grid parity between fossil fuels and renewable energy⁶⁴⁸; Disposition to

⁶³⁷ AOSIS

⁶³⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁶³⁹ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁶⁴⁰ US/Canada/Israel

⁶⁴¹ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

⁶⁴² Benin/LDCs

⁶⁴³ AOSIS

⁶⁴⁴ AOSIS

⁶⁴⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁴⁶ Sweden

⁶⁴⁷ US/Canada/Israel

⁶⁴⁸ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

include sustainable and efficient use of energy based on fossil fuels as an addition to the introduction of renewable energies⁶⁴⁹; Rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies⁶⁵⁰; Greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies⁶⁵¹; Supports fossil and nuclear sector workers to transit to new decent jobs by 2020⁶⁵²; Divest and remove subsidies on coal, nuclear, large scale hydro, industrial biofuel, by 2020⁶⁵³

- Double global investment in clean renewable energy infrastructure by 2020⁶⁵⁴; Promoting sustainable energy and infrastructure⁶⁵⁵; Invest in infrastructure for sustainable development, including: improving access and accessibility to safe and sustainable transport; improving access to ICT including mobile technology and broadband; improving urban planning to allow businesses to thrive and prevent the formation of slums; and improving disaster and climate resilience⁶⁵⁶; Improve regional and trans-border infrastructure to promote effective regional economic integration and facilitate trade⁶⁵⁷; Mobilizing finance to invest in modern energy infrastructure including a transparent and clearly defined guarantee system⁶⁵⁸;
- By 2030, ensure universal access to modern energy services in the developing countries⁶⁵⁹; Include the importance of developed countries to take the leadership in transforming its energy matrices and developing countries to meet their

⁶⁴⁹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁶⁵⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁶⁵¹ Bangladesh/Republic of Korea/Saudi Arabia

⁶⁵² Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON

⁶⁵³ Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON

⁶⁵⁴ AOSIS

⁶⁵⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁵⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁵⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁵⁸ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁶⁵⁹ Pakistan

transitional goal in the framework of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities⁶⁶⁰; Diversifying the productive economy in order to avoid dependence on imports⁶⁶¹; Improve and update technological capacity in developing countries as an essential component of industrial development⁶⁶²; Strengthen and develop national innovative technologies in developing countries⁶⁶³; Enhanced financial assistance and access to technology are the most crucial agenda to ensure access to energy for all. Therefore, the universal access to energy goal by 2030 must accompany the provision of adequate financial resources and access to technology by LDCs⁶⁶⁴; Strive to increase total primary energy supply per capita to the same level as other developing countries⁶⁶⁵; Establish, in all countries, a “just energy transition program” that redirects investments to community-based, efficient, low carbon, renewable, and clean energy infrastructure, by 2020⁶⁶⁶; Achieve maximum energy efficiency by 2020 and energy saving by 2030⁶⁶⁷; At least double the share of electricity generation through renewable energy sources by 2020 (IPoA)⁶⁶⁸;

- Transparent, inclusive, and sustainable management of the energy sector, including the exploration and development of energy resources and revenues⁶⁶⁹

⁶⁶⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁶⁶¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁶⁶² Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁶⁶³ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁶⁶⁴ Benin/LDCs

⁶⁶⁵ Benin/LDCs

⁶⁶⁶ Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON

⁶⁶⁷ Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON

⁶⁶⁸ Benin/LDCs

⁶⁶⁹ US/Canada/Israel

- Establish data repositories for the storage and sharing of energy-related data, vital for sustainable energy projects and implementation⁶⁷⁰;
- Strengthen transparency and financial regulation of energy markets⁶⁷¹
- Establish absolute caps to reduce (over-)consumption, especially in Northern countries to halt the current procurement of questionable energy sources from mega dams and large-scale wood-based bioenergy including mono-crops from the South⁶⁷²

MOI

- Provide enhanced financial support to LDCs to invest in modern energy infrastructure including energy production, trade and distribution with a view to ensuring access to energy for all (IPoA)⁶⁷³ ; Provide modern energy technologies, including low or zero emissions energy technologies to LDCs on a preferential basis⁶⁷⁴

Focus area 8. Economic growth

Achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth for sustainable development remains the surest means of eradicating poverty and attaining shared prosperity. At the same time, growth should be pursued in ways that brings beneficial environmental and social impacts. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) enhancing macroeconomic policy coordination;

⁶⁷⁰ AOSIS

⁶⁷¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁶⁷² Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON

⁶⁷³ Benin/LDCs

⁶⁷⁴ Benin/LDCs

- b) fostering conducive regulatory and fiscal systems to promote sustainable development;
- c) encouraging structural transformation towards higher productivity sectors and activities;
- d) substantially improving energy and resource productivity of economic activities;
- e) promoting entrepreneurship, small and medium scale enterprises, and innovation;
- f) creating productive, well-paid jobs;
- g) promoting investments in infrastructure such as roads, railways, ports, electricity, and communications;
- h) strengthening productive capacities in all countries with a particular focus on LDCs, including through technological upgrading and value addition;
- i) promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system;
- j) promoting trade facilitation and preferential market access for LDCs;
- k) ensuring debt sustainability;
- l) facilitating international technology cooperation and technology transfer, particularly for environmentally sound technologies;
- m) developing and using evidence-based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data sources; and
- n) appropriate means of implementation⁶⁷⁵.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Increase investment in human and institutional capacity development particularly for developing countries, including those in special situation⁶⁷⁶; Investing in human capital development, integrating the poor and vulnerable groups into productive and income generating activities, and investing in the development of labour skills⁶⁷⁷; Investment in human capital and skills relevant to the labour market⁶⁷⁸; Promote inclusive and job-rich economic growth policies to benefit the poor and the marginalized

⁶⁷⁵ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

⁶⁷⁶ AOSIS

⁶⁷⁷ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁶⁷⁸ US/Canada/Israel

groups of the society⁶⁷⁹; Promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth⁶⁸⁰; Accelerate investments, inclusive financing, and infrastructural development⁶⁸¹

- Increase the rate of investment in economic and social infrastructure, inter alia, robust information and communication technology and sustainable transport network that benefit all countries, particularly developing countries including those in special situation⁶⁸²; Develop smart, upgraded and fully interconnected transport and energy infrastructures and promote the full use of information and communication technologies (ICT)⁶⁸³; Effective access to appropriate technology to develop transport infrastructure in order to meet international requirements and minimize environmental impacts⁶⁸⁴; Improvement of the efficiency and security of transport systems⁶⁸⁵; Invest in and maintain basic infrastructure including road and rail; electricity generation and supply, renewable energy; ICT; water and wastewater services; and the recovery of resources and used materials⁶⁸⁶
- Promote development and application of sound macroeconomic policies to foster responsive, resilient, and robust sustainable and inclusive economic growth⁶⁸⁷; Creating an enabling business environment through predictable and accountable macroeconomic policies based on the rule of law⁶⁸⁸; Create a sound macro-economic environment including by: supporting stable and predictable fiscal and monetary policies: strengthening tax policy to combat base erosion

⁶⁷⁹ Benin/LDCs

⁶⁸⁰ Tanzania/African Group

⁶⁸¹ Tanzania/African Group

⁶⁸² AOSIS

⁶⁸³ Paraguay

⁶⁸⁴ Paraguay

⁶⁸⁵ Paraguay

⁶⁸⁶ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁶⁸⁷ AOSIS

⁶⁸⁸ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

and profit shifting⁶⁸⁹; supporting institutional development in developing countries in accordance with national priorities and development strategies⁶⁹⁰

- Achieve at least 7 per cent economic growth per annum, (IPoA)⁶⁹¹
- Facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms to developing countries, particularly countries in special situation⁶⁹²; Scaling up investment in safe and clean renewable energy and infrastructure for developing countries, particularly those in special situation⁶⁹³; Improve market access by developing countries, particularly those in special situation, through access to market information and affordable sustainable transportation network system⁶⁹⁴; Facilitating sustainable industrialization by improving energy and resource efficiency, the phasing out of harmful chemicals, reducing waste and pollution and the adoption of environmentally sound technologies⁶⁹⁵; Ensuring that private and public investment for economic growth and infrastructure is resilient to disasters and the effects of climate change, with appropriate incentives to support this⁶⁹⁶
- Increase the number of productive and decent jobs and livelihoods, including by: increasing the workforce engaged in waged and formal employment; reducing the gap in employment between men and women, and between more or less disadvantaged groups including people with and without disability; decrease the proportion of people not in education, training or decent employment; investing in education, promoting labour market flexibility and increasing consumer demand; and; providing a decent living

⁶⁸⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁹⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁶⁹¹ Benin/LDCs

⁶⁹² AOSIS

⁶⁹³ AOSIS

⁶⁹⁴ AOSIS

⁶⁹⁵ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁶⁹⁶ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

wage⁶⁹⁷; Promote full and productive employment with decent working conditions for women and men⁶⁹⁸; Ensure equal employment opportunities for women and men and equal pay for equal work⁶⁹⁹; Promoting job creation⁷⁰⁰; Strengthening productive capacity by enabling the full participation of women in the economy and by providing them with equal access to financial services and infrastructure⁷⁰¹; Promote equal opportunities and the full and equal participation of women and men in social and economic development.⁷⁰²

- Support effective and efficient delivery of financial products and services at the national, regional, and international level⁷⁰³; Strengthen the linkage between financial intermediaries and productive economic activities at the national, regional, and international level⁷⁰⁴; Access to financial services for all - including the ability to open a bank account and access basic credit⁷⁰⁵; Promoting productive credit in rural areas⁷⁰⁶; Ensure full access to private finance, including basic savings, loans and growth capital products, on fair terms⁷⁰⁷; Develop smart financial policies that effectively use financial instruments to catalyse appropriate private finance⁷⁰⁸

- Promote fair and equitable global trade system that supports market access and economic prospects and

⁶⁹⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁹⁸ Sweden

⁶⁹⁹ Sweden

⁷⁰⁰ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁷⁰¹ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁷⁰² France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁰³ AOSIS

⁷⁰⁴ AOSIS

⁷⁰⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁷⁰⁶ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁷⁰⁷ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁷⁰⁸ Business and Industry and NGOs

development, especially for developing countries, including SIDS⁷⁰⁹; Promote an open and inclusive rules-based trading systems, including by: increasing the least developed countries' share of global trade and market access for least developed countries; and improving trade efficiency, including by reducing number of customs days and removing harmful tariffs⁷¹⁰; Increasing the share of global foreign direct investments to least developed countries⁷¹¹; Concluding reforms for increasing effective participation of developing countries in international financial institutions, including the implementation of the quota and governance reforms of the International Monetary Fund⁷¹²; Eliminate all forms of protectionism, substantial improvement in market access, substantial reduction in trade-distorting domestic support and the parallel elimination of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect⁷¹³; Promote an open, rules-based and development-friendly multilateral trading system and ensure the stability of the global financial system incl. the promotion of responsible finance⁷¹⁴; Promote an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system which contribute to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors;⁷¹⁵ Eliminate all forms of protectionism, substantial improvement in market access, substantial reduction in trade-distorting domestic support and the parallel elimination of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect⁷¹⁶

- Promote private sector led growth economies, through promotion of investment in productive economic activities including sustainable tourism, fisheries, and

⁷⁰⁹ AOSIS

⁷¹⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁷¹¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁷¹² Brazil/Nicaragua

⁷¹³ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁷¹⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷¹⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁷¹⁶ Brazil/Nicaragua

agriculture⁷¹⁷; Increase employment and income opportunities through promotion of environment friendly enterprises and start-ups and adequate incentives and financing⁷¹⁸; Create an enabling environment for entrepreneurs, business and investment including by: improving the quality of business regulations that are clear and consistently applied; and supporting policies that facilitate higher investment and promote competition⁷¹⁹; Investment climate that promotes entrepreneurship, innovation, and business growth especially for small and medium-scale enterprises⁷²⁰; Prioritization of policies to develop small and medium enterprises.⁷²¹ Encouraging accountable business practices in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights and through sustainability reporting⁷²²; Increasing productive capacities in all countries, including for small and medium enterprises⁷²³; Enhance the mobilization of domestic and foreign investment to achieve at least 40 per cent investment to GDP ratios in LDCs against the current rate of 22 per cent 3 point below the minimum necessary to maintain current level of production and consumption in the long run⁷²⁴

- Diversification and structural transformation of economies⁷²⁵; Promote public investment to a diversified number of actors, in order to generate a multiplier effect of wealth and an equitable distribution of capital.⁷²⁶; Transformation of economic structures that are routed to the development of social and solidarity economy.⁷²⁷;

⁷¹⁷ AOSIS

⁷¹⁸ AOSIS

⁷¹⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁷²⁰ US/Canada/Israel

⁷²¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁷²² Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁷²³ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁷²⁴ Benin/LDCs

⁷²⁵ US/Canada/Israel

⁷²⁶ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁷²⁷ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

Sustainable and inclusive economic growth⁷²⁸; Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth⁷²⁹; Providing incentives to shift to sustainable growth⁷³⁰

- Increase the share of expenditure on research and technological development as percentage of GDP and ODA to reduce the gap with high-income countries⁷³¹
- Implement and enforce national natural resource management regulatory frameworks to incorporate effective mechanisms for environmental and social sustainability⁷³²; Promoting a broader system of capital accounting looking beyond GDP and incorporating social, human and environmental capital⁷³³; Decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and resource use and ensure that natural resources are used efficiently and sustainably within the carrying capacity of the planet by 2030⁷³⁴; Internalize environmental external costs and promote natural capital accounting⁷³⁵
- Ensure equal access to social protection systems, promoting labour market mobility⁷³⁶; Promoting social protection as a critical component of inclusive economic growth⁷³⁷
- Focusing investment support, technology adoption, infrastructure, trade and job-creation on the needs and economic activities of poor and marginalised people⁷³⁸; Providing rural and peri-urban small scale and peripheral infrastructure to meet the needs and support the economic

⁷²⁸ Sweden

⁷²⁹ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁷³⁰ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁷³¹ AOSIS

⁷³² Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁷³³ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁷³⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷³⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷³⁶ Sweden

⁷³⁷ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁷³⁸ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

activities of poor and marginalised people⁷³⁹; Reform of regulations to redress legal and administrative barriers to formalization of informal economies⁷⁴⁰; Develop policies to encourage innovation, including research, development, deployment and diffusion of new technologies⁷⁴¹

- Increase significantly funding for infrastructure projects in priority sectors in low and middle-income countries⁷⁴²; Strengthen the involvement of public-private partnerships for infrastructure projects, including their funding alongside the main official sources of funding⁷⁴³; Reform and/or establish policies that create an enabling framework for business and development, through proper consultation and dialogue processes among stakeholders⁷⁴⁴
- Moving by 2030, at least 10 of countries from the World Bank's low, lower middle and middle-income category to a higher category.⁷⁴⁵; By 2030, reduce by half, the debt stock of heavily indebted countries with more than 50% of debt-to-GDP ratio⁷⁴⁶; Strengthening productive capacities in less developed countries as well as in middle-income countries.⁷⁴⁷ By 2030, a certain proportion of developing countries double/triple/quadruple their GDP per capita⁷⁴⁸; Sustain economic growth of at least x% per annum (with x% being set at levels appropriate to the varying levels of national development)⁷⁴⁹; Enable half the number of least

⁷³⁹ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁷⁴⁰ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁷⁴¹ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁷⁴² Paraguay

⁷⁴³ Paraguay

⁷⁴⁴ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁷⁴⁵ Pakistan

⁷⁴⁶ Pakistan

⁷⁴⁷ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁷⁴⁸ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁷⁴⁹ Bhutan/Thailand / Viet Nam

developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation, (IPoA)⁷⁵⁰

- By 2030, double the share of manufacturing in GDP⁷⁵¹; By 2030, double the share of value addition and local content in manufacturing sector⁷⁵² Upgrade technological capability in developing countries⁷⁵³; Achieve economic diversification to avoid reliance on commodities⁷⁵⁴; Increase the share of developing countries in global manufacturing output by x%⁷⁵⁵
- Increase investments and innovation for green, inclusive and climate resilient economy;⁷⁵⁶ By 2030, account natural capital as part of GDP calculation⁷⁵⁷; Fostering structural changes with a focus on comprehensive development and in harmony with Mother Earth⁷⁵⁸; Generalize a life-cycle approach and circular economy, especially through increasing prevention, re-use, recycling and energy recovery of waste and significantly reduce landfilling so that the majority of waste globally is managed as a resource;⁷⁵⁹ Develop carbon sobriety and include sustainability criteria all along the chain of production and consumption, including sustainable supply chains;⁷⁶⁰ Reduce use and exposure to chemicals and toxic waste, including through the development of non-chemical alternatives;⁷⁶¹ Promote corporate social and environmental

⁷⁵⁰ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁵¹ Pakistan

⁷⁵² Pakistan

⁷⁵³ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁷⁵⁴ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁷⁵⁵ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁷⁵⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁵⁷ Pakistan

⁷⁵⁸ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁷⁵⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁶⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁶¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

responsibility in public and private sectors, notably by requiring economic, social and environmental accounts⁷⁶²; Gradually eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies that are incompatible with sustainable development, including for fossil fuel⁷⁶³;

- Enable consumers to take informed decisions, through the provision of relevant information, notably on product, standards and labels, as well as through education and awareness raising and appropriate incentives⁷⁶⁴
 - Increase the market share of sustainable products and services, including through competitive and transparent public procurement processes that follow sustainable development guidelines⁷⁶⁵
 - Improved and more coherent multi-level regional governance mechanisms linking urban and rural sustainable development⁷⁶⁶
 - Strengthen productive capacity by sharing access to science, technology and innovation and by increasing the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)⁷⁶⁷
- Recognize and adhere to principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) prior to any national or corporate development projects worldwide.⁷⁶⁸
- Supporting developing countries without conditionalities, in particular least developed countries, to improve debt management, support debt relief and promote more favorable conditions for external debt renegotiations.⁷⁶⁹

⁷⁶² France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁶³ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁶⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁶⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁶⁶ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁷⁶⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁶⁸ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

⁷⁶⁹ Brazil/Nicaragua

- Improve infrastructure development in key sectors such as transport, ICT and energy for LLDCs;⁷⁷⁰ Improve industrial production, competitiveness and diversification for LLDCs, Improve domestic and international competitive value chain industries; Reduced transport and trade facilitation cost for LLDCs⁷⁷¹; Achieve greater and deeper regional economic integration for LLDCs⁷⁷²; Build resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change for LLDCs;⁷⁷³

MOI

- Promote trade facilitation and preferential market access for LLDCs; Enhance international cooperation and technology transfer of sound technologies to LLDCs⁷⁷⁴
- Steady and predictable access to adequate financing and technology from all sources⁷⁷⁵;

Focus area 9. Industrialization

Structural transformation through sustainable industrial development is a key driver of growth in productivity, employment creation and improvement of living standards, fostering economic diversification and technological upgrading. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) ensuring adequate policy space for industrial development;
- b) advancing sustainable industrial development based on energy- and resource-efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, including phase out of harmful chemicals, waste and pollution, minimizing material use and

⁷⁷⁰ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁷⁷¹ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁷⁷² Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁷⁷³ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁷⁷⁴ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁷⁷⁵ Benin/LDCs

- maximizing material recovery, with technology cooperation and transfer to support such development;
- c) strengthening institutions that support industrial production, technological upgrading and value addition;
 - d) investment in sound infrastructure;
 - e) strengthening productive capacities, with particular reference to industrial sectors;
 - f) creation of decent industrial sector jobs;
 - g) encouraging industrial entrepreneurship and enterprise formation;
 - h) enhancing science and math, engineering and technical skills;
 - i) ensuring favourable market access for industrial products and processed commodities of developing countries;
 - j) re-industrialization and retro-fitting of industry as relevant;
 - k) promoting new industries that supply goods and services for low-income consumers as well as environmentally sustainable products and services; and
 - l) appropriate means of implementation⁷⁷⁶.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Ensuring adequate policy space for industrial development, especially in developing countries⁷⁷⁷
- Sustainable industrial development based on energy- and resource efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, phasing out harmful chemicals and waste⁷⁷⁸; Promoting sustainable industrial development based on processes environmentally sustainable, using energy and resources efficiently and promoting regeneration and restoration of ecosystems.⁷⁷⁹ By 2030, reduce by x% the rate of increase and intensity of carbon emissions from the industrial sector⁷⁸⁰ Advancing sustainable and socially

⁷⁷⁶ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

⁷⁷⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁷⁷⁸ Sweden

⁷⁷⁹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁷⁸⁰ Pakistan

inclusive industrial development with technology cooperation and transfer to support such development⁷⁸¹

- By 2030, enhance 100% resource efficiency towards structural change and industrial development⁷⁸² ; Strengthening international cooperation to multiply technology transfer in to the industry field -North-South and South-South- and achieve industrialization and resource efficient production.⁷⁸³
- By 2030, doubling the share of industrial sector in the GDP of all developing countries⁷⁸⁴
- By 2030, double the domestic processing of raw material and value addition in exports from developing countries⁷⁸⁵ ; By 2030, significantly reduce dependence on export of a few commodities in the developing countries⁷⁸⁶ ; Especially in developing countries, raise the share of value-added and diversified manufacturing in the economy to avoid dependence on a few export commodities, including through micro, small and medium enterprises⁷⁸⁷ ; Increased ability to use industrial policies including for domestic processing of raw materials and linkages with local economies⁷⁸⁸ ; Achieve sustained and sustainable industrial development in LDCs by at least doubling the share of manufacturing in the economy⁷⁸⁹ ; Increase significantly, with a view to reaching the status of high-income developing countries, in the value addition in natural resource-based industries through domestic processing of raw materials (based on IPoA)⁷⁹⁰

⁷⁸¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁷⁸² Pakistan

⁷⁸³ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁷⁸⁴ Pakistan

⁷⁸⁵ Pakistan

⁷⁸⁶ Pakistan

⁷⁸⁷ NGOs

⁷⁸⁸ NGOs

⁷⁸⁹ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁹⁰ Benin/LDCs

- Incorporating research and technology in the industrial field to achieve a diversified production with higher added value ⁷⁹¹; Improve and upgrade technological capability in developing countries as an essential component of industrial development ⁷⁹²; Enable developing countries to have affordable access to technology in order to facilitate their industrial development ⁷⁹³; Diversify local productive and export capability with a focus on dynamic and high value added sectors in agriculture, manufacturing and services (IPoA) ⁷⁹⁴; Enhance the export diversification with a view to reaching the level of merchandise exports index of other developing countries. ⁷⁹⁵
- Increase agricultural productivity by at least three times with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields ⁷⁹⁶;
- Remove constraints imposed by intellectual property rights and rules of the WTO TRIPS Agreement, regional Free Trade Agreements and Bilateral Investment Treaties to promote endogenous technology development and innovation ⁷⁹⁷ Ensure that trade rules and negotiations are consistent with the objectives of developing countries for industrial development and technological progress ⁷⁹⁸ Elimination of protectionist practices at all levels, instrumented usually through tariff measures in the manufacture sector, which hamper the possibility of a change in the productivity matrix. ⁷⁹⁹ Integration to global value chains through bilateral and regional trading arrangements in a complementary manner with the multilateral trading system ⁸⁰⁰;

⁷⁹¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁷⁹² NGOs

⁷⁹³ NGOs

⁷⁹⁴ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁹⁵ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁹⁶ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁹⁷ NGOs

⁷⁹⁸ NGOs

⁷⁹⁹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

Favorable market access must be granted to industrial goods from developing countries, in particular least developing countries⁸⁰¹

- Establish and effectively implement a legally binding multilateral code of conduct for TNCs to secure social responsibility and accountability and prevent constraints to domestic industrial policies⁸⁰²;
- Enhancing science and math, engineering and technical skills, including through the intensification of technical and vocational education⁸⁰³
- Promote rapid industrialization for employment and decent work⁸⁰⁴

MOI

- Improve technological capability of developing countries as an essential component of industrial development and promoting indigenous technology development in LDCs⁸⁰⁵
- Provide enhanced financial and technical support to LDCs (IPoA)⁸⁰⁶; Increase the allocation of ODA to LDCs' priorities with particular focus on productive capacity development (IPoA⁸⁰⁷); Support the development of science and technology to increase agricultural production and productivity; (IPoA)⁸⁰⁸

⁸⁰⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸⁰¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸⁰² NGOs

⁸⁰³ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸⁰⁴ Tanzania/African Group

⁸⁰⁵ Tanzania/African Group

⁸⁰⁶ Benin/LDCs

⁸⁰⁷ Benin/LDCS

⁸⁰⁸ Benin/LDCs

Focus area 10. Infrastructure

Efficient, productive and globally competitive economies require well-functioning infrastructure. Infrastructure design and development should aim to promote human well-being, productive capacity, efficiency, and environmental protection. In this regard, some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) provision of infrastructure for access to modern energy services, as well as provision of reliable and sustainable transport and communications, including road and rail links, ports and ICT connectivity;
- b) due account for environmental and social impacts of existing and planned infrastructure from a lifecycle perspective;
- c) improving water supply systems, developing irrigation and water harvesting and storage infrastructure for agriculture, and developing sewerage and wastewater treatment;
- d) proper use of urban space and related infrastructure planning;
- e) improvement of infrastructure necessary for sustainable tourism;
- f) addressing trans-border infrastructure needs for trade and related challenges facing developing countries;
- g) accessibility to persons with disabilities;
- h) planning and building resilient infrastructure including for disaster risk reduction; and
- i) appropriate means of implementation⁸⁰⁹

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

Promote infrastructure for agricultural productivity and rural development⁸¹⁰; Provision of infrastructure for modern services such as transport, communications, ICT and water, taking due account of environmental and social impacts⁸¹¹; Increase development of infrastructure that promotes

⁸⁰⁹ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

⁸¹⁰ Benin/LDCs

⁸¹¹ Sweden

healthy lifestyle for people and the conservation of the environment⁸¹² Ensure access to modern energy services; Improving reliable and sustainable transport networks; Enhance access to and use of information and communications technologies;⁸¹³ Building necessary infrastructure for public services, in areas such as health and education, in developing countries;⁸¹⁴ By 2030, double the Internet penetration in all countries particularly the developing world⁸¹⁵; Significantly increase access to telecommunication services, including cellular phones and ensure providing 100 per cent broadband connectivity (based on IPoA)⁸¹⁶; Achieve rapid development transformation through industrial and infrastructure development⁸¹⁷; Achieve reliable transport, energy and ICT infrastructure development and maintenance including transit systems for LLDCs⁸¹⁸; Increase international support measures for LLDCs in infrastructure development⁸¹⁹;

- Increase access and control over productive assets and market opportunities by all countries, particularly developing countries including those in special situation⁸²⁰
- Promote infrastructure for agricultural productivity and rural development⁸²¹
- Increase the rate of investment in economic and social infrastructure, inter alia, robust information and communication technology and sustainable transport network,

⁸¹² AOSIS

⁸¹³ Brazil/Nicaragua (proposed to divide sub-area a) into three separate targets)

⁸¹⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸¹⁵ Pakistan

⁸¹⁶ Benin/LDCs

⁸¹⁷ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁸¹⁸ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁸¹⁹ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁸²⁰ AOSIS

⁸²¹ Benin/LDCs

clean and safe modern energy services, and water and waste disposal and treatment that benefit all countries, particularly developing countries including those in special situation⁸²²; Facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms to developing countries;⁸²³ increasing the share of investments on science research and development (R&D) as percentage of GDP in developing countries;⁸²⁴ Facilitating access to technologies necessary identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning⁸²⁵ Increase the rate of investment in environment friendly infrastructure that strengthens the resilience and security of all countries, particularly the most vulnerable including SIDS, against the adverse impact of climate change and natural disasters⁸²⁶

- By 2030, climate and disaster proof all major road and associated infrastructure⁸²⁷; By 2030, improve access of people to efficient transportation system within all major cities of the world and reduce by 50% reliance on personal transport⁸²⁸ Ensure that LDCs reach the level of high-income developing countries in combined rail and paved road mileage and sea and air networks (based on IPoA)⁸²⁹

MOI

- Enhanced ODA, FDI and technology from all sources⁸³⁰
- Promote regional integration and cooperation on infrastructure development for LLDCs⁸³¹

⁸²² AOSIS

⁸²³ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸²⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸²⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸²⁶ AOSIS

⁸²⁷ Pakistan

⁸²⁸ Pakistan

⁸²⁹ Benin/LDCs

⁸³⁰ Benin /LDCs

⁸³¹ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

Focus area 11. Employment and decent work for all

Sustainable development should provide employment and decent jobs for all those seeking work. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) promoting full employment through macroeconomic policy;
- b) addressing youth unemployment through policies and strategies aimed at providing young people with access to decent and productive work;
- c) facilitating the participation of women in the labour force;
- d) social security and protection including for those retired from the labour force, persons with disabilities, the unemployed, children and youth, and older persons; and
- e) eliminating gender-based and other forms of labour market discrimination including against persons with disabilities and older persons;
- f) encouraging transition from informal sector to formal sector employment;
- g) promoting non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas;
- h) ensuring decent wages aligned with productivity;
- i) supporting small- and medium-sized enterprises;
- j) increasing access to credit to the youth, women and other vulnerable groups;
- k) promoting appropriate job-rich technology applications;
- l) promoting job-rich sustainable tourism;
- m) training and re-skilling for displaced workers;
- n) protecting the rights of migrant workers and displaced persons in compliance with the ILO norms and standards; and
- o) appropriate means of implementation⁸³².

⁸³² To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Achieve full and productive employment.⁸³³
- Ensure women's equal access to employment and equal participation of women in the labour force in all sectors⁸³⁴; Reduce wage income gaps between female and male⁸³⁵; Increase in a significant percentage, the participation rate of women in the workforce⁸³⁶; Full recognition of all forms of work, including domestic work, assistance, care, family and community work⁸³⁷; By 2030, double the increase in employment to population ratio by sex and disability⁸³⁸; Increase the participation of women, youth, and underrepresented or vulnerable groups in decent and productive work⁸³⁹; Protect fundamental rights at work and eliminating gender-based and other forms of labor market discrimination⁸⁴⁰; Ensure gender equality at work (including eliminating the gender pay gap): Equal pay for work of equal value is fundamental for addressing the disparities in income on the basis of gender.⁸⁴¹

⁸³³ Bolivia on behalf of G77 & China, Benin on behalf of LDCs, Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of CARICOM, Guinea-Bissau on behalf of African States, Zambia on behalf of Southern Africa Group, Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador, Australia/Netherlands/UK, France/Germany/Switzerland, Sweden, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Poland/Romania, Brazil/Nicaragua, USA/Canada/Israel, Italy/Spain/Turkey, Slovenia/Montenegro, Greece, Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

⁸³⁴ Latvia

⁸³⁵ Mexico/Peru

⁸³⁶ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸³⁷ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸³⁸ Pakistan

⁸³⁹ US/Canada/Israel

⁸⁴⁰ US/Canada/Israel

⁸⁴¹ Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

- Ensure universal social protection that acknowledges the burden of women's unpaid care work and promotes access to quality social services for all⁸⁴²; Increase the proportion of gainful employees with access to social security⁸⁴³; Increase the proportion of workers who have access to a pension scheme⁸⁴⁴;
- By 2030, universalize collective bargaining and freedom of association coverage⁸⁴⁵; Implementation of social and labour rights and full respect of fundamental principles and rights at work, and social dialogue⁸⁴⁶; Reduce vulnerable employment and number of working poor⁸⁴⁷; Introduce a minimum living wage that enables workers and their families to live in dignity⁸⁴⁸; All workers enjoy workplace democracy and are able to be represented in social dialogue with employers and governments.⁸⁴⁹ Ensure the upholding and fulfilment of rights at work for all women and men, in line with ILO fundamental principles. Ensure effective social dialogue based on the freedom of association, the right to unionise and collective bargaining.⁸⁵⁰

⁸⁴² Latvia

⁸⁴³ Mexico/Peru

⁸⁴⁴ Mexico/Peru

⁸⁴⁵ Pakistan

⁸⁴⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁸⁴⁷ Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

⁸⁴⁸ Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign. The Group also proposed a separate GOAL on Universal Social Protection with the following targets: Provide social protection to all people living below poverty lines (in line ILO recommendation 202); Establish a Global Fund for Social Protection; Implement a policy framework for social protection floors adapted to particular context based; Guarantee income security and social services during childhood; Guarantee income security for unemployed, sick, mothers and people with disabilities; Guarantee income security for older persons as a human right issue.

⁸⁴⁹ Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

⁸⁵⁰ Major Group of Workers & Trade Unions

- Increase the number of decent work and living conditions (%) ⁸⁵¹; Increase the proportion of gainful employment ⁸⁵²; Increase the ratio of employed population and working-age population (%) ⁸⁵³; Legislation and regulation to promote the full rights of workers. ⁸⁵⁴; Actions in the international community to diminish the international gap in income distribution known as international divergence in the distribution of income to encourage the generation of decent work within the framework of sustainable development ⁸⁵⁵; Increase the share of productive employment and decent work within total employment ⁸⁵⁶; By 2020, evolve education to work transition policies to increase employment rates of young women and men including from vulnerable category ⁸⁵⁷; By 2030, increase by 10% the growth rate of GDP per person employed particularly through technological usage and reskilling ⁸⁵⁸; Increase the percentage of the working age population engaged in productive employment ⁸⁵⁹; Promoting full employment and decent work for all including youth and women through productive capacity building and macroeconomic policy ⁸⁶⁰; Ensure decent working conditions in line with ILO conventions and standards. ⁸⁶¹
- Reduce the number of young people who have not had access to education, employment and training (%) ⁸⁶²; Reduce the

⁸⁵¹ Mexico/Peru

⁸⁵² Mexico/Peru

⁸⁵³ Mexico/Peru

⁸⁵⁴ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁵⁵ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁵⁶ Greece

⁸⁵⁷ Pakistan

⁸⁵⁸ Pakistan

⁸⁵⁹ US/Canada/Israel

⁸⁶⁰ Benin/LDCs

⁸⁶¹ Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

⁸⁶² Mexico/Peru

number of young people not attending school and not working (%) ⁸⁶³; Actions to support young people to access labor markets in order to find stable jobs ⁸⁶⁴; Decrease the percentage of young people who do not benefit from education employment or training ⁸⁶⁵; Decreasing the number of young people not in employment or training by x% i.e. by promoting education, vocational training, productive skills and employability ⁸⁶⁶; Ensure that no child is involved in hazardous work to protect their rights to education, health and nutrition. ⁸⁶⁷

- Strengthen the production capacity facilitating the access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and Information and communications technology ⁸⁶⁸; Provide access for small and medium sized enterprises to financial services ⁸⁶⁹; Reduce income inequalities, increase access to resources and factors of production, and strengthen productive development and complementarity of micro, small, medium and large companies and community economy ⁸⁷⁰; Promotion of small and medium enterprises through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship ⁸⁷¹; Investment in professional training as a means to realizing decent work for all, including by training and re-skilling of displaced workers ⁸⁷²
- Reduce the proportion of people employed in the informal economy as a percentage of the total workforce ⁸⁷³; Promoting

⁸⁶³ Mexico/Peru

⁸⁶⁴ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁶⁵ Greece

⁸⁶⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁸⁶⁷ Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

⁸⁶⁸ Mexico/Peru

⁸⁶⁹ Mexico/Peru

⁸⁷⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁷¹ US/Canada/Israel

⁸⁷² Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸⁷³ Mexico/Peru

full employment and decent work for all, while reducing underemployment, job informality, and bridging the gap between women and men, urban and rural areas regarding jobs and wages⁸⁷⁴

- Promote employment through a diversified economy in the context of a social and solidary economy.⁸⁷⁵
- Ensure protection for local and traditional livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples and rural communities.⁸⁷⁶ Recognize and protect traditional occupations and livelihoods- essential to the well-being of Indigenous Peoples.⁸⁷⁷
- Support to family and micro entrepreneurial enterprises for employment generation.⁸⁷⁸
- Ensure a basic income guarantee for vulnerable populations affected by 2030⁸⁷⁹ acknowledge the positive correlation between minimum wage, poverty eradication and social inclusion.⁸⁸⁰
- Promoting green jobs to accelerate the transition towards sustainable development⁸⁸¹; Ensure a just transition to sustainability by increasing decent work in environmentally-sustainable sectors ('green') jobs.⁸⁸²
- End child labor, forced labor, human trafficking and slavery⁸⁸³

⁸⁷⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁸⁷⁵ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁷⁶ Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

⁸⁷⁷ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

⁸⁷⁸ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁷⁹ Mexico/Peru

⁸⁸⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸⁸¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁸⁸² Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

⁸⁸³ Brazil/Nicaragua, could replace FA19 sub-area g)

- Actions at the level of international economic, financial, trade, technology and social systems, to support and enable developing countries' efforts in employment objectives⁸⁸⁴; Refrain from actions by developed countries that create barriers to developing countries' efforts and progress⁸⁸⁵

MOI

- Building productive capacity, access to credit, access to and the application of job-rich technologies and providing training and skills including vocational training⁸⁸⁶

Focus area 12. Promote equality

Inequalities within countries can be socially destabilizing and also have negative consequences for economic growth. Inequalities among countries can have negative effects on global solidarity and international cooperation to address shared challenges. Some areas that could be considered in addressing inequality among social groups within countries include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) eliminating discrimination in laws, policies and practices, including those between women and men;
- b) reducing inequalities among social groups, including economic, social, political and environmental inequalities;
- c) empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth;
- d) ensuring equality of economic opportunities for all, including marginalized groups;
- e) strengthening social protection systems, and social protection floors as relevant;
- f) promoting differentially high per capita income growth at the bottom of the income distribution;
- g) working towards inclusive societies that respect and promote cultural diversity;

⁸⁸⁴ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁸⁸⁵ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁸⁸⁶ Benin/LDCs

- h) developing and using evidence based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and impartial, internationally established methods for evaluating progress; and
- i) appropriate means of implementation⁸⁸⁷.

Some areas that could be considered in furtherance of greater equality between and among countries through high and sustained growth in developing countries include:

- a) promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system;
- b) curbing illicit financial flows;
- c) phasing out harmful subsidies;
- d) pursuing policies for planned, well managed and legal migration;
- e) reducing the transaction costs of remittances;
- f) developing policies to mitigate brain drain; and
- g) progress in internal conditions of development, education, inclusive economic growth, sustainable industrialization, infrastructure, energy and relevant means of implementation.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

Inequalities within countries:

- By 2030, half the gap between the income ratios of top 10% and bottom 40% of a country⁸⁸⁸; Decrease national income inequality as measured by the ratio of the income of the richest and bottom 10% of the population.⁸⁸⁹
- By 2025, affirmative actions in law and policies to reduce ethnic, religious, gender and disability based discrimination⁸⁹⁰; Expand adoption of comprehensive legal and educational systems to fight discrimination and stigmatization of the marginalized.⁸⁹¹

⁸⁸⁷ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

⁸⁸⁸ Pakistan

⁸⁸⁹ Children & Youth, NGOs

⁸⁹⁰ Pakistan

⁸⁹¹ Children & Youth, NGOs

- Empower and foster the meaningful participation of marginalized groups and those at the bottom of the income quintile.⁸⁹²
- Inequalities need to be addressed through a case by case approach rather than a one-size-fits-all approach⁸⁹³

Inequalities between countries:

- By 2030, increase migration flows by 10% particularly of skilled labour from lower income countries to higher income countries⁸⁹⁴
- Reforming by 2020, the international rules on trade, business accounting and intellectual property to ensure consistency with the achievement of SDGs⁸⁹⁵; "ending subsidies in developed countries that distort international trade, particularly agricultural export subsidies and equivalent measures, by 2020⁸⁹⁶; Reforming International Financing Institutions and eliminating North-South Asymmetries in the governing bodies of IFIs;⁸⁹⁷
- Protecting "policy space" of developing countries to strengthening institutional capacities to address their unique needs and circumstances in the pursuit of sustainable development.⁸⁹⁸
- Promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs on a preferential

⁸⁹² Children & Youth, NGOs

⁸⁹³ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁸⁹⁴ Pakistan

⁸⁹⁵ Pakistan

⁸⁹⁶ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸⁹⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁸⁹⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

basis⁸⁹⁹; Enhancing the voice and participation of LDCs in the global decision making process⁹⁰⁰

MOI

- Access to finance, investment, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) capacity building and an increased share of ODA.⁹⁰¹

Focus area 13. Sustainable cities and human settlements

Building sustainable cities as well as decent and affordable human settlements for all, including for indigenous peoples, and the realization of the right to adequate housing remain important undertakings. Sustainable cities and settlements will be central in addressing socio-economic and environmental challenges and in building resilient societies. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) eradicating and preventing slum conditions, including by provision of adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services;
- b) providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport, improving road safety and urban air quality;
- c) improving waste and wastewater management;
- d) strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters;
- e) access to safe public spaces and services;
- f) enhancing capacities for urban planning;
- g) strengthening positive economic and social links between cities and peri-urban and rural areas;
- h) enhancing social cohesion and personal security;
- i) promoting accessible cities for people with disabilities;
- j) protecting and safeguarding the world's cultural and natural heritage, including ancient archaeological sites, intangible and underwater heritage, museum collections, oral traditions and other forms of heritage;
- k) appropriate means of implementation⁹⁰².

⁸⁹⁹ Benin/LDCs

⁹⁰⁰ Benin/LDCs

⁹⁰¹ Benin/LDCs

Goals and targets suggested by Member States⁹⁰³, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Half by 2030 the proportion of people living in slums in each country towards inclusive and adequate housing including by providing adequate infrastructure and basic services⁹⁰⁴; Improve the living conditions of slum dwellers, including adequate and affordable housing, adequate water, sanitation and energy as well as other basic infrastructure and services⁹⁰⁵; By 2030, ensuring all major cities to become disability friendly and offer economic opportunities to them⁹⁰⁶; Reducing the number of slum dwellers by ensuring safe and affordable housing⁹⁰⁷; Access to water⁹⁰⁸; Support access to basic services for all and healthy living conditions by following the recommendations of the "International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for all";⁹⁰⁹ By 2030, halve the population living in slums around major cities⁹¹⁰; Support access to basic services for all and healthy living conditions by following the recommendations of the "International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for All"⁹¹¹; Improve the living conditions in deprived settlements and support access to decent housing for all⁹¹²

⁹⁰² To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

⁹⁰³ Southern Africa Region proposed a goal "To build resilience in order to withstand the impact of environmental changes" cutting cross FA13, 14 and 15.

⁹⁰⁴ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁹⁰⁵ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹⁰⁶ Pakistan

⁹⁰⁷ Greece

⁹⁰⁸ Greece

⁹⁰⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹¹⁰ Pakistan

⁹¹¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹¹² France/Germany/Switzerland

Provide access to affordable housing, land and housing-related infrastructure and basic services while achieving a significant improvement in the lives of slum-dwellers and rural poor (IPoA) ⁹¹³ Provide adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services ⁹¹⁴ Adequate, affordable, equitable, accessible and sustainable infrastructure and services for all, including eradicating slum conditions and gender based violence ⁹¹⁵;

- Sustainable transport goal, which would embrace a number of issues, including road safety ⁹¹⁶; Improve access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable urban transport, which would also contribute to improving air quality ⁹¹⁷; By 2030, reduce by halve the rate of growth of use of personal vehicle and replace it with affordable and safe public transport ⁹¹⁸; Invest in infrastructure to improve access and accessibility to safe and sustainable transport - and improve road safety ⁹¹⁹; Improving access to sustainable transport, including safe and affordable public transport ⁹²⁰; Universal access to safe, affordable, and sustainable transport, improving road safety, mobility and air quality ⁹²¹; Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport with improved road communications and other infrastructure ⁹²² sustainable mass transport systems; ⁹²³
- Promote sustainable waste management. ⁹²⁴; Ensure efficient and sustainable waste and wastewater management ⁹²⁵;

⁹¹³ Benin/LDCs

⁹¹⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁹¹⁵ Local Authorities and Women

⁹¹⁶ Belarus

⁹¹⁷ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹¹⁸ Pakistan

⁹¹⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹²⁰ Greece

⁹²¹ the Local Authorities and Women

⁹²² Benin/LDCs

⁹²³ African Group

⁹²⁴ Belarus

Improving waste and wastewater management⁹²⁶; Enhance the carrying capacity of cities⁹²⁷; Change sustainable consumption and production patterns⁹²⁸; Reduction in per capita food waste at consumer level in the developed countries as well as reduction in per capita energy consumption in developed countries⁹²⁹ reducing pollution and wastes⁹³⁰

- Promote climate and disaster resilient practices.⁹³¹ Enhance capacities of local governments for building resilience to climate change and natural disasters in urban planning⁹³²; By 2030, increase by 20% the number of cities adopting and implementing policies and plans towards resilience and adaptation to climate change⁹³³ Improve resilience to climate change and reduce risks of disasters: encourage the initiatives of local and regional authorities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change; implement territorial climate plans; develop sober, sustainable mobility and networks; reduce the risks of disasters and build mechanisms to prevent and respond to them;⁹³⁴ Strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters, including water-related disasters⁹³⁵; Enhancing capacities for integrated urban planning⁹³⁶; Enhancing

⁹²⁵ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹²⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹²⁷ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

⁹²⁸ Belarus

⁹²⁹ India

⁹³⁰ African Group

⁹³¹ Belarus

⁹³² Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹³³ Pakistan

⁹³⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹³⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹³⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

social cohesion and personal security⁹³⁷ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions⁹³⁸;

- Promote optimizing urban planning and management 939 Accelerate the development of eco-cities⁹⁴⁰; Support the development and the implementation of urban and territorial planning policies, through participatory processes to create more compact and inclusive cities, better integrated and connected, with sustainable infrastructure, transports and other services, encouraging social cohesion and resilience to climate change;⁹⁴¹ Sustainable urban and land planning and implementation, including urban-rural linkages and disaster risk reduction, as well as resilient infrastructure⁹⁴²; Provide reliable and affordable access to basic services and improve access to secure and affordable housing and land tenure⁹⁴³; Build the capacities of local and regional authorities for planning and implementing urban policies, while supporting their institutional and financial capacities;⁹⁴⁴ Promote sustainable urban planning encompassing economic, social and environmental sustainability, intensified rural-urban interaction and social cohesion⁹⁴⁵ Improve functions of cities⁹⁴⁶; Develop an integrated urban and rural development system that facilitate economic transformation⁹⁴⁷ Strong economic and social links between cities, rural areas and peri-urban areas; Enhancing people-centered urbanization⁹⁴⁸;

⁹³⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹³⁸ Belarus

⁹³⁹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

⁹⁴⁰ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

⁹⁴¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁴² Greece

⁹⁴³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹⁴⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁴⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁹⁴⁶ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

⁹⁴⁷ Southern Africa Region

⁹⁴⁸ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

- Increase the green park space and reach a park provision of 0.8ha per 1,000 population⁹⁴⁹; Ensure urban renewal and development of green spaces, promote heritage and culture⁹⁵⁰; Implement public policies to prevent and address geographical segregation based on income or social position and avoid urban fragmentation⁹⁵¹ increase green spaces⁹⁵²
- Deploy sustainable building standards by 2018 and begin to apply them in newly built areas⁹⁵³
- Including decent work and ensuring equal rights to land tenure and control of productive resources for all, while investing in the green economy sector⁹⁵⁴; Promote the creation of gainful employment and sustainable livelihoods.⁹⁵⁵ Working towards inclusive societies that respect and promote diversity to protect cultural and natural heritage and to promote urban regeneration⁹⁵⁶; Create public and private spaces to foster interaction between and integration of different social groups while promoting cultural diversity⁹⁵⁷ Promote inclusive, effective and accountable local governance in order to ensure that the needs of the poor and marginalized are met and that they can play a productive role in making cities efficient, safe and inclusive⁹⁵⁸; Promote accessible cities for people with disabilities and enhance social protection measures for the disabled⁹⁵⁹

⁹⁴⁹ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁹⁵⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁵¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁹⁵² African Group

⁹⁵³ Italy/Spain/Turkey

⁹⁵⁴ Local Authorities and Women

⁹⁵⁵ Southern Africa Region

⁹⁵⁶ Local Authorities and Women

⁹⁵⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁹⁵⁸ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹⁵⁹ Southern Africa Group

- Provide financial and technical support to least developed to build urban infrastructure including communications, sewerage, waste management, recycling and other basic services⁹⁶⁰; Support LDCs, including through financial and technical assistance and technology transfer, for low-cost building, utilizing local contents and materials (based on the IPoA)⁹⁶¹
- Tackling air pollution⁹⁶²; Improve air quality and reduce the burden of air pollution related diseases, inter alia by reducing the particulate concentration and SO₂, NO_x and Ozone in urban air;⁹⁶³ Ensure safe air quality for all through standards on particulate matter⁹⁶⁴ sustainable buildings and specific ones like reducing the number of persons exposed to harmful levels of indoor air pollution⁹⁶⁵
- Protection and safeguarding of the world's cultural and natural heritage, including ancient archaeological sites, intangible and underwater heritage, museum collections, oral traditions and other forms of heritage⁹⁶⁶
- Strengthen sustainability of land use and achieve a land and soil degradation neutral world, as well as preserve and develop soil capacity for carbon storage.⁹⁶⁷

Focus area 14. Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production

Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns will be vital to have decent standard of living as well as addressing

⁹⁶⁰ Benin/LDCs

⁹⁶¹ Benin/LDCs

⁹⁶² Greece

⁹⁶³ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁶⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹⁶⁵ African Group

⁹⁶⁶ Greece

⁹⁶⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

resource depletion and environmental sustainability. Industrialized societies⁹⁶⁸ and economies would lead a shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns, with other countries benefiting from their experience and know how. The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP is the principal framework for international cooperation and will need to be adequately resourced. Some areas to be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) significantly improving energy efficiency and materials productivity;
- b) sustainable supply chains;
- c) preventing, reducing, recycling and reusing waste;
- d) reducing waste in food production and consumption, including through traditional knowledge;
- e) sound management of chemicals and hazardous materials in accordance with agreed frameworks;
- f) sustainable buildings and construction;
- g) awareness raising, education for creating a culture of sustainable lifestyles;
- h) providing sustainability information on products and services to consumers to enable informed decisions;
- i) fostering collaboration among the academic, scientific and technological community to advance technologies for sustainable consumption and production;
- j) sustainable public procurement;
- k) sustainable tourism promotion;
- l) enhanced reporting on corporate social and environmental responsibility, including integrated reporting, and sustainable finance;
- m) appropriate means of implementation⁹⁶⁹.

⁹⁶⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua: propose to change "industrialized societies" to "developed countries".

⁹⁶⁹ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States⁹⁷⁰, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Sustainable public procurement ⁹⁷¹ ; Sustainable public procurement policies ⁹⁷² ; Consider increasing the proportion of sustainable public procurement ⁹⁷³ ; Increase the market share of sustainable products and services, including through competitive and transparent public private procurement processes that follow sustainable development guidelines ⁹⁷⁴ ; By 2020, all public procurement will follow sustainable development guidelines, with no procurement going to environmentally harmful activities⁹⁷⁵ ;
- By 2020, all governments put an end to environmentally perverse subsidies, and have realised fiscal reforms that systematically support efficient use of natural resources, including through re-using and recycling⁹⁷⁶ ;
- Reporting on corporate social and environmental responsibility ⁹⁷⁷ ; Implement corporate social and environmental responsibility ⁹⁷⁸ ; Reduce the negative externalities of natural resource exploitation by strengthening resource governance, promoting sustainable exploitation of renewable resources, reducing corruption and enhancing accountability and transparency ⁹⁷⁹ ; Consider the use of economic, social and environmental accounts by

⁹⁷⁰ African Group proposed a goal "Enhance the Enhance the quality, resilience and protection of the environment and promote sustainable exploitation, use and management of natural resources" which encompass targets on FA14 and FA17; Southern Africa Region proposed a goal "To build resilience in order to withstand the impact of environmental changes" cutting cross FA13, 14 and 15.

⁹⁷¹ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹⁷² Finland

⁹⁷³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹⁷⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁷⁵ NGO, Women and Children & Youth

⁹⁷⁶ NGO, Women and Children & Youth

⁹⁷⁷ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹⁷⁸ Finland

⁹⁷⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

all governments and major companies⁹⁸⁰; By 2020, all governments will have started to apply combinations of financial regulation and other instruments focused on eco-efficiency, sufficiency (capping resources), zero waste, and social innovations, to reduce the resource input in absolute amounts (domestic and external) in all economic activities⁹⁸¹; By 2020, all governments will integrate the principles of sustainable development into all education policies and programmes, including informal and non-formal education to support the active role of citizens in promoting and practicing sustainable consumption patterns⁹⁸²

- Sound management of chemicals and hazardous materials, and phasing out the use of harmful chemicals⁹⁸³; Reducing exposure to harmful substances, including in products, and leaking of toxic substances into the environment⁹⁸⁴; Sound management of chemical and hazardous wastes in the long term⁹⁸⁵; Sustainable management of chemicals and waste⁹⁸⁶; Reducing, recycling and reusing waste⁹⁸⁷; Reduce food loss and waste⁹⁸⁸; Waste prevention and reuse and increasing recycling⁹⁸⁹; Generalize a life-cycle approach, especially through a circular economy and by increasing prevention, re-use, recycling, and energy recovery of waste and significantly reduce landfilling so that the majority of waste globally is managed as a resource⁹⁹⁰; By 2020, binding criteria is set, in order that industrial production and consumption practices, especially in extractive industries, do not cause violence, toxic pollution, displacement, poverty, resource scarcity, gender disparity, or

⁹⁸⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹⁸¹ NGO, Women and Children & Youth

⁹⁸² NGO, Women and Children & Youth

⁹⁸³ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹⁸⁴ Greece

⁹⁸⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹⁸⁶ Finland

⁹⁸⁷ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹⁸⁸ Finland

⁹⁸⁹ Greece

⁹⁹⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

environmental degradation⁹⁹¹ By 2030, expand the scope of legally-binding obligations under national and international law in the field of chemicals management to include all chemicals of concern and have substituted all highly hazardous pesticides with safer alternatives⁹⁹² Preventing, reducing, recycling and reusing waste, in accordance with waste production per capita⁹⁹³

- Promoting the use of best available techniques within all sectors of production, resource efficiency and sustainable product design, taking a life cycle approach⁹⁹⁴; Increase material-, resource- and energy-efficiency⁹⁹⁵; Increase share of renewable energy⁹⁹⁶; Increase the efficiency with which we use our natural resources⁹⁹⁷; Increase natural resource regulatory frameworks which incorporate effective mechanisms for environmental and social sustainability⁹⁹⁸; Highlight the importance of a product life-cycle approach in helping and informing the most effective and efficient use of resources and their improved governance⁹⁹⁹ Significantly improving energy efficiency and materials productivity. The rate of improvement must be proportional to the consumption per capita.¹⁰⁰⁰
- Promoting sustainable management and use of natural resources¹⁰⁰¹; Promoting conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources; ¹⁰⁰²Development of policies

⁹⁹¹ NGO, Women and Children & Youth

⁹⁹² NGO, Women and Children & Youth

⁹⁹³ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁹⁹⁴ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

⁹⁹⁵ Finland

⁹⁹⁶ Finland

⁹⁹⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹⁹⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹⁹⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁰⁰⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁰¹ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

¹⁰⁰² Southern Africa Region

and instruments as business opportunity for stimulating green production and services¹⁰⁰³; Promote sustainable supply chain management¹⁰⁰⁴ Sustainable supply chains, with special attention to global cross-border supply chains of multi-national companies¹⁰⁰⁵

- Addressing environmental impacts from consumption and production¹⁰⁰⁶; Promote awareness among consumers on resource efficiency of products and raw materials used¹⁰⁰⁷ Fostering collaboration with the private sector, especially from the creative economy area, to raise the awareness towards the importance of sustainable life-styles¹⁰⁰⁸
- Enabling consumers through the provision of relevant information, notably on products, standards and labels¹⁰⁰⁹; providing social, economic and environmental sustainability information on products and services to encourage consumers, especially in developed countries, to adopt sustainable life-styles¹⁰¹⁰

¹⁰⁰³ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁰⁰⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁰⁰⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁰⁶ Greece

¹⁰⁰⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁰⁰⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁰⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁰¹⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

- Developed countries take the lead in adopting measures to change unsustainable models of consumption and production¹⁰¹¹; Increase investments and innovation for green inclusive and climate resilient economy¹⁰¹²; Develop carbon sobriety and include sustainability criteria all along the chain of production and consumption; and sustainable supply chains;¹⁰¹³
- Improve the access of developing countries to product and technology markets¹⁰¹⁴
- Implementation of bio or sustainable agriculture¹⁰¹⁵
- Sustainable buildings and construction, with special attention to the retro-fitting of existing buildings in developed countries¹⁰¹⁶
- Increase the rate of resource productivity by [x]%;¹⁰¹⁷ Absolute, not relative, decoupling of 'economic growth' from ecological footprints

Focus area 15. Climate

Climate change poses a grave threat to sustainable development and poverty eradication. Regard must be paid to the principles of the UNFCCC, including that of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and to supporting and urging greater ambition in the ongoing negotiations towards

¹⁰¹¹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁰¹² France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁰¹³ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁰¹⁴ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁰¹⁵ Greece

¹⁰¹⁶ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰¹⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

a strong and effective agreement in 2015. Some areas to be considered include:¹⁰¹⁸

From Focus Area Document:

- a) reaffirming and reinforcing existing international commitments, such as limiting the increase in global average temperature through equitable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;
- b) building resilience and adaptive capacity in all vulnerable countries;
- c) introducing, inter alia, economic incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions in infrastructure and industry;
- d) developing low-carbon, climate-resilient development strategies and plans;
- e) reducing the damage caused by climate-induced and other natural hazards through disaster risk reduction;
- f) improving education and awareness raising on climate change; and
- g) appropriate means of implementation¹⁰¹⁹

Goals and targets suggested by Member States¹⁰²⁰, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2⁰ C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements¹⁰²¹; Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2C above pre-industrial levels¹⁰²²; Keep global average temperatures below 1.5o C above pre-

¹⁰¹⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua propose revision of chapeau : "Climate change poses the gravest threat to sustainable development and poverty eradication. All considerations related to this issue must be crafted in accordance with the agreements under the UNFCCC and its principles and provisions, including equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and support greater ambition in the ongoing negotiations towards a fair, effective and balanced agreement in 2015."

¹⁰¹⁹ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

¹⁰²⁰ Southern Africa Region proposed a goal "To build resilience in order to withstand the impact of environmental changes" cutting cross FA13, 14 and 15.

¹⁰²¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁰²² France/Germany/Switzerland

industrial levels¹⁰²³ By 2020, global carbon emissions have peaked and by 2030, the atmospheric contents of carbon have stabilized to an acceptable level¹⁰²⁴; Integrate climate adaptation and emissions reductions into development plans and poverty reduction strategies¹⁰²⁵; Address loss and damage experienced by developing countries disproportionately impacted by global greenhouse gas emissions, with appropriate international support¹⁰²⁶; By 2030, carbon intensity from global energy consumption is reduced by 20%¹⁰²⁷; Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions peak before 2020 and then rapidly decline to achieve zero carbon emission around the middle of the century through gender-responsive, socially just and environmentally sound national actions¹⁰²⁸; Urgently phase out economic activities incompatible with planetary boundaries and ensure there is adequate redress of damage based on the 'polluter pays' principle¹⁰²⁹;

- Combating climate change and promoting adaptation to its adverse effects through the implementation of policies and measures at national, regional and international levels consistent with existing and future commitments under the UNFCCC¹⁰³⁰
- Reduce poor people's vulnerability and strengthen their resilience to climate change, environmental hazards and natural disasters¹⁰³¹; Increase capacities for and access to disaster risk management in order to reduce the social and economic impacts of natural hazards and increase the

¹⁰²³ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰²⁴ Pakistan

¹⁰²⁵ Sweden

¹⁰²⁶ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹⁰²⁷ Pakistan

¹⁰²⁸ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹⁰²⁹ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹⁰³⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰³¹ Sweden

resilience of societies at risk¹⁰³²; All countries have the means and strategies in place to build their adaptive capacity and resilience, especially of poor and marginalized groups¹⁰³³ Establish and strengthen early warning information systems¹⁰³⁴ Strengthening disaster management and mitigation capacity¹⁰³⁵

- Reversing the loss of forest cover through sustainable forest management; developing climate-resilient land management, including the adaptation of agricultural systems to the impacts of climate change; reducing ocean acidification as well as preserving and developing soil capacity for carbon storage¹⁰³⁶; All countries have developed low-carbon, climate-resilient and gender-responsive sustainable development strategies and plans¹⁰³⁷; All countries have reduced the damage caused by natural and climate-related natural disasters and slow-onset climate events by engaging marginalized and affected communities in all stages of policy development and project planning to ensure that differentiated needs are taken into account and that solutions are sustainable¹⁰³⁸;
- All countries have developed comprehensive, ecosystem-based climate change education and awareness-raising on mitigation, adaptation, resilience and disaster response strategies¹⁰³⁹ Improving education and awareness raising on climate change and preparedness to its adverse effects¹⁰⁴⁰

¹⁰³² France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁰³³ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹⁰³⁴ Southern Africa Region

¹⁰³⁵ Southern Africa Region

¹⁰³⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁰³⁷ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹⁰³⁸ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹⁰³⁹ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹⁰⁴⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

- Ensure the long-term survival of all SIDS confronting the adverse effects of human induced climate change¹⁰⁴¹; Provide enhanced financial support to LDCs, including through green climate fund and LDCs fund¹⁰⁴²; Make specific provisions on access to technologies for building resilience and adaptive capacity¹⁰⁴³; Significantly increase the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and activities in LDCs¹⁰⁴⁴
- Ensure full actualization and disbursement of adequate, appropriate and new climate finance through effective means of implementation, ensuring gender-sensitive social and environmental safeguards¹⁰⁴⁵ By 2030, ensuring 50% of international climate finance resources are allocated to adaptation actions¹⁰⁴⁶ By 2020, the goal for meeting mobilization of US \$ 100 Billion is met¹⁰⁴⁷
- Introducing, inter alia, economic incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions in infrastructure and industry, especially in developed countries¹⁰⁴⁸
- Recognizes traditional knowledge, strategies for resilience, and meaningful participation of impacted communities and peoples within the development of national and international policies, standards and measures pertaining to climate change prevention, adaptation and mitigation.¹⁰⁴⁹

¹⁰⁴¹ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹⁰⁴² Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁴³ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁴⁴ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁴⁵ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹⁰⁴⁶ Pakistan

¹⁰⁴⁷ Pakistan

¹⁰⁴⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁴⁹ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

Focus area 16. Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas

The conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas ensures the provision of economic and social benefits and ecosystem services to humankind. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) reducing marine pollution and debris including from land-based activities;
- b) halting destruction of marine habitat including ocean acidification;
- c) promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources;
- d) regulating harvesting of straddling fish stocks;
- e) addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and destructive fishing practices;
- f) encouraging sustainable small-scale fisheries;
- g) eliminating harmful subsidies that promote fishing overcapacity;
- h) ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas;
- i) establishing Marine Protected Areas;
- j) protecting marine resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction;
- k) sustainable management of tourism; and
- l) appropriate means of implementation¹⁰⁵⁰

Goals and targets suggested by Member States¹⁰⁵¹, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Address marine pollution, destruction of marine habitat and ocean acidification¹⁰⁵²; Combating pollution and litter and establishment of marine protected areas, including in areas

¹⁰⁵⁰ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

¹⁰⁵¹ African Group proposed a goal "Combat desertification, land degradation and drought and promote sustainable management of land and oceanic spaces" which cuts across FA16 and FA17. Southern Africa Region proposed to link it to Cluster 5 (FA13, 14, 15).

¹⁰⁵² Bangladesh

beyond national jurisdiction¹⁰⁵³; Reduce the incidence and impacts of marine pollution from marine and land-based sources by x%¹⁰⁵⁴; Ensure that coastal and island communities have adequate resources and management capacity in place for effective adaptation to the impacts of ocean warming and ocean acidification, including climate change-induced displacement of coastal and island peoples¹⁰⁵⁵; Reduce marine pollution and debris, including from land-based activities¹⁰⁵⁶; Address ocean acidification¹⁰⁵⁷; Protecting the coastal degradation including salinization¹⁰⁵⁸; Reduce the incidence and impact of pollution on marine ecosystems¹⁰⁵⁹; Protecting vulnerable marine areas and restoring damaged habitats¹⁰⁶⁰; Reducing land-based pollution, including plastic debris¹⁰⁶¹; Reducing biodiversity loss and establishing and implementing integrated oceans use plans to prevent conflict¹⁰⁶² All types of maritime uses are effectively managed and controlled and all types of marine environmental impacts, (including the effects of climate change and the different types of land-based pollution) are assessed, understood, and mitigated¹⁰⁶³;

- Marine ecosystems are restored and safeguarded, marine biodiversity is effectively protected and fish stocks, are rebuilt and maintained at healthy and productive levels¹⁰⁶⁴; Enhance the protection of oceans and seas and marine resources¹⁰⁶⁵; Coastal and marine areas critical to food

¹⁰⁵³ Greece

¹⁰⁵⁴ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹⁰⁵⁵ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹⁰⁵⁶ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁰⁵⁷ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁰⁵⁸ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁵⁹ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁰⁶⁰ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁰⁶¹ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁰⁶² Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁰⁶³ AOSIS

¹⁰⁶⁴ AOSIS

¹⁰⁶⁵ Southern Africa Region

security and livelihoods are protected and restored through area-based conservation measures, including effective and equitably managed systems of marine protected areas (MPAs), consistent with international law¹⁰⁶⁶; Oceans and seas are sustainably managed through the implementation of the ecosystem-based approach¹⁰⁶⁷; Striving for clean, healthy, productive and resilient marine ecosystems by 2020¹⁰⁶⁸; Maintain the capacity of the oceans as healers of damages already done to the Earth atmosphere¹⁰⁶⁹; Full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas¹⁰⁷⁰; By 2020, establish and effectively manage ecologically representative and well-connected systems of marine protected areas within and beyond national jurisdiction, covering at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas¹⁰⁷¹; Implement relevant conventions and regional protocols on integrated and ecosystem-based ocean and coastal management by x [date]¹⁰⁷²; Develop approaches and mechanisms to ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred¹⁰⁷³; Establish Marine Protected Areas¹⁰⁷⁴; Ensure X% of coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved¹⁰⁷⁵; Protection of marine resources; and establishment of marine protected areas¹⁰⁷⁶; Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas including reducing marine pollution, promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources, achieving sustainable fisheries, ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes

¹⁰⁶⁶ AOSIS

¹⁰⁶⁷ AOSIS

¹⁰⁶⁸ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁰⁶⁹ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁰⁷⁰ Greece

¹⁰⁷¹ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹⁰⁷² PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹⁰⁷³ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹⁰⁷⁴ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁰⁷⁵ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁰⁷⁶ Bangladesh

governing oceans and seas¹⁰⁷⁷ ; Establishing ecologically representative networks of marine protected areas to increase oceans health and resilience¹⁰⁷⁸ Protection of the marine environment from habitat destruction and pollution, including from land-based activities, contributing to healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services¹⁰⁷⁹ ; Establish Marine Protected Areas in accordance with relevant legal instruments and regimes¹⁰⁸⁰ ; Conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond national jurisdiction¹⁰⁸¹ ; full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas¹⁰⁸² ; regulating harvesting of straddling fish stocks, in accordance with relevant legal instruments on the matter¹⁰⁸³ ; Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction¹⁰⁸⁴

- Build human and institutional capacities to conserve, sustainably manage, and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries¹⁰⁸⁵ ; Promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources¹⁰⁸⁶ ; Assuring an appropriately equitable share of fish resources, particularly for those dependent on fishing for food security and subsistence¹⁰⁸⁷ ; Promotion of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, which are necessary for food security and biodiversity¹⁰⁸⁸ ; Restore all overexploited stocks to levels that fall within maximum

¹⁰⁷⁷ Croatia/Bulgaria

¹⁰⁷⁸ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁰⁷⁹ Iceland

¹⁰⁸⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁸¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁸² African Group

¹⁰⁸³ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁸⁴ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹⁰⁸⁵ AOSIS

¹⁰⁸⁶ Bangladesh

¹⁰⁸⁷ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁰⁸⁸ Greece

sustainable economic yield;¹⁰⁸⁹ Increase proportion of fisheries subject to management plans¹⁰⁹⁰ Double every fifth year capacity-building measures in developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of ocean resources¹⁰⁹¹ promoting sustainable use of marine resources, with due regard to the needs of developing countries, including capacity-building and transfer of technology¹⁰⁹²;

- Eliminate fishing subsidies that contribute to overfishing¹⁰⁹³; By [x] date, eliminate harmful fishing subsidies, which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing¹⁰⁹⁴; Eliminate harmful subsidies that promote overfishing and overcapacity¹⁰⁹⁵; By 2020 Eliminate subsidies that promote fishing overcapacity¹⁰⁹⁶;
- Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing¹⁰⁹⁷ Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing¹⁰⁹⁸; Promoting sustainable use of marine fisheries and address all IUU fishing practices¹⁰⁹⁹; By x[date], restore highly migratory and straddling fish stocks to levels that can produce at least maximum sustainable yield¹¹⁰⁰; By [x] date, eliminate illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing including through, inter alia implementing national and regional plans to identify vessels engaged in IUU fishing and deprive offenders of the benefits accruing from IUU¹¹⁰¹; By [x] date, manage by-catch,

¹⁰⁸⁹ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁰⁹⁰ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁰⁹¹ Iceland

¹⁰⁹² Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁹³ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁰⁹⁴ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹⁰⁹⁵ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁰⁹⁶ Iceland

¹⁰⁹⁷ African Group

¹⁰⁹⁸ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁰⁹⁹ Bangladesh

¹¹⁰⁰ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹¹⁰¹ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

discards, and eliminate destructive fishing practices¹¹⁰²; Assess on an [annual] basis the progress and performance of Regional Fishery Management Organizations under their respective treaties and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement¹¹⁰³; Address overfishing and other unsustainable fishing practices¹¹⁰⁴; Increase the capabilities for artisanal fishing¹¹⁰⁵; Combating over-fishing and overcapacity, as well as to restoring fish stocks¹¹⁰⁶; Ensuring that all fish stocks are being fished sustainably and rebuilt to healthy levels¹¹⁰⁷; Eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing¹¹⁰⁸; By 2030 all countries have in place responsible fisheries management system, through implementation of existing international instruments, including the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, that ensures conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources¹¹⁰⁹; By 2020 Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing¹¹¹⁰

- The effects of climate change and ocean acidification to the marine ecosystems are effectively addressed and the rate of investment to strengthen the resilience and security of all countries, particularly of the most vulnerable including SIDS, against the adverse impact of climate change and natural disasters is increased¹¹¹¹; Address the special needs of least developing countries, African countries, and small island developing states in the management of coastal and marine resources and enhance the economic and social benefits derived from these resources¹¹¹²; Improve access and equity to fisheries and

¹¹⁰² PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹¹⁰³ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹¹⁰⁴ US/Canada/Israel

¹¹⁰⁵ Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁰⁶ Greece

¹¹⁰⁷ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹¹⁰⁸ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹¹⁰⁹ Iceland

¹¹¹⁰ Iceland

¹¹¹¹ AOSIS

¹¹¹² PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

markets for subsistence, small scale and artisanal fisheries, women fish workers and indigenous people, particularly in SIDS¹¹¹³; Provide financial and technical support and facilitate technology transfer to LDCs to develop and implement national strategies for sustainable use, preservation and protection of the national environmental resources and the sustainable management of marine biodiversity and ecosystems in line with their broader sustainable development strategies¹¹¹⁴; Support LDCs financially and technologically to effectively use marine resources and to protect marine bio-diversity¹¹¹⁵; Increase the economic returns to LDCs and SIDS from the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources from within their jurisdictions¹¹¹⁶; Increase the number of countries with coastal areas located in areas prone to the occurrence of disasters that have developed and adopted plans for risk management by 2030¹¹¹⁷

- Collecting the scientific data available on marine litter in order to establish reference levels and concrete measures for its reduction by 2020¹¹¹⁸; Enhance technical and scientific collaboration, including building the capacity of nations to sustainably and equitably manage oceans and seas¹¹¹⁹
- Increase the rate of investment in environmentally friendly infrastructure that strengthens the resilience and security of all countries¹¹²⁰

¹¹¹³ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹¹¹⁴ Benin/LDCs

¹¹¹⁵ Benin/LDCs

¹¹¹⁶ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹¹¹⁷ Peru/Mexico

¹¹¹⁸ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹¹¹⁹ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹¹²⁰ AOSIS

- Increase the capacity to achieve sustainable management of tourism activities¹¹²¹ ; Provide support for sustainable tourism activities¹¹²²
- Integrate the principles and strategies of “ocean-based economy” in national economies to help eradicate poverty, move toward a low-carbon economy, enhance social inclusion, improve human welfare, and create job opportunities in coastal and island communities, while maintaining healthy oceans¹¹²³
- Increase by x% by 2030 the economic benefits from sustainable use of living marine resources in particular, in least developing countries, African countries and small island developing states¹¹²⁴

Focus area 17. Ecosystems and biodiversity

Humans are fundamentally dependent on the capacity of ecosystems for life and to provide services for their well-being and societal development. Relevant areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity;
- b) stopping poaching and trafficking of endangered species;
- c) maintaining the genetic diversity of both farmed species and their wild relatives;
- d) ensuring fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources;
- e) promoting sustainable forest management;
- f) slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and conversion of forests to crop lands;

¹¹²¹ Peru/Mexico

¹¹²² PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹¹²³ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹¹²⁴ Iceland

- g) restoring degraded forest ecosystems and increasing area of protected forests;
- h) supporting measures to protect mountain ecosystems;
- i) achieving a land-degradation-neutral world;
- j) ensuring inclusion of indigenous and local communities in decision making and in sharing of benefits derived from conservation and sustainable use of forests and other cultural and natural assets;
- k) promoting and protecting traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples;
- l) developing and using evidence based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and methodology for evaluating progress; and
- m) appropriate means of implementation¹¹²⁵

Goals and targets suggested by Member States¹¹²⁶, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Protection of critical eco-systems¹¹²⁷;; Biodiversity and ecosystem services must be appropriately valued and taken into account¹¹²⁸; Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity¹¹²⁹; Enhance ecological conservation¹¹³⁰; Wealth accounting and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems in relevant national strategies and national accounts¹¹³¹; Integration of sustainable natural resource management, ecosystems, and biodiversity into development planning and decision-making at different levels¹¹³²; ensure effective mechanisms are in place to safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity¹¹³³; Sustainable management of marine

¹¹²⁵ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

¹¹²⁶ African Group proposed a goal "Enhance the Enhance the quality, resilience and protection of the environment and promote sustainable exploitation, use and management of natural resources" which encompass targets on FA14 and FA17. Southern Africa Region proposed to link it to Cluster 5 (FA13, 14, 15).

¹¹²⁷ Bangladesh

¹¹²⁸ Greece

¹¹²⁹ Bangladesh

¹¹³⁰ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹¹³¹ Sweden

¹¹³² US/Canada/Israel

¹¹³³ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

and coastal eco-systems, oceans and fisheries, including reducing marine pollution¹¹³⁴; Promote preservation of ecosystems and conservation of biodiversity¹¹³⁵

- Sustainable management of forests, including through involvement of all relevant stakeholders¹¹³⁶; By 2020, strengthening forest governance frameworks, including encouraging an expansion of the global certified forest area, and collectively aiming at halting the global forest cover loss by 2030¹¹³⁷; Promoting sustainable management and ensuring resilience of mountain ecosystems¹¹³⁸; Restoring degraded forest ecosystems and increasing area of protected forests¹¹³⁹; Increase the best practices in sustainable land management through reforestation and ecological recovery (%)¹¹⁴⁰; Increase the number of countries that have adopted mechanisms for sustainable management of forests by 2030 (%)¹¹⁴¹; Sustainable forest management; reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide, halt the rate of loss of primary forests and increase significantly the areas of protected forests, inter alia through eliminating illegal logging and associated trade;¹¹⁴² Expand forest coverage and harness forest resources¹¹⁴³; By 2030, reduce to zero the annual rate of loss of forests¹¹⁴⁴; Reverse the loss of forest cover through sustainable forest management and improved forest governance¹¹⁴⁵; Increase the best practices in sustainable land management through reforestation and ecological

¹¹³⁴ Sweden

¹¹³⁵ Southern Africa Region

¹¹³⁶ Bangladesh

¹¹³⁷ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹¹³⁸ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹¹³⁹ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹¹⁴⁰ Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁴¹ Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁴² Greece

¹¹⁴³ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹¹⁴⁴ Pakistan

¹¹⁴⁵ US/Canada/Israel

recovery (%) ¹¹⁴⁶ ; Slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and conversion to other land ¹¹⁴⁷ ; Reduce deforestation by X% and increase appropriate reforestation and afforestation ¹¹⁴⁸ ; Sustainable forest management including reducing deforestation, soil erosion and combating desertification ¹¹⁴⁹ promoting sustainable forest management and sustainable use of biodiversity¹¹⁵⁰; improving the livelihoods of people and communities by creating the conditions needed for them to sustainably manage forests¹¹⁵¹; slowing, halting and reversing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion of forests to crop lands ¹¹⁵² incentives for developing countries to advance sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks¹¹⁵³ Promote sustainable forest and land use management ¹¹⁵⁴ Improved management and use of forests and forests resources¹¹⁵⁵

- Sustainable utilization of genetic resources and sharing of benefits ¹¹⁵⁶ ; Improve the protection and conservation of genetic resources derived from the biological diversity through a better and successful implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) ¹¹⁵⁷ maintaining the genetic diversity of both farmed, cultivated species and their wild relatives¹¹⁵⁸

¹¹⁴⁶ Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁴⁷ Sweden

¹¹⁴⁸ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹¹⁴⁹ Croatia and Bulgaria

¹¹⁵⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹¹⁵¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹¹⁵² Brazil/Nicaragua

¹¹⁵³ African Group

¹¹⁵⁴ Southern Africa Region

¹¹⁵⁵ Southern Africa Region

¹¹⁵⁶ Bangladesh

¹¹⁵⁷ Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁵⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

- Promotion and protection of traditional knowledge and practices¹¹⁵⁹; Ensuring inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making processes regarding conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as in sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;¹¹⁶⁰
- Addressing land degradation and soil erosion¹¹⁶¹; Achieving a land-degradation-neutral world and mitigating the effects of desertification and drought¹¹⁶²; Improve the quality of the land, reducing the erosion of the land in (x) tons and combat desertification¹¹⁶³; Improve soil quality, and combat land degradation and desertification¹¹⁶⁴; Land degradation-neutral world by 2030; All countries have in place sustainable land management policies built on ecosystem approach by 2020; All drought prone countries develop and implement drought preparedness policies by 2020; All countries to have in place before 2020 capacity building to restore or rehabilitate degraded land and reverse land degradation¹¹⁶⁵; Zero Net Land Degradation by 2030¹¹⁶⁶; Reduced rate of desertification and land degradation¹¹⁶⁷; Promoting sustainable land use and management¹¹⁶⁸
- By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby

¹¹⁵⁹ Bangladesh

¹¹⁶⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹¹⁶¹ Bangladesh

¹¹⁶² Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹¹⁶³ Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁶⁴ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹¹⁶⁵ Iceland, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Kyrgistan, Mongolia, Namibia, Qatar and Republic of Korea (Group of Friends on Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD))

¹¹⁶⁶ African Group

¹¹⁶⁷ Southern Africa Region

¹¹⁶⁸ Southern Africa Region

contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation; combating desertification.¹¹⁶⁹

- Elimination of the illegal wildlife trade¹¹⁷⁰; Addressing and eradicating wildlife trafficking and poaching¹¹⁷¹; Increase the legal protection of integrated ecosystem, species and genetic diversity in mountains, forests and oceans, taking into account the knowledge, experiences and rights of indigenous peoples¹¹⁷²; Promote legislation to prevent biopiracy¹¹⁷³; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity¹¹⁷⁴; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity¹¹⁷⁵; Stopping poaching and trafficking of protected species¹¹⁷⁶; Develop infrastructure that will enhance wildlife management¹¹⁷⁷
- Increase the number of countries that have implemented comprehensive plans for the protection of ecosystems based on the risk management of disasters by 2030¹¹⁷⁸
- Raise public awareness¹¹⁷⁹; Awareness raising, education for creating a culture of sustainable lifestyles¹¹⁸⁰; Improving education and awareness raising on the values of biodiversity and conservation and sustainable use measures¹¹⁸¹

¹¹⁶⁹ Already agreed Aichi Target 15, proposed to include by the Major Group of NGOs

¹¹⁷⁰ Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁷¹ Greece

¹¹⁷² Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁷³ Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁷⁴ US/Canada/Israel

¹¹⁷⁵ Sweden

¹¹⁷⁶ US/Canada/Israel

¹¹⁷⁷ Southern Africa Region

¹¹⁷⁸ Peru/Mexico

¹¹⁷⁹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹¹⁸⁰ Croatia and Bulgaria

¹¹⁸¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

- By 2020, establish a national standard for natural capital accounting and by 2030 establish a harmonized and global accounting of natural capital¹¹⁸²; increase the proportion of legally certified renewable resource based-commodities in the market¹¹⁸³
- By 2020, integrating sustainable resource use into national development models and accountability mechanisms for the private sector¹¹⁸⁴; integrating biodiversity conservation measures into national and local development strategies, planning processes and poverty reduction strategies¹¹⁸⁵
- Restoring degraded ecosystems, including forests, and increasing areas under protection¹¹⁸⁶
- Promote economic incentives for sustainable management of natural resources, including investments in environmental friendly technology, innovations and elimination of subsidies harmful for the environment and the climate¹¹⁸⁷
- Means of implementation: 1) implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets - from Rio+20 paragraph 198; 2) implementing the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the commitment to substantially increasing resources from all sources in support of biodiversity - from Rio+20 paragraph 200; 3) Supporting and strengthening the implementation of the UNCCD and the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance its implementation (2008-2018), including by mobilizing adequate, predictable and timely financial resources - from Rio+20 paragraph 207; 4) promoting capacity-building, extension training programmes and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management

¹¹⁸² Pakistan

¹¹⁸³ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹¹⁸⁴ Pakistan

¹¹⁸⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹¹⁸⁶ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹¹⁸⁷ Sweden

policies and practices - also from paragraph 207;¹¹⁸⁸ Enhance investment in sustainable management of natural resources¹¹⁸⁹

Focus area 18. Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development

The means of implementation are an integral component in achieving sustainable development, including trade, financing for sustainable development, capacity building, and development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies. In this regard global partnership for development has been emphasized as key to unlocking the full potential of sustainable development initiatives. While developing countries still require external support for their domestic sustainable development programmes, their own domestic actions are equally crucial. Special consideration should be given to the needs of countries in special situations, African countries, LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS as well as specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. International development cooperation through a strengthened global partnership for sustainable development is critical. Some areas that could be considered include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) further progress on development-supportive trade reforms within an open, rules-based multilateral trading system;
- b) recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable;
- c) enhancing accountability in development cooperation based on agreed principles;
- d) mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple sources such as remittances, foreign direct investment, institutional and other long-term investors and innovative financing;
- e) reducing the transaction costs of remittances;
- f) enhancing scientific and technological cooperation involving developing countries and technology transfer to developing countries;
- g) strengthening capacity building efforts for developing countries and knowledge sharing and technical cooperation among all countries through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation;

¹¹⁸⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹¹⁸⁹ Southern Africa Region

- h) strengthening capacities for tax-collection, reducing tax evasion;
- i) strengthening systems of domestic savings;
- j) reducing illicit financial flows;
- k) improving efficiency of public spending, reducing corruption;
- l) strengthening capacities for disaggregated and expanded data collection for measuring progress; and
- m) regular monitoring and reporting of progress with means of implementation and aid efficiency, in conjunction with SDG progress reporting.

To provide impetus to Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and broader stakeholder engagement in sustainable development, some areas that could be considered include:

- a) greater involvement of public and private sector business and industry, including financial institutions;
- b) strengthening commitment and involvement of multilateral financial development institutions;
- c) enhanced involvement of philanthropic organizations;
- d) creating inclusive initiatives and partnerships in support of all areas;
- e) such initiatives and partnerships to develop resource mobilization strategies;
- f) system of regular monitoring, reporting on achievements of initiatives and partnerships; and
- g) close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and intergovernmental efforts in support of sustainable development.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

On ODA:

- Ensure the fulfilment of ODA commitments of 0.15-0.20 per cent of the GNI of the development partners to the LDCs by 2020; and the alignment of aid with LDCs national priorities forthwith¹¹⁹⁰; Donor countries should review their ODA commitments in 2015 and commit to allocate at least 50% of ODA to LDCs¹¹⁹¹; Fulfilling commitments on official

¹¹⁹⁰ Benin/LDCs

¹¹⁹¹ Benin/LDCs

development assistance to developing countries, including SIDS¹¹⁹²; Directing financial flows, including ODA to those countries (including Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States and Landlocked Developing Countries) and sectors where the need is greatest¹¹⁹³; A recommitment from the developed countries to meet quantity and quality of ODA targets, with a marked proportion for gender equality¹¹⁹⁴; Increase the allocation of ODA to LDCs' priorities with particular focus on productive capacity development (IPoA)¹¹⁹⁵ Commitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable, and ensure the provision of adequate financial resources for sustainable development in developing countries to enable them to achieve SDGs, including the fulfillment of the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance (ODA)¹¹⁹⁶; make development assistance more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term¹¹⁹⁷ By 2020, fulfil all commitments related to ODA to developing states.¹¹⁹⁸ Make development assistance more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term¹¹⁹⁹; By 2020, eliminate all barriers to remittance flows to developing countries¹²⁰⁰; By 2020, return all illicit financial resources to countries of origin¹²⁰¹; Intensify development financing according to Monterrey Consensus. ODA still represents the main source of international financing for many developing countries. Developed countries should

¹¹⁹² AOSIS

¹¹⁹³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹¹⁹⁴ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹¹⁹⁵ Benin/LDCs

¹¹⁹⁶ Egypt

¹¹⁹⁷ Egypt

¹¹⁹⁸ African Group

¹¹⁹⁹ African Group

¹²⁰⁰ African Group

¹²⁰¹ African Group

continue to provide ODA to developing countries. International financial institutions should mobilize and coordinate all possible resources for development ¹²⁰² ; Increase financing and ODA ¹²⁰³ ; Recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable ¹²⁰⁴ ; Strengthening commitment and involvement of multilateral financial development institutions with attention paid to concessionary financing for development ¹²⁰⁵ ; Improving efficiency and increasing flexibility of international community and financial institutions in the extension of grants and concessionary debt financing for sustainable development for countries in special situation, especially SIDS ¹²⁰⁶ ; Enhance access to concessionary sources of financing ¹²⁰⁷ ; Cumbersome application procedures to access finance for development in bilateral and multilateral as well as domestic financing sources need to be overhauled and simplified ¹²⁰⁸ ; Intensify development financing according to Monterrey Consensus ¹²⁰⁹ ; Provide enhanced financial and technical support to LDCs (IPoA) ¹²¹⁰ ; ODA, including ways to direct it more strategically to advance key development priorities and to leverage other flows ¹²¹¹ ; Urgent implementation of enhanced ODA by the developed countries ¹²¹² ; A recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets ¹²¹³ ; Principles for effective development cooperation should be applied both to ODA and other sources of finance ¹²¹⁴ ; Countries have a primary responsibility for

¹²⁰² China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²⁰³ LLDCs

¹²⁰⁴ CARICOM

¹²⁰⁵ CARICOM

¹²⁰⁶ AOSIS

¹²⁰⁷ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹²⁰⁸ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹²⁰⁹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²¹⁰ Benin/LDCs

¹²¹¹ US/Canada/Israel

¹²¹² India

¹²¹³ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

¹²¹⁴ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

their own development and the means of implementation will need to be adapted to the specific needs and capacities of each country¹²¹⁵; Address the special needs of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS¹²¹⁶; Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries. Other countries in a position to do so are encouraged to set and achieve voluntary targets¹²¹⁷; Developing countries require continued and strengthened international cooperation in finance including the fulfilment of the commitments related to ODA, debt relief, technology transfer and capacity-building if they are expected to achieve the SDGs¹²¹⁸; Developed countries should honor their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments, provide development assistance, and scale up their support for developing countries¹²¹⁹.

On external debt:

- Address the debt problem of LDCs on a sustainable basis, including through the cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by least developed countries to creditors, both public and private¹²²⁰; Ensure long-term debt sustainability and address issues of sovereign debt¹²²¹; Ensure developing countries achieve debt sustainability through debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring¹²²² Cancel external debt of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) to reduce debt distress¹²²³; Ensure developing countries achieve debt sustainability through debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring¹²²⁴;

¹²¹⁵ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

¹²¹⁶ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

¹²¹⁷ Bhutan/Thailand/VietNam

¹²¹⁸ G77 and China

¹²¹⁹ G77 and China

¹²²⁰ Benin/LDCs

¹²²¹ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹²²² Egypt

¹²²³ African Group

¹²²⁴ African Group

Enhance debt sustainability¹²²⁵ ; Effective assistance to developing countries in the area of debt relief¹²²⁶;

On New and additional financing

- Adopt, expand and implement dedicated investment promotion regimes for LDCs¹²²⁷; Encouraging responsible, stable, long-term private foreign investment and inclusive finance,¹²²⁸ Explore new, additional, long-term innovative sources of finance and strengthen and scale up existing ones; and earmark at least 50 per cent of such financing for LDCs.¹²²⁹ Improve resource mobilization for financing development, provide timely financial and technical support and establish new innovative finance mechanism and scale up existing ones¹²³⁰ Establishment and implementation of financial mechanism at all levels to facilitate financing capital formation for sustainable development programs¹²³¹; Provisioning of predictable additional financial resources for sustainable development¹²³²; Supporting developing countries create an enabling environment to attract and effectively utilise development finance¹²³³; Mobilising all financial flows, including innovative sources of finance for sustainable development¹²³⁴; Facilitate sufficient, additional and predictable financial resources to developing countries, especially SIDS to build their resilience capacities and capabilities including in climate change mitigation and adaption projects¹²³⁵; Steady and predictable access to adequate financing and technology

¹²²⁵ Southern Africa Region

¹²²⁶ CARICOM

¹²²⁷ Benin/LDCs

¹²²⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²²⁹ Benin/LDCs

¹²³⁰ Southern Africa Region

¹²³¹ AOSIS

¹²³² AOSIS

¹²³³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²³⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²³⁵ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

from all sources¹²³⁶; Increased FDI¹²³⁷; Private investment, reducing the cost of remittances and curbing illicit flows¹²³⁸; t facilitating the substantial mobilization of additional financial resources - private and public, domestic and international¹²³⁹; reiterates that it is important the SDGs reflect the different national realities, capacities and development priorities of all members of the United Nations, that they are additional resources that do not subtract from existing development financing flows, and that they do not place additional restrictions or burdens on the national priorities and development plans of developing countries, in this regard once again we recall the developed countries to honor their international commitment on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities¹²⁴⁰

- Reducing the transaction costs of remittances¹²⁴¹; Reduce all costs within migration process, including the transaction cost within global remittance flows; and foster the developmental impacts of migration¹²⁴²; Ensure enabling environment to make migration beneficial for all countries and thus resist the imposition of restrictive measures on labor migration in order to maximize the benefits of international migration; and also deepen short-term, circular migration, particularly for migrant workers from LDCs¹²⁴³; Ensuring safe and regular migration while facilitating migrants' contribution to development by reducing the costs of remittances and mitigating brain drain; and making effective use of all potentials of migration for the countries of origin;¹²⁴⁴ Eliminate all

¹²³⁶ Benin/LDCs

¹²³⁷ LLDCs

¹²³⁸ US/Canada/Israel

¹²³⁹ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

¹²⁴⁰ G77 and China

¹²⁴¹ CARICOM

¹²⁴² Benin/LDCs

¹²⁴³ Benin/LDCs

¹²⁴⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

barriers to remittance flows to developing countries ¹²⁴⁵ ; reduce transaction costs of remittances and facilitate working conditions for migrants, e.g. through measures to enhance the portability of skills and earned social security benefits and to combat discrimination.¹²⁴⁶; Tackling illicit financial flows, tax evasion and corruption¹²⁴⁷

On domestic resource mobilization:

- Enhance support for domestic resource mobilization of LDCs through comprehensive measures and cooperation including through investment in productive sectors in order to significantly increase the domestic resources to GDP ratio¹²⁴⁸ ; Support to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery and money laundering, the illegal transfer of funds and other illicit activities by both public and private entities¹²⁴⁹ ; Strengthening support to developing countries, especially SIDS, in their efforts to develop and implement national development strategies and programs ¹²⁵⁰ ; Curbing illicit financial flows and eliminating tax havens ¹²⁵¹ ; Ensuring policy coherence for sustainable development; ¹²⁵² Strengthening domestic resource mobilization; including by: improving tax collection and the efficiency of public spending; reducing illicit flows and tax evasion and avoidance and improving stolen asset recovery; taking measures to promote debt sustainability; improving transparency of governments and companies, and securing revenue from natural resources; combatting corruption and strengthening anti-money laundering; and strengthening

¹²⁴⁵ Egypt

¹²⁴⁶ Sweden

¹²⁴⁷ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

¹²⁴⁸ Benin/LDCs

¹²⁴⁹ Benin/LDCs

¹²⁵⁰ AOSIS

¹²⁵¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²⁵² France/Germany/Switzerland

systems to harness domestic savings for investment¹²⁵³; Mobilizing domestic resources including for infrastructure investment¹²⁵⁴; Pursue responsible macroeconomic policies and reform measures, strengthening policy coordination and international cooperation, to ensure the stability of the global financial system and avoid negative spillover effects on developing countries¹²⁵⁵; Domestic resource mobilization, including issues of capacity for tax collection and broadening the tax base and boosting savings;¹²⁵⁶ Reinforce domestic resource mobilization¹²⁵⁷

On technology transfer & capacity building

- Encourage transfer of appropriate technologies to needy countries¹²⁵⁸; Establishment and implementation of regional technology transfer facilities to provide, inter alia, sound and appropriate technologies to developing countries, in particular countries in special situation especially SIDS, to support sustainable development programs¹²⁵⁹; Facilitating informed policy decision-making on sustainable development with a science-policy interface¹²⁶⁰; Establishment and implementation of national and regional information and communication technology platforms and information dissemination hubs in LDCs and SIDS to facilitate information exchange¹²⁶¹; Scaling up investment in vocational, entrepreneurial, and technical skills training to build human capacity for sustainable development in developing countries, especially SIDS¹²⁶²; Promoting collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation, knowledge sharing, capacity building and

¹²⁵³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²⁵⁴ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹²⁵⁵ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²⁵⁶ US/Canada/Israel

¹²⁵⁷ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

¹²⁵⁸ Southern Africa Region

¹²⁵⁹ AOSIS

¹²⁶⁰ AOSIS

¹²⁶¹ AOSIS

¹²⁶² AOSIS

development data¹²⁶³; Establish and improve mechanisms for technology transfer¹²⁶⁴; Help promote increased regional and international cooperation for science and technology and solution-oriented research¹²⁶⁵; Greater connectivity, including through mobile broadband and expanded access to scientific knowledge and data, which can foster knowledge-sharing and innovation across issues, regions, and platforms¹²⁶⁶; Ensuring access to science, technology, innovation and ensuring access to sustainable development data¹²⁶⁷; Fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs¹²⁶⁸; Develop alternate measurements beyond GDP and GNI that accounts for special circumstances and vulnerabilities for accessing finance for development¹²⁶⁹; Ensure equitable access of developing countries to environmentally sound technologies with necessary lifting of intellectual property barriers¹²⁷⁰; Support the development of science and technology to increase agricultural production and productivity (IPoA)¹²⁷¹; Transfer environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and establish the Global UN technology facilitation mechanism, as mandated by Rio+20¹²⁷²; continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building¹²⁷³; Increase and support Developing countries use of TRIPS flexibilities¹²⁷⁴ Reforming the international intellectual property regime with a view to facilitating technological catch-up and improving health and education standards and food security

¹²⁶³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²⁶⁴ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²⁶⁵ US/Canada/Israel

¹²⁶⁶ US/Canada/Israel

¹²⁶⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²⁶⁸ Benin/LDCs

¹²⁶⁹ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹²⁷⁰ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹²⁷¹ Benin/LDCs

¹²⁷² Egypt

¹²⁷³ Egypt

¹²⁷⁴ Egypt

in developing countries.¹²⁷⁵ Transfer environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and establish Global UN technology facilitation mechanism, as mandated by Rio+20¹²⁷⁶; continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building¹²⁷⁷; In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries¹²⁷⁸ Increase and support Developing countries use of TRIPS flexibilities¹²⁷⁹; Reforming the international intellectual property regime with a view to facilitating technological catch-up and improving health and education standards and food security in developing countries¹²⁸⁰. Establish and improve mechanisms for technology transfer. It is imperative to promote and support the R&D, dissemination and transfer of technologies that meet the actual needs of developing countries¹²⁸¹. Enhance human resources development and institutional capacity building through training, experience sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance.¹²⁸² Increase technical assistance and capacity building support¹²⁸³; Increase adaptive technology transfer mechanism¹²⁸⁴; Building productive capacity, access to credit, access to and the application of job-rich technologies and providing training and skills including vocational training¹²⁸⁵; Providing financial and technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity of developing countries, especially SIDS, in sustainable development planning, macroeconomic policy, management, international trade, development financing, and data

¹²⁷⁵ Egypt

¹²⁷⁶ African Group

¹²⁷⁷ African Group

¹²⁷⁸ African Group

¹²⁷⁹ African Group

¹²⁸⁰ African Group

¹²⁸¹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²⁸² China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²⁸³ LLDCs

¹²⁸⁴ LLDCs

¹²⁸⁵ Benin/LDCs

collection and analysis ¹²⁸⁶ ; Enhance human resources development and institutional capacity building through training, experience sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance ¹²⁸⁷ Provide adequate financial and technical assistance through aid-for-trade mechanisms to build capacity in developing countries especially SIDS to assist them effectively participate in the multilateral trading system, including trade policy formulation and implementation ¹²⁸⁸ ; institutional environments that can attract and make best use of productive capital; ¹²⁸⁹ investment climates that are stable and predictable; ¹²⁹⁰ property rights that are clear and contracts that are enforceable; ¹²⁹¹ and policy environments that encourage businesses and help them operate with confidence, including the small and medium-sized enterprises that generate so many jobs globally ¹²⁹² ; promote increased regional and international cooperation for science and technology and solution-oriented research; greater connectivity, including through mobile broadband and expanded access to scientific knowledge and data, which can foster knowledge-sharing and innovation across issues, regions, and platforms ¹²⁹³ ; Technology transfer and capacity building ¹²⁹⁴ ; Capacity building and reform of the IPR regime to make it consistent with the SDGs ¹²⁹⁵ ; Affordable access to environmentally-friendly technology for developing countries and in this regard the early operationalization of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism under the UN ¹²⁹⁶ ; Diffusion of

¹²⁸⁶ AOSIS

¹²⁸⁷ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²⁸⁸ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹²⁸⁹ US/Canada/Israel

¹²⁹⁰ US/Canada/Israel

¹²⁹¹ US/Canada/Israel

¹²⁹² US/Canada/Israel

¹²⁹³ US/Canada/Israel

¹²⁹⁴ Sweden

¹²⁹⁵ India

¹²⁹⁶ India

technological solutions in developing countries ¹²⁹⁷ ; In cooperation with the private sector, make available to developing countries benefits of technology transfer and new technologies, especially environmentally-friendly technologies and ICT ¹²⁹⁸ ; Build science and technology capacity for developing countries, by e.g. increasing the provision of education and training opportunities and support for research and development activities in developing countries ¹²⁹⁹ ; Strengthen cooperation between member states and UN agencies at every levels, particularly regional and national levels to ensure effective technical assistance and capacity building in SDGs ¹³⁰⁰ ; mechanisms for technology transfer need to be established and improved. It is imperative to promote and support the R&D, dissemination and transfer of technologies that meet the actual needs of developing countries. Human resources development and institutional capacity building need to be enhanced through training, experience sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance. These means of implementation must be supported by actions from developed countries at the international level, such as time-bound financing targets; associated trade and economic policies; technology transfer and other resources to assist and enable developing countries efforts ¹³⁰¹

- Developing and using evidence-based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and impartial, internationally established methods for evaluating progress; ¹³⁰² ; the need for assistance to these countries in monitoring the implementation of goals and target ¹³⁰³ ; Data collection, disaggregation, and analysis ¹³⁰⁴ ; Strengthen capacities to generate data and statistics, with a particular emphasis on

¹²⁹⁷ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

¹²⁹⁸ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

¹²⁹⁹ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

¹³⁰⁰ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

¹³⁰¹ G77 and China

¹³⁰² Brazil/Nicaragua (proposed to move from FA1)

¹³⁰³ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹³⁰⁴ US/Canada/Israel

gender disaggregated statistics, relevant for all SDGs¹³⁰⁵ ;
Data revolution and the need for disaggregated data¹³⁰⁶ ;
Policy and progress should be informed and measured by
evidence based data¹³⁰⁷ ;

On international enabling environment:

- Increasing representation of developing countries, particularly countries in special situation, including SIDS, in decision-making at the international financial system and UN development system¹³⁰⁸ ; Improve fair, just, inclusive and orderly international financial system, aiming to increase representation and voice of developing countries, implement IMF 2010 quota and governance reform agreement¹³⁰⁹ ; Improve financial regulation system, strengthening regulation of cross border capital flow and commodities price volatility¹³¹⁰ ; Conclude the Doha Round¹³¹¹ ; Enhancing the voice and participation of LDCs in the global decision making process¹³¹² ; Ensuring a regulated, stable and efficient global financial system¹³¹³ ; Guaranteeing the rule of law and transparent, effective and accountable institutions¹³¹⁴ ; Enhancing development effectiveness based on agreed principles¹³¹⁵ ; Broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm setting, and the reform of the governance of those institutions in order to deliver

¹³⁰⁵ Sweden

¹³⁰⁶ India

¹³⁰⁷ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

¹³⁰⁸ AOSIS

¹³⁰⁹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹³¹⁰ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹³¹¹ Paraguay

¹³¹² Benin/LDCs

¹³¹³ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹³¹⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹³¹⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK

more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions ¹³¹⁶ ; Concluding reforms for increasing effective participation of developing countries in international financial institutions, including the implementation of the quota and governance reforms of the International Monetary Fund ¹³¹⁷ ; Strengthen regulation of financial markets and institutions to ensure global financial stability ¹³¹⁸ ; Control and regulate speculation in the commodities markets, including through ensuring favourable terms for commodity-dependent Domestic Companies in contracts with Trans-National Companies to enable them to add more value to commodities and obtain more revenues from commodity-related activities ¹³¹⁹ ; Reforming the international monetary system to support sustainable development and addressing the shortcomings in the exchange rate and the international reserves systems ¹³²⁰ ; Increasing policy coherence for sustainable development ¹³²¹ ; Domestic and international enabling environment for a more effective engagement of the private sector; Corporate Social Responsibility ¹³²² ; By 2020, reform all international institutions to make them more democratic and increase representation of developing countries in their decision making structures ¹³²³ ; Broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm setting, and the reform of the governance of those institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions ¹³²⁴ ; Strengthen regulation of financial markets and institutions to ensure global financial stability ¹³²⁵ ; Control and regulate speculation in the commodities

¹³¹⁶ Egypt

¹³¹⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹³¹⁸ Egypt

¹³¹⁹ Egypt

¹³²⁰ Egypt

¹³²¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³²² Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹³²³ African Group

¹³²⁴ African Group

¹³²⁵ African Group

markets, including through ensuring favourable terms for commodity-dependent Domestic Companies in contracts with Trans-National Companies to enable them to add more value to commodities and obtain more revenues from commodity-related activities¹³²⁶; Reforming the international monetary system to support sustainable development and addressing the shortcomings in the exchange rate and the international reserves systems¹³²⁷; By 2020, strengthen capacities of national institutions to enable them respond to the needs of Member States¹³²⁸; Eliminate all conditionalities for lending and access to other forms of support to developing states¹³²⁹; Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions are both enabling conditions of sustainable development and a result of achieving sustainable development.¹³³⁰; Cut Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) by 50% by 2020, halt flows by 2025, and repatriate them to their countries of origin by 2030¹³³¹; Improve fair, just, inclusive and orderly international financial system, aiming to increase representation and voice of developing countries, implement IMF 2010 quota and governance reform agreement¹³³²; Improve financial regulation system, strengthening regulation of cross border capital flow and commodities price volatility¹³³³; Countries especially developed countries should pursue responsible macroeconomic policies and reform measures, strengthening policy coordination and international cooperation, to ensure the stability of the global financial system and avoid negative spillover effects on developing countries¹³³⁴; Enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, including SIDS in international financial institutions (IFIs)¹³³⁵;

¹³²⁶ African Group

¹³²⁷ African Group

¹³²⁸ African Group

¹³²⁹ African Group

¹³³⁰ Egypt

¹³³¹ Egypt

¹³³² China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹³³³ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹³³⁴ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹³³⁵ CARICOM

Reforms in global economic governance including the maintenance of global financial stability¹³³⁶; Better regulation of international financial system¹³³⁷; Reform of global economic governance to give developing countries real voice and participation¹³³⁸; In fulfilling their SDGs, developing countries should be supported by an enabling international environment, which includes a supportive and just economic and financial international system where the rules are fair and pro-development, as well as a genuine global partnership to enable developing countries to achieve the SDGs¹³³⁹; Recognize the urgent need to enhance coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems¹³⁴⁰; Underline the importance of improving global economic governance and strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development¹³⁴¹; A genuine departure from the market-based policies of development fashioned on the so-called 'Washington Consensus' to a new set of open macroeconomic policies that avoid the contractionary and unequal impact of the liberal approach is needed, in order to maintaining reasonably stable macroeconomic environment, pursuing explicitly long-term growth and employment and lowering income inequality.¹³⁴²

On trade:

- Double the share of least developed countries' exports in global exports by 2020, including by broadening least developed countries' export base and increase further by three times by 2030¹³⁴³; Further enhance market access for all LDC products with full realization of duty-free quota-free commitments on a lasting basis for all LDCs, with

¹³³⁶ CARICOM

¹³³⁷ India

¹³³⁸ India

¹³³⁹ G77 and China

¹³⁴⁰ G77 and China

¹³⁴¹ G77 and China

¹³⁴² G77 and China

¹³⁴³ Benin/LDCs

simplified rules of origin and dismantling all non-tariff and para-tariff barriers ¹³⁴⁴ ; Increase trade-related capacity-building assistance, by providing at least 50 per cent of the total Aid for Trade disbursement to LDCs, and significantly enhancing resource allocation for the 'Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for trade related technical assistance to LDCs' ¹³⁴⁵; Promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs on a preferential basis ¹³⁴⁶ ; Strengthening inclusive and equitable trading system at all levels ¹³⁴⁷ ; Promoting an open, rules-based and development friendly multilateral trade system, while implementing the WTO 2013 Bali meeting, reducing trade distortions and increasing LDC's share in global trade ¹³⁴⁸ ; Enhance open, rule-based, non-discriminatory, pro-development multilateral trade system and implement agreements reached at WTO Bali meeting ¹³⁴⁹ ; Supporting an open, fair, rules-based and pro-development trading system, including: swift implementation of the outcomes from the WTO Bali agreement, and making progress on future pro-development multilateral trade issues; integrating the poorest developing countries further into the global trading system, and increasing LDC's share of global trade; reducing trade distortions and trade costs globally; and enhancing Aid for Trade initiatives ¹³⁵⁰ ; Development in various trade and economic agreements special and differential treatment for small vulnerable economies at the WTO and trade preferences for countries in special situations, including SIDS ¹³⁵¹ ; Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory international trade system ¹³⁵² ; Reform

¹³⁴⁴ Benin/LDCs

¹³⁴⁵ Benin/LDCs

¹³⁴⁶ Benin/LDCs

¹³⁴⁷ AOSIS

¹³⁴⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹³⁴⁹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹³⁵⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³⁵¹ PSIDS/Papua New Guinea

¹³⁵² Paraguay

international financial institutions¹³⁵³ ; Elimination of subsidies to the agriculture¹³⁵⁴ ; Recognition and mainstreaming of the principle of special and differential treatment for LLDC's and other countries in special situations in the international trade system¹³⁵⁵ ; Regulate financial institutions and markets to reduce international financial instability and instability of commodity prices¹³⁵⁶ ; Ensure international trade at multilateral, bilateral and other levels is informed by human rights and social justice and is "rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable", to create opportunities for all¹³⁵⁷ ; Ensure that multilateral trade and investment treaties do not allow infringement by corporate actors on human rights and national policy space¹³⁵⁸ ; Include mechanisms that can subject investors and transnational corporations to legally binding norms and standards¹³⁵⁹ ; Improve the climate for trade for developing countries, and ensuring that trade and trade rules work to the benefit of developing countries and to help meet their development objectives¹³⁶⁰ ; Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system¹³⁶¹ ; Ensuring that trade and investment agreements enable the necessary policy space in developing countries that is required for development¹³⁶² Eliminate all trade protectionist measures to increase the volume of exports from developing states and their market access.¹³⁶³ Improve the climate for trade for developing countries, and ensuring that trade and trade rules work to the benefit of developing countries and to

¹³⁵³ Paraguay

¹³⁵⁴ Paraguay

¹³⁵⁵ Paraguay

¹³⁵⁶ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹³⁵⁷ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹³⁵⁸ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹³⁵⁹ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹³⁶⁰ Egypt

¹³⁶¹ Egypt

¹³⁶² Egypt

¹³⁶³ Egypt

help meet their development objectives¹³⁶⁴; Develop an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system¹³⁶⁵; Ensuring that trade and investment agreements enable rather than discourage or detract from policy space in developing countries that is required for their development¹³⁶⁶; By 2020, eliminate all trade protectionist measures to increase the volume of exports from developing states in particular African states -Africa contributes only 3% of global trade¹³⁶⁷; eliminate export subsidies for agricultural products in developed countries¹³⁶⁸; Improve market access and remove prohibitive tariffs that stifle competitive trading¹³⁶⁹; Enhance open, rule-based, non-discriminatory, pro-development multilateral trade system and implement agreements reached at WTO Bali meeting. Developed countries should continue to provide assistance of aid for trade to developing countries.¹³⁷⁰ Increase market access and aid for trade infrastructure¹³⁷¹; Free, open multilateral rules based trade system as a central element for growth and poverty reduction¹³⁷²; enhanced market access for developing countries in particular the LDCs¹³⁷³; development-oriented multilateral trade regime which is consistent with the SDGs¹³⁷⁴; An open, rules-based multilateral trade system benefits all countries with preferential market access for produce and products of LDCs¹³⁷⁵; Develop further an open, rule-based, stable, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system, including reducing substantially

¹³⁶⁴ African Group

¹³⁶⁵ African Group

¹³⁶⁶ African Group

¹³⁶⁷ African Group

¹³⁶⁸ African Group

¹³⁶⁹ Southern Africa Region

¹³⁷⁰ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹³⁷¹ LLDCs

¹³⁷² Sweden

¹³⁷³ India

¹³⁷⁴ India

¹³⁷⁵ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

trade-distorting measures and increasing market access to products from developing countries¹³⁷⁶

On Global Partnership and multi-stakeholder partnerships

- Advanced developing countries would provide enhanced, quantifiable, need-specific support to the LDCs in various areas under a transformative framework¹³⁷⁷; Lending full support to research and development of vaccines and medicines for the common diseases in LDCs.¹³⁷⁸; Providing support for strengthening the LDC efforts to increase the ratio of health professionals to the population¹³⁷⁹; Supporting LDCs to develop their capacity to systematically collect and analyse demographic data to be used, inter alia, for designing appropriate national policies.¹³⁸⁰; Fostering scientific, knowledge-sharing, and technical cooperation, including North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation¹³⁸¹; strengthening the institutional and financial support for South-South cooperation within the UN development system, in particular the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.¹³⁸² Enhancing the global development partnership based on MDG8 in accordance of CBRD for common prosperity and development of all countries. North-South cooperation remains as the core of this partnership and South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are useful supplement to North-South cooperation. Development financing should be enhanced with North-South cooperation serving as the main channel according to Monterrey Consensus. Developed countries should scale up their support especially ODA for developing countries, especially countries in special situations. Developing countries could further enhance South-South cooperation, help each other in the spirit of solidarity,

¹³⁷⁶ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

¹³⁷⁷ Benin/LDCs

¹³⁷⁸ Benin/LDCs

¹³⁷⁹ Benin/LDCs

¹³⁸⁰ Benin/LDCs

¹³⁸¹ AOSIS

¹³⁸² Brazil/Nicaragua

and pursue common development.¹³⁸³ Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)¹³⁸⁴; Global partnership for development should be guided by intergovernmental cooperation. Private sector, philanthropic organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders should be complementary partnerships not a substitute.¹³⁸⁵ Close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and inter-governmental efforts in support of sustainable development¹³⁸⁶; Strengthening support to the development finance needs of countries in special situations, including SIDS, and the improvement of governance at all levels¹³⁸⁷; Supporting broad-based multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with civil society, the private sector and multiple levels of government¹³⁸⁸; Strengthen global partnership and effectively mobilizing the finance, knowledge, skills and capacities through dynamic, practical, multi-stakeholder partnerships that draw in the private sector and civil society¹³⁸⁹; South-South Cooperation must be seen purely as complementary to the North-South aid¹³⁹⁰; North-South cooperation remains as the core of the much needed strengthened Global partnership. South-South cooperation is not a substitute to North-South cooperation.¹³⁹¹

Monitoring and accountability

- Ensuring regular intergovernmental monitoring and oversight on all UN multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships;¹³⁹²

¹³⁸³ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹³⁸⁴ Sweden

¹³⁸⁵ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan, propose to merge bullet points c,d,e,f into narrative para to reflect the complementary nature of other stakeholders in the global partnerships for development.

¹³⁸⁶ CARICOM

¹³⁸⁷ CARICOM

¹³⁸⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³⁸⁹ US/Canada/Israel

¹³⁹⁰ India

¹³⁹¹ G77 and China

¹³⁹² Brazil/Nicaragua

ensuring transparency, accountability and reporting on all UN multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships;¹³⁹³ Strengthened South-South cooperation, that is complementary to North-South cooperation¹³⁹⁴ Developing and implementing comprehensive strategic control mechanism for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on progress of SDG implementation at all levels¹³⁹⁵ Track existing international commitments, identify gaps and obstacles at all levels in the fulfilment of official development assistance, market access (trade), debt sustainability, access to environmentally sound technologies and medicines.¹³⁹⁶ Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems¹³⁹⁷ Enhancing accountability in development cooperation based on agreed principles¹³⁹⁸; Establishing a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Global Partnership Goal and Targets in accordance with the post-2015 development agenda¹³⁹⁹; Transparency and accountability in implementing the SDGs and the post 2015 agenda¹⁴⁰⁰

Focus area 19. Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions

Creating peaceful, non-violent and inclusive societies, based on respect for all human rights including the right to development, is a cornerstone for sustainable development. Equality within and between countries is a key determinant of peaceful, non-violent and inclusive societies. Some areas that could be considered for strengthening peaceful and non-violent societies include:

From Focus Area Document:

- a) combating organized crime;

¹³⁹³ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹³⁹⁴ LLDCs

¹³⁹⁵ AOSIS

¹³⁹⁶ African Group

¹³⁹⁷ Southern Africa Region

¹³⁹⁸ CARICOM

¹³⁹⁹ Egypt

¹⁴⁰⁰ Sweden

- b) strengthening the rule of law at all levels;
- c) reducing illicit arms transfer and trafficking;
- d) reduction of crime, violence, abuse, exploitation, including against children and women;
- e) promoting information and education on a culture of non-violence;
- f) reducing the number of internally displaced persons and refugees;
- g) strengthening the fight against human trafficking;
- h) improving planned and managed migration policies; and
- i) appropriate means of implementation¹⁴⁰¹.

Governance, rule of law, capable institutions are both outcome and enabler, advancing all three pillars of sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda. Some areas could include:

- a) effective, accountable and transparent institutions;
- b) strengthening the rule of law at all levels;
- c) provision of public services for all;
- d) improvement of transparency in public finances management;
- e) fighting corruption in all its forms;
- f) improved public access to publicly owned information;
- g) inclusive, participatory decision-making;
- h) strengthening local governments;
- i) strengthening of civil society;
- j) freedom of media, association and speech;
- k) curbing illicit financial flows;
- l) provision of legal identity;
- m) provision of property, use and access rights, to all persons;
- n) providing access to independent and responsive justice systems;
- o) developing and using evidence based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and methodology for evaluating progress; and
- p) appropriate means of implementation.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Transparency of public institutions and improved access to the information and data owned by those institutions,

¹⁴⁰¹ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

whether at local, regional or national level¹⁴⁰²; Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data¹⁴⁰³; Promoting information and education on a culture of non-violence¹⁴⁰⁴; By 2020, all stakeholders under a given SDG have access to official data, reports and on progress with ability to comment and challenge¹⁴⁰⁵; Transparent, accountable and effective institutions and public authorities, free from corruption¹⁴⁰⁶; Guarantee by law citizens the right to information about government data, including public profits, expenditures and on the budget¹⁴⁰⁷; Guarantee fundamental rights and liberties, universal access to fair, efficient, accountable and independent justice, security and police systems, freedom of expression and access to information and independent media.¹⁴⁰⁸; Provision of effective, transparent and accountable private and public institutions at all levels, including fair and equitable fiscal systems, fighting bribery and corruption, solving conflicts through dialogue and justice, fair and peaceful means, and guarantying access to public data and to information, especially related to public finance, natural resources management, weather and climate change¹⁴⁰⁹; Enact legislation on the right to Information with all actors cooperating to ensure access to and understanding of basic rights and entitlements, public expenditure and other information necessary to promote sustainable development, including independent community and civil society oversight processes, mechanisms and institutions¹⁴¹⁰; Ensure effective, accountable and transparent institutions¹⁴¹¹ Strengthen the capacity of national and local government institutions to

¹⁴⁰² Latvia

¹⁴⁰³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁴⁰⁴ Finland

¹⁴⁰⁵ Pakistan

¹⁴⁰⁶ Sweden

¹⁴⁰⁷ Sweden

¹⁴⁰⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁴⁰⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁴¹⁰ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴¹¹ Southern Africa Region

guarantee ownership and use of country systems¹⁴¹²; Ensure universal access to public services and detailed accounts of public spending and other publicly owned information¹⁴¹³;

- Professionalism and accountability of the security forces¹⁴¹⁴; Strengthening the capacity and accountability of security institutions¹⁴¹⁵; Provision of quality public services¹⁴¹⁶; Enhance the capacity, professionalism, accountability and legitimacy of the security forces, police and judiciary¹⁴¹⁷; Strengthened capacity and accountability of the security sector and of the trust of citizens in the security sector¹⁴¹⁸; Ensure that all citizens including marginalized people feel safe and have confidence in security provision by x%¹⁴¹⁹; Increase by x% the budgets to address human rights and gender equality issues in national strategic plans¹⁴²⁰; Institutionalise accountability public and private mechanisms that promote respect for human rights and environment by x¹⁴²¹ Strengthen institutional mechanisms for prevention of corruption¹⁴²²
- Inclusive participation in the decision-making processes¹⁴²³; Ensure inclusive public participation in democratic politics and civic engagement¹⁴²⁴; Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable¹⁴²⁵;

¹⁴¹² Timor-Leste

¹⁴¹³ Timor-Leste

¹⁴¹⁴ Portugal

¹⁴¹⁵ Greece

¹⁴¹⁶ Portugal

¹⁴¹⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁴¹⁸ Sweden

¹⁴¹⁹ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴²⁰ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴²¹ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴²² Southern Africa Region

¹⁴²³ Portugal

¹⁴²⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁴²⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK

Effective, accountable and transparent institutions, including in public finances management ¹⁴²⁶ ; Fighting corruption in all its forms ¹⁴²⁷ ; Inclusive, participatory decision-making¹⁴²⁸ ; By 2020, reduce by 50% public perception and cases of corruption in public procurement (baseline 2015) ¹⁴²⁹ ; Ensure public participation in political decision-making ¹⁴³⁰ ; Ensure transparent decision-making and reduce corruption ¹⁴³¹ ; Strengthen the capacity of parliaments and all elected representatives and promoting a diverse and independent media ¹⁴³² Inclusive and participatory decision-making and engagement of civil society and private sector in decision-making processes at local and national level ¹⁴³³ ; Accountability and fight against impunity ¹⁴³⁴ ; Inclusive, participatory decision making at different levels of society, by all women and men ¹⁴³⁵ ; Inclusive and participatory governance processes that increase citizens participation in political processes at all levels, especially the most vulnerable including poor people, women, girls and people with disabilities, enhancing social cohesion and confidence in institutions, while promoting the role of parliaments, civil society, local democracy with efficient and inclusive local authority ¹⁴³⁶ ; Promoting participation of women in decision-making processes, as well as addressing women's justice and security concerns ¹⁴³⁷ ; Independent national human rights institutions ¹⁴³⁸ ; Develop

¹⁴²⁶ Finland

¹⁴²⁷ Finland

¹⁴²⁸ Finland

¹⁴²⁹ Pakistan

¹⁴³⁰ Greece

¹⁴³¹ Greece

¹⁴³² Greece

¹⁴³³ Latvia

¹⁴³⁴ Latvia

¹⁴³⁵ Sweden

¹⁴³⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁴³⁷ Latvia

¹⁴³⁸ Portugal

capacity building programs to empower all people to participate in local, national and global-level dialogues¹⁴³⁹; Enabling greater transparency, accountability and participation of children and young people in decision-making at all levels.¹⁴⁴⁰ Strengthening local participatory governance¹⁴⁴¹; Consultative and participatory mechanisms such as pre-budget consultations to address concerns of socially-excluded, economically-weaker sections with robust follow-up institutional processes for action¹⁴⁴²; Ensure equal opportunities for representation in key public decision-making agencies, disaggregated by gender, social, ethnic or other groupings.¹⁴⁴³ Increase opportunities for people to participate in inclusive political dialogues and engage in decision-making processes disaggregated by gender, social, ethnic or other groupings.¹⁴⁴⁴

- Strengthening local governments and civil society¹⁴⁴⁵; Need to strengthen effective oversight mechanisms and transparent institutions, in order to achieve higher level of institutions' accountability and efficiency, as well as to strengthen the fight against corruption¹⁴⁴⁶; Locally-relevant strategies with follow-up institutional mechanisms to address multiple disadvantages confronting women, children, aged, persons with disability, religious minorities, indigenous castes and tribal communities¹⁴⁴⁷; Institutions and practices to ensure non-divertible budgets that are gender-responsive and sensitive to the disadvantaged¹⁴⁴⁸

¹⁴³⁹ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴⁴⁰ Children & Youth

¹⁴⁴¹ Latvia

¹⁴⁴² Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴⁴³ Timor-Leste

¹⁴⁴⁴ Timor-Leste

¹⁴⁴⁵ Finland

¹⁴⁴⁶ Croatia and Bulgaria

¹⁴⁴⁷ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴⁴⁸ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

- Freedom of speech and association, as well as access to independent information and media, including social media¹⁴⁴⁹; Freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information¹⁴⁵⁰; Freedom of media, association and speech¹⁴⁵¹; The right to association, organisation and freedom of expression by all women and men¹⁴⁵²; Media freedom, including on the internet, and the right for media to scrutinize the activities of the public and the private sector without risk of retaliation¹⁴⁵³; Ensure that people enjoy freedom of speech, association, and peaceful protest and access to independent media and information¹⁴⁵⁴; Mechanisms and infrastructure (ICTs) to ensure independent media, freedom of speech, public right to information covering government and private sector including openness of state-business transactions to public scrutiny such as private sector participation in extractive sector¹⁴⁵⁵ Freedom from violence, real and perceived, is an integrated part of a sustainable development¹⁴⁵⁶;
- Provision of legal identity¹⁴⁵⁷; Free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations¹⁴⁵⁸; Provision of public services for all, including provision of legal identity and access to publicly owned information¹⁴⁵⁹; By 2020, all citizens have proper identity that would enable them to access microfinance or credit with gender disaggregation¹⁴⁶⁰; Strengthen vital statistics including

¹⁴⁴⁹ Latvia

¹⁴⁵⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁴⁵¹ Finland

¹⁴⁵² Sweden

¹⁴⁵³ Sweden

¹⁴⁵⁴ Croatia and Bulgaria

¹⁴⁵⁵ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴⁵⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁴⁵⁷ Portugal

¹⁴⁵⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁴⁵⁹ Finland

¹⁴⁶⁰ Pakistan

birth registration¹⁴⁶¹; Free and universal legal identity, such as birth registration¹⁴⁶²; Free and universal legal identity for all, such as birth registrations¹⁴⁶³; Recognise all minorities by the State as citizens with equal rights¹⁴⁶⁴; Provide free and universal legal identity to all citizens, which is often a pre-requisite to access basic services, social protection measures and engage in employment and business.¹⁴⁶⁵

- Enhance cooperation for the financial and technical support to needy societies.¹⁴⁶⁶ Redesign global governance dispensation to include the right to development.¹⁴⁶⁷ Provide LDC Governments with timely information in a transparent manner on annual commitments and disbursements of their development assistance.¹⁴⁶⁸; Provide continued support for strengthened and effective voice and participation of LDCs in the international decision-and rule-making and standard-and norm setting processes in all areas affecting their development.¹⁴⁶⁹; Support the efforts of LDCs to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery and money laundering, the illegal transfer of funds and other illicit activities by both public and private entities¹⁴⁷⁰;
- Reduction of crime, giving particular attention to the protection of children and women from violence¹⁴⁷¹; Prevention and reduction of violent deaths¹⁴⁷²; Prevention

¹⁴⁶¹ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁴⁶² Sweden

¹⁴⁶³ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁴⁶⁴ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴⁶⁵ Timor-Leste

¹⁴⁶⁶ Southern Africa Region

¹⁴⁶⁷ Southern Africa Region

¹⁴⁶⁸ Benin/LDCs

¹⁴⁶⁹ Benin/LDCs

¹⁴⁷⁰ Benin/LDCs

¹⁴⁷¹ Portugal

¹⁴⁷² Portugal

and elimination of all violence against individuals, especially women and children ¹⁴⁷³ ; Reduction of crime, violence, abuse, exploitation, including against children and women ¹⁴⁷⁴ ; Eliminate all forms of violence against children ¹⁴⁷⁵ ; Reduced violence against civilians during conflict by x% ; Elimination of all forms of violence and exploitation against children, i.a. through legislation against corporal punishment ¹⁴⁷⁶ ; Reducing violent deaths; reducing violence, abuse, exploitation against women, girls and children; Reduce the number of violent deaths per 100,000 and the number of all social groups affected by all forms of violence by x% ¹⁴⁷⁷ ; Bring down sexual violence and harmful practices against girls and boys by x% and establish effective child protection systems; ¹⁴⁷⁸ Elimination of all forms of violence against children including in the household, the school and care settings through prevention and responsive policies. ¹⁴⁷⁹

- Combating international organised crime and illicit trade and trafficking ¹⁴⁸⁰ ; Reducing the incidence of crime and violence in societies ¹⁴⁸¹ ; Reduce levels of violence ¹⁴⁸² ; Reduce organized crime, including illicit flows and trafficking (of people, arms, drugs, finance, wildlife) ¹⁴⁸³ ; Combating organized crime ¹⁴⁸⁴ ; Curbing illicit financial flows ¹⁴⁸⁵ ; Reduced international organized crime including

¹⁴⁷³ Croatia and Bulgaria

¹⁴⁷⁴ Finland

¹⁴⁷⁵ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁴⁷⁶ Sweden

¹⁴⁷⁷ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴⁷⁸ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴⁷⁹ Children & Youth

¹⁴⁸⁰ Greece

¹⁴⁸¹ Greece

¹⁴⁸² Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁴⁸³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁴⁸⁴ Finland

¹⁴⁸⁵ Finland

trafficking and illicit arms transfers¹⁴⁸⁶; Promote global cooperation to address illicit capital flows and eliminate safe heavens¹⁴⁸⁷; Reducing and preventing crime, including organized crime, illicit flows of arms, drugs, natural resources and human trafficking, especially all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse.¹⁴⁸⁸; Reducing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons¹⁴⁸⁹; End impunity for serious international crimes so that all societies can flourish peacefully and develop sustainably through regional and international cooperation¹⁴⁹⁰; reducing organized crime and illicit trafficking in human beings, arms, drugs and other nationally and internationally prohibited goods¹⁴⁹¹; Reduce trade in arms and conflict commodities and drug trafficking by x%¹⁴⁹²; Tackle transnational crime; stop the illicit flow of arms, conflict resources and trafficking¹⁴⁹³; Fight against human trafficking and improve planned and managed migration policies¹⁴⁹⁴; Strengthening the fight against human trafficking¹⁴⁹⁵

- Universal access to independent justice¹⁴⁹⁶; Ensure an independent and effective justice system for all¹⁴⁹⁷; Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights¹⁴⁹⁸; Strengthening

¹⁴⁸⁶ Sweden

¹⁴⁸⁷ Benin/LDCs

¹⁴⁸⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁴⁸⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁴⁹⁰ Palestine

¹⁴⁹¹ Croatia and Bulgaria

¹⁴⁹² Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁴⁹³ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁴⁹⁴ Greece

¹⁴⁹⁵ Finland

¹⁴⁹⁶ Portugal

¹⁴⁹⁷ Greece

¹⁴⁹⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

the rule of law at all levels¹⁴⁹⁹; Providing access to independent and responsive justice systems¹⁵⁰⁰; By 2030, all citizens must have equal access to justice¹⁵⁰¹; By 2020, all countries should create provision of effective public prosecution system to aid vulnerable and poor people's access to justice¹⁵⁰²; By 2030, law and regulations at the national level are enacted to ensure local level governance¹⁵⁰³; By 2030, reduce by 100% average duration of decisions on criminal and civil cases¹⁵⁰⁴; Impartial and equal access to justice for all women and men and legal protection for all, focusing on the poor and their assets¹⁵⁰⁵; Provision of property, use and access rights, to all persons¹⁵⁰⁶ Increase the opportunities for people to participate in formal and non-formal dispute resolution mechanisms disaggregated by gender, social, ethnic or other groupings;¹⁵⁰⁷ Strengthen legal system, consistent with international human rights standards, with quicker delivery of justice, and access to free, quality legal resources for the marginalised and poor¹⁵⁰⁸;

- Reducing the number of internally displaced persons and refugees¹⁵⁰⁹; Improving planned and managed migration policies¹⁵¹⁰; Reduce the number of IDPs and refugees¹⁵¹¹; Strengthened rule of law, with protection of the rights of vulnerable including refugees and internally displaced

¹⁴⁹⁹ Finland

¹⁵⁰⁰ Finland

¹⁵⁰¹ Pakistan

¹⁵⁰² Pakistan

¹⁵⁰³ Pakistan

¹⁵⁰⁴ Pakistan

¹⁵⁰⁵ Sweden

¹⁵⁰⁶ Finland

¹⁵⁰⁷ Timor-Leste

¹⁵⁰⁸ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁵⁰⁹ Finland

¹⁵¹⁰ Finland

¹⁵¹¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

persons¹⁵¹²; Protection of internally displaced persons and refugees' rights and their safe and voluntary return or integration¹⁵¹³ Decrease numbers of, and find durable solutions for, internally displaced people from all forms of shocks, including: natural disasters, conflict, climate change and other social, economic and environmental disturbances;¹⁵¹⁴

- Reduce illicit financial flows, including money laundering, tax evasion, trade mispricing, transnational corruption, and bribery by x%, and recover at least y% of illicit financial flows, by 2030¹⁵¹⁵; Review and rationalise tax exemptions and incentives in order to reduce the perpetuation of inequalities¹⁵¹⁶; Ensure progressivity in the tax structure with a greater percentage of tax revenue mobilized from direct taxes such as corporate, personal income, wealth and property tax as opposed to regressive indirect and sales taxes¹⁵¹⁷; Increased rate of convictions for those on corruption charges including against government and public officials¹⁵¹⁸ Collaborate to reduce illicit financial flows and tax evasion, and increase stolen asset recovery.¹⁵¹⁹
- Secure disaggregated data of disadvantaged groups (young, women, girls, indigenous people, and persons with disabilities) that measure the extent of participation in design, implementation and monitoring of public policies at all levels¹⁵²⁰

¹⁵¹² Sweden

¹⁵¹³ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁵¹⁴ Timor-Leste

¹⁵¹⁵ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁵¹⁶ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁵¹⁷ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁵¹⁸ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁵¹⁹ Timor-Leste

¹⁵²⁰ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

PROPOSALS FOR CROSS-CUTTING TARGETS:

Australia/Netherlands/UK propose to integrate inequality measures throughout the framework:

- Reducing poverty in all its dimensions
- Eliminating discrimination in laws, policies and practices, including those between women and men
- Reducing inequalities among social groups, including economic, social, political and environmental inequalities
- Empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth
- Ensuring equality of economic opportunities for all, including marginalized groups
- Strengthening social protection systems, and social protection floors as relevant
- Promoting differentially high per capita income growth at the bottom of the income distribution

AOSIS proposes to include climate change targets under different goals:

- Build resilience and adaptive capacity against the adverse impact of climate change and natural disaster in all countries, particularly the vulnerable countries.
- Close the pre 2020 mitigation gap to put the world on a path of achieving a goal of stabilizing temperature increase to below 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- Promote economic incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions.
- Increase investment in education and mass awareness on climate change.
- Protect marine and terrestrial carbon sink and coral reefs to ensure their climate and disaster reduction roles.
- Scaling up by two-fold investment in safe and clean renewable energy and infrastructure for developing countries, particularly those in special situation.
- Development and implementation of comprehensive risk management tools and facilities in all countries, particularly in vulnerable developing countries, such as LDCs and SIDS.
- World is on track not to exceed global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial temperatures.

- Increase the rate of investment in environmentally friendly infrastructure that strengthens the resilience and security of all countries, particularly the most vulnerable including SIDS, against the adverse impact of climate change and natural disasters.