

## Co-Chairs' Summary bullet points from OWG-2

### Conceptual aspects of SDGs

- The MDGs are the point of departure for our work to develop SDGs, and completion of the unfinished business of the MDGs on poverty eradication and other important social objectives must figure centrally in the post-2015 agenda.
- MDGs alone are not however the destination. SDGs must be more ambitious, must address in an integrated and balanced way the three dimensions of sustainable development, must be at the centre of a transformational agenda.
- SDGs must be universal and applicable to all countries, which means that they must be flexible enough to have ownership of countries at different levels of development and with different national priorities. A global dashboard of goals and targets was proposed as a way of reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities.
- Like the MDGs, the SDGs will need to be concise, focused, few in number, easy to communicate, and measurable. While they cannot cover all aspects of sustainable development, they will need to emerge from a common agreement on global priorities. The SDGs will need to be supported by a narrative which brings out the interrelationships and some of the drivers, strategies and approaches to achieve sustainable development.
- That narrative could be one of transformative change needed to realize our vision of sustainable poverty eradication and universal human development, respecting human dignity and protecting our planet, mother Earth, living in harmony with nature for the well-being and happiness of present and future generations.
- SDGs will need strong bottom-up engagement through broad consultation in their formulation. The voices of the poor and vulnerable especially need to be heard.
- It is important to address the means of achieving any agreed goals, including what will be needed by way of a strengthened global partnership among governments and effective and targeted partnerships involving all relevant stakeholders.
- We need to ask ourselves, as we define goals and targets: can we reasonably expect to collect reliable and timely data in a majority of countries to measure and assess progress?

### Poverty eradication

- Poverty eradication remains the overriding objective of the international community and is absolutely essential as foundation for sustainable development.
- Eradicating extreme poverty is an essential goal. There was no broad consensus on what poverty measure to use -- \$1.25/day or possibly higher could be one measure of income poverty. The possibility of an index which would bring out the multidimensional aspects of poverty was also emphasized.
- The World Bank has issued a new vision paper which spells out what it considers a feasible yet ambitious target: reducing the percentage of people living on less than US\$ 1.25 a day to 3 percent by 2030.
- To address inequality, the WB proposes a goal for shared prosperity and a target to promote the income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population in every country.
- Poverty is multidimensional: it was broadly agreed that poverty eradication must address the other dimensions beyond \$1.25/day income or consumption, including hunger and malnutrition, inadequate health care and education, very few productive assets, and little or no access to safe drinking water, sanitation, modern energy services.
- Poverty eradication needs to be a stand-alone goal in the SDGs, and it should also inform our approach to all relevant goals, asking how their achievement would benefit the poor and/or how the particular concerns of the poor can be addressed through specific targets.
- It was suggested that in a sustainable development context poverty eradication can be seen in relation to the three dimensions – in terms of access to essential social goods and services (health, education, water and sanitation), access to economic opportunities and productive assets, and access to natural assets, or resources, and their benefits.