

**Major Groups and other Stakeholders Dialogue with the CO-Chairs on SDGs**  
**April 2, 2014: 3:00-4:30pm; Conference Room 1, UNHQ**  
**Compilation Document**

**Cluster Statements**

**Cluster 8**

**Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions (FA19)**

***On behalf of Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous People, NGOs***

Co-Chairs, at the outset, we commend the changes made to the new version of your Focus Areas document.

We are happy to see articulation on Peaceful, Non-violent Societies and Rule of Law in the Focus Areas document as, without this basic precondition, no development can be envisioned. However, the clubbing of critical issues of Peaceful Non-violent Societies with Rule of Law addresses a lot in a limited frame. Hence, we call for two separate focus areas to address these. We also seek an additional standalone focus area on Governance.

It is critical that the Post-2015 SDG agenda address root causes of violence and conflict and build on existing commitments to promote sustainable development and peace. We submit following five areas for your consideration and also call upon the Co-Chairs to consider the indicative targets provided as part of each of the areas for consideration:

1. Promote peaceful societies: The SDGs should strengthen investments in peaceful societies based on just and equitable norms. For this, additional focus must be towards ending conflicts due to resource extraction and militarization that lead to displacement and human rights violation (especially of women, children, persons with disabilities and religious minorities). The SDGs must also recognize role of women's participation and rights to conflict prevention and peacebuilding\* .

Focus must be to reduce spending on militaries, armaments; eliminating stockpiles and production of anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions; demilitarizing lands and oceans particularly of Indigenous Peoples; recognition of all minorities (linguistic, ethnic, religious, sexual) by the State as citizens with equal rights; recognition of all peoples' identity in a nation and preventing identity-based violence.

*Illustrative targets:*

- Reduce by 2030 x% the number of violent deaths per 100,000 and reduce the number of people from all social groups affected by all forms of violence.

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\* The 'Women, Peace and Security' (WPS) Agenda of the UN Security Council was initiated with UNSCR 1325 (2000) which provided historic recognition of the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women; the under-valued and under-utilized contributions that women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding; and the importance of women's equal and full participation as active agents of peace and security. The WPS Agenda now comprises seven resolutions: UNSCR 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), and 2122 (2013) as well as accountability mechanisms including the (2010) WPS Global Indicators.

- Reduce by 2030 x% trade in arms and conflict commodities and drug trafficking (international stresses that drive conflict and violence)
- Recognise all minorities (linguistic, ethnic, religious and sexual) by the State as citizens with equal rights
- Identity database creation for all citizens within a nation and bringing down identity-based violence by y% by 2030.

2. Secure human rights and rule of law: The document would be strengthened by focus on involving state, non-state actors to implement protective measures against human rights abuses through targets to eliminate child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, honour killings, other harmful traditional practices, and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Promotion of rule of law must be seen through increasing access to and confidence in justice processes by all, specifically the most-vulnerable, through strengthened legal systems consistent with international human rights standards; and ensuring Economic Social Cultural Rights for all.

We recommend process mechanisms such as: increased budgets for human rights and gender equality issues in strategic intergovernmental and national planning frameworks; mechanisms to ensure public and private institutions are accountable to respect human rights and environment.

*Illustrative targets:*

- Bring down sexual violence and harmful practices against girls and boys by x% and establishing effective child protection systems by 2030.
- Increase access to and confidence in justice processes for all people, specifically the most vulnerable, through a strengthened legal system that is consistent with international human rights standards:
  - Time taken in delivery of justice, and
  - Availability of free quality legal resources for marginalised and poor
- Ensure that by 2030 people from all social groups feel safe and have confidence in security provision by x%
- Increase budgets by x% to address human rights and gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks of intergovernmental and national financial institutions
- Institutionalise x number of accountability mechanisms to promote respect for human rights and environment by public and private institutions by 2030.

3. Citizen and civil society participation: While the document briefly notes inclusive decision-making, the new frame must focus on bolstering citizens', civil society participation and institutionalise inclusive, gender-equitable participatory mechanisms through creation of regular, reliable, disaggregated database; public access to information<sup>1</sup>; and, independent oversight. Critical add-on is to bring people to the centre of policy processes and outcomes through ensuring economic entitlements for vulnerable groups.

*Illustrative targets:*

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- Ensure by 2030 maintenance of data disaggregated by disadvantaged groups (young, women, girls, indigenous people, and persons with disabilities) to measure extent of participation in design, implementation and monitoring of public policies at sub-national, national and global levels
- Develop capacity building programs to empower all people to participate in local, national and global-level dialogues.
- Creation of regular, reliable, disaggregated database
- Governments, private sector, civil society and international institutions work together to ensure that everyone has access to, understands, and is able to use and share the information that is necessary to promote sustainable development<sup>€</sup>
- Regular database on independent community and civil society oversight processes, mechanisms and institutions
- Economic entitlements for vulnerable groups

4. 'Just' Governance<sup>¥</sup>: Co-Chairs, we call for the SDG frame to mainstream deliberative and accountable governance with a standalone goal incorporating transparent, accountable, inclusive, responsive and participatory governance mechanisms and institutions. It must address specific disadvantages confronting children, youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous people. Right to information, independent media, freedom of association and speech, legislative and civil society oversight, and effective local governance structures are central to ensuring these.

*Illustrative targets:*

- Ensure by 2030 maintenance of publicly accessible, yearly, disaggregated (age, sex, population groups) data to monitor budget provisions, taxation policies, outputs and outcomes.
- Mechanisms and infrastructure (ICTs) are in place to ensure independent media, freedom of speech, public right to information covering government and private sector
  - Right to Information legislation enacted
  - Statement presented in national legislature outlining private sector participation in extractive resources sector
- Existence of legislative and independent civil society oversight mechanisms
- Consultative mechanisms such as pre-budget consultations to address concerns of socially-excluded, economically-weaker sections with robust follow-up institutional processes for action
- Locally-relevant plan formulation with follow-up institutional mechanisms to address multiple disadvantages confronting women, children, aged, persons with disability, religious minorities, indigenous castes and tribal communities
- Strengthen practice of and institutions for gender-responsive budgeting and budgeting for the disadvantaged sections of population to ensure earmarked, non-divertible budgetary provisioning

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<sup>€</sup> To elaborate: providing information on basic rights and entitlements, public services, environment, health, education, work opportunities, and public expenditure. Source: <http://beyondaccess.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Access-to-Information-and-the-Post-2015-Development-Agenda1.pdf>

<sup>¥</sup> Some of the proposals outlined in the statement reflect consensus positions of Indian civil society for the new development agenda anchored by Wada Na Todo Abhiyan. Source:

<http://www.wadanatodo.net/documents/outputs/mdgs/3%20Democracy.pdf>,

<http://www.wadanatodo.net/documents/outputs/mdgs/4%20Just%20Governance.pdf>,

<http://www.wadanatodo.net/documents/outputs/mdgs/6%20Peace.pdf>,

<http://www.wadanatodo.net/documents/outputs/mdgs/13%20Finance.pdf>

5. Ending Corruption: The new frame must explicitly seek to end corruption and promote integrity in public life (government, private sector and IFIs) through targets to curb transnational corruption, reduce illicit financial flows and tax evasion, national measures to promote progressive tax structures, strengthen independent ombudsman mechanisms and effective legal redress.

*Illustrative targets:*

- 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 2030.
- Review and rationalise tax exemptions and incentives in order to reduce the perpetuation of inequalities
- Ensure progressivity in the tax structure where a greater percentage of tax revenue is mobilized from direct taxes such as corporation tax, personal income tax, wealth and property tax as the poor (especially women, aged and persons with disabilities) bear a much greater burden of indirect taxes (like VAT).
- Existence of independent ombudsman
- Openness of state-business transactions to public scrutiny
- Conviction rate in corruption charges / corruption charges against government or public officials

### **Cluster 7**

#### **Means of Implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development (FA 18)**

#### ***On behalf of Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders***

We want to first underline some key principles or conceptual links that this discussion must be founded on:

1. We call for a stand-alone goal on Means of implementation as well as specific MOI with each goal.
2. Means of Implementation must address both the mobilization of financial resources and technology, and the international architecture, namely the global trade and financial framework, that determines States' ability to use those resources for sustainable development.
3. We must keep in mind that all of the above affect different segments of our society, such as women, youth, elderly, the poor, indigenous peoples, small holders differently.
4. In consistency with the Rio+20 outcome document, new sources of financing such as public-private partnerships and South-South cooperation must be recognized as complementary and not a substitute for traditional means of implementation and that the public sector must be at the center of sustainable development financing.
5. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities applies to means of implementation on the whole, and not just climate policy; and that the obligations of States should be commensurate with their abilities.

We call upon the Member States to consider the following targets;

1. A recommitment from the developed countries to meet quantity and quality of ODA targets, with a marked proportion for gender equality.
2. Ensure long-term debt sustainability and address issues of sovereign debt (In conformity with the Rio +20 Outcome Document)
3. Regulate systemically important financial institutions and markets, with a view to reducing international financial instability and instability of commodity prices.
4. 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" (Para 118, Rio+20 Outcome Document), and that it creates opportunities for all, and in particular does not harm any,

especially marginalised constituencies such as women, small farmers, producers and businesses, youth, indigenous peoples, the elderly and others, nor should it harm the environment.

5. Ensure that multilateral trade and investment treaties do not allow infringement by corporate actors on human rights and on national policy space that blocks rights-based, development oriented social, economic and environmental policies.

6. Further, within a multilateral system there should be mechanisms that can subject investors and transnational corporations to legally binding norms and standards.

7. Ensure equitable access of developing countries to environmentally sound technologies (In conformity) with Paras 269 and 273 of the Rio+20 outcome document), which may require lifting intellectual property barriers. In this regard, we refer to the recommendations of the Technology Working Group pertaining to least developed countries. We also need independent assessment and monitoring of technologies which risk a worsening of inequalities and damage to ecosystems and the climate.

8. Tackle transnational crime, stop the illicit flow of arms, conflict resources and trafficking.

While concluding, we call upon the Member States to work in partnership with the global civil society in this effort.

### **Cluster 6**

#### **Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas (FA16)**

##### ***On behalf of the High Seas Alliance (27 NGOs + IUCN)***

We acknowledge and support the additions that you have been made to the second version of the focus areas document, specifically the inclusion of: encouragement of sustainable, small scale fisheries and protection of marine resources including in areas beyond national jurisdiction. We encourage both developed and developing countries to recognize women's contribution in small scale fisheries, oceans use and care and need to advance on issues of participation, ocean-related gender equality and human rights which are central to transforming current economic, social, cultural, civic and political conditions. We support the views of delegations who argue in favour of a stand alone SDG for Oceans and Seas, as these are one of the main planetary life-support systems and a key provider of food, medicines, and wealth which is increasingly under threat, as also pointed out in the IPCC report released earlier this week.

Speaking to your interest in specific targets and indicators I would like to invite you to draw from three proposals by, respectively, the High Seas Alliance, the Global Ocean Commission and WWF. Internet links to each of these submissions can be found in our written statement. Targets include:

- Ensuring that all fish stocks are being fished sustainably and rebuilt to healthy levels
- Protecting vulnerable marine areas and restoring damaged habitats
- Establishing ecologically representative networks of marine protected areas to increase oceans health and resilience
- Reducing biodiversity loss and establishing and implementing integrated oceans use plans to prevent conflicts between ocean users
- Eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- Reducing land-based pollution, including plastic debris

Detailed SDG targets and indicators can be found on our websites at:

<http://www.globaloceancommission.org/wp-content/uploads/SDG-Global-Ocean-targets-and-indicators-Global-Ocean-Commission-High-Seas.pdf>

For WWF's submission, please contact Jessica Battle at [jbattle@wwfint.org](mailto:jbattle@wwfint.org)

## **Ecosystems and Biodiversity (FA17)**

### ***On behalf of the NGOs, Indigenous Peoples and Women***

As you mentioned in your Focus Document: *"Humans are fundamentally dependent on the capacity of ecosystems for life and to provide services for their well-being and societal development."*

Protection and stewardship of ecosystems is therefore a foundation for all other development goals.

In your "Interlinkages" document you rightly emphasize the linkages between forest and the conservation of biodiversity and *"poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, water and sanitation, employment and decent work for all, promote sustainable consumption and production, climate, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions."* So we need ambitious goals and targets in all these areas to contribute to the halting and reversal of the decline of ecosystems and biodiversity indeed. In addition, we call for a specific target ensuring respect for rights of those that are most directly affected by degradation of ecosystems, including Indigenous people, women, fisherfolk, peasants, farmers, and pastoralists, all of whom play a vital role in preserving traditions that are necessary to inform good practices for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and "access and benefit sharing." In particular we want to see a target which ensures the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs).

We call for the reconfirmation in the SDGs, and ambitious implementation of the Aichi Targets, in particular:

- *Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.*
- *Target 7: By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity*
- *Target 15: 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 percent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.*

Achieving such targets also require demand management. Recognizing that forests and other ecosystems provide raw materials and functions that are important to sustainable development is key, but these services also have gender and equity impacts that need to be managed. We also must recognize that there are limited resources available, and that long term sustainability requires that we conserve habitats, ecosystems and biodiversity for their own intrinsic value, as essential to supporting life-sustaining conditions for all.

Therefore, we also call for, in terms of sustainable consumption and production, a target along the lines of: where demand on forest products and biomass in general exceeds levels of sustainable supply, priority is given for essential uses and the preservation of functioning ecosystems while protecting traditional uses and livelihoods of small scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, pastoralists, fisherfolk and women, and any financial support for the commercial, direct, use of biomass for energy production is phased out.

## **Cluster 5**

### **Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements (FA13)**

#### ***On behalf of the Local Authorities and Women Major Group***

We want to start by sharing our appreciation on recognizing sustainable cities and human settlements in a whole focus area that addresses some of our concerns such as: slum conditions, access to basic services, urban planning, peace and security, and culture. We now need to establish a goal on sustainable cities and human settlements applicable *in time* - today and in the future, applicable *in space* - for all types of human settlements including, villages, towns, districts, cities, metropolitan areas and regions- A goal that ensures that all the basic human rights and needs of all peoples are met.

However, we do regret the exclusion of some key elements under this area:

- Poverty reduction should target all urban neighborhoods where living conditions are precarious.
- Poverty lines should take into account both food needs and other basic needs such as adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and access to basic services.
- Also, reducing extreme inequality requires equal right to land tenure and respect to indigenous people's territorial rights.
- Moreover, we need a community based approach that guarantees access to basic services and employment for vulnerable populations such as older people, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and those living in slums, young people, female heads of households and the marginalized informal sector.
- Culture, should not only be seen only as a material legacy but as a living and changing component of the cities, where many different social backgrounds are mixed and live together.
- And finally the focus area should address urban governance facilitating local and sub national government cooperation and collaboration among all levels of government to develop a more integrated urban planning and give access to public participation in decision-making processes.

Therefore, we proposed the following 5 targets:

- 1) Adequate, affordable, equitable, accessible and sustainable infrastructure and services for all, including eradicating slum conditions and gender based violence;
- 2) Integration of a community based approach to sustainable development with a multilevel governance that includes mechanisms for civil society to influence urban planning.
- 3) Strong economic and social links between cities, rural areas and peri-urban areas; including decent work and ensuring equal rights to land tenure and control of productive resources for all.
- 4) Universal access to safe, affordable, and sustainable transport, improving road safety, mobility and air quality while investing in the green economy sector to reduce the contribution of transportation towards climate change.
- 5) Working towards inclusive societies that respect and promote diversity to protect cultural and natural heritage and to promote urban regeneration.

### **Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (FA14)**

#### ***On behalf of the NGO, Women and Children and Youth Major Groups***

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is at the heart of sustainable development because it enables people everywhere to live a good quality of life within their fair share of our one planet's resources. As such all of the sustainable development goals- and accompanying targets and indicators- must have SCP at their core.

During OWG-7 session, Professor Weizsäcker of the International Resource Panel, gave strong

testimony as to why SCP should be at the heart of the SDGs as well- stating that we are currently undermining the natural resources and ecosystems we are so dependent on.

He confirmed that an increase of resource efficiency with a Factor 5 is needed to achieve SCP and he also formulated a specific target: “Double resource productivity over the next 15-20 years”, and further supported a civil society proposal for a goal or target on “zero hazardous chemicals”. We hope that the outputs from this session will be reflected in the focus areas document.

We would like to propose the following key targets that relate to the areas for consideration highlighted in the Focus Areas Document on sustainable consumption and production:

- **Towards area e- Zero harmful chemicals target:** Expand the scope of legally-binding obligations under national and international law in the field of chemicals management by 2030 to include all chemicals of concern and have Substituted all highly hazardous pesticides with safer alternatives
- **Towards area g- Education and empowerment target:** by 2020, all governments will integrate the principles of sustainable development into all education policies and programmes, including informal and non-formal education in order to support an active role of citizens in promoting and practicing sustainable consumption patterns.
- **Towards area j- Public procurement target:** by 2020, all public procurement follows sustainable development guidelines, with no procurement going to environmentally harmful activities.
- **Towards area l- Sustainable economy target:** By 2020, all governments have started to apply combinations of regulation, financial and other instruments focused at eco-efficiency, sufficiency (capping resources), zero waste, social innovations, other business models to reduce the resource input in absolute amounts (domestic and external) in all economic activities.
- **Towards area m- Fiscal instrument target:** by 2020, all governments should put an end to environmentally perverse subsidies, and have realised fiscal reforms that systematically support efficient use of natural resources, including through re-use and recycling.

And finally we want to see:

- **Social and environmental safeguards:** 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 environmental degradation.

#### **Climate (FA15)**

***On behalf of the Women and NGO Major Group, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group and international networks such as Campaign for People’s Goals and Beyond 2015.***

We welcome a distinct focus area on climate change and appreciate that a good number of member States have articulated their regard for climate change as a development challenge that needs to be effectively addressed and integrated across the post-2015 development agenda to ensure it remains a high priority on the public and political agenda. We likewise commend member States’ mention of the need to uphold the principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’ (CBDR) as agreed upon in 1992.

But the urgency is still missing. Climate change is a threat to poverty eradication and sustainable development - the aims of post-2015 development - as well as to universal human rights, the integrity of ecosystems, and it is a cross-cutting development issue already negatively impacting complex global systems, including food systems as recognized in the 5th report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). We reiterate the recent CSW58 Agreed Conclusions that recognised that women and girls are disproportionately affected by the impacts of

climate change, including “desertification, deforestation and natural disasters, persistent drought, extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification”.

In addition to having a separate climate change goal/Climate change cannot be ignored, there is a need to integrate climate change and environmental sustainability into **all** focus areas.

Industrialization, infrastructure, means of implementation and economic growth, have the potential to contribute to further climate change unless they incorporate actions to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, remain within planetary boundaries and aim for sustainable economic development, rather than remaining obsessed with sustained economic growth.

Equity and ambition are the twin imperatives that should guide the development of goals, targets and indicators to stop climate change. Aside from exacerbating poverty and magnifying inequalities between countries, societies, and between women and men, climate change poses an existential threat to people, communities and countries.

While climate change is a global problem and we are all responsible, countries and communities have differentiated responsibilities based on historical emissions, capabilities, and potential for action. Developed countries should also provide finance and technology to those already suffering from the impacts of climate change. Therefore, there is a need to phase-out net greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible.

We call for the following targets in the SDG framework:

- 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 actions that take into account equity between countries, generations and women and men;
- Urgently phase out economic activities incompatible with planetary boundaries and ensure there is adequate redress of damage based on the ‘polluter pays’ principle;
- Ensure full actualization and disbursement of adequate, appropriate and new climate finance through effective means of implementation and ensuring gender-sensitive social and environmental safeguards, to support developing countries mitigation and adaptation to already incurred impacts to global warming in addition to loss and damage;

We also strongly recommend amendments to build on the targets in the revised Chair’s text on the 19 focus areas:

- Amend target (b) to read: All countries have the means and strategies in place to build their adaptive capacity and resilience, especially of poor and marginalized groups.
- Regarding target (c), we are deeply concerned about ‘introducing economic incentives for low carbon solutions’ as this means corporations and big business profiting even more from promoting ‘climate smart’ solutions. There is a need to ensure that safe, environmentally sound, appropriate, gender-responsive, technologies which support a transition from a carbon intensive society are accessible particularly to the most marginalized communities and societies, and unhindered in their full utilization by intellectual property rights (IPR) or international trade agreements.
- Reformulate target (d) to read: All countries have developed low-carbon, climate-resilient and gender-responsive sustainable development strategies and plans.
- Expand target (e) to read: All countries have reduced the damage caused by natural and climate-related natural disasters and slow-onset climate events through gender-responsive disaster risk reduction that ensures participation of marginalized and affected communities in all stages of policy

development and project planning to ensure that differentiated needs are taken into account, that diverse perspectives inform decision-making and that solutions are sustainable;

- Expand target (f) to read: All countries have developed comprehensive, ecosystem-based climate change education and awareness-raising on mitigation, adaptation, resilience and disaster response strategies. This should promote civic participation, and contribute to upholding the rights, needs, knowledge and roles especially of women and Indigenous Peoples.

The world cannot afford for its leaders to be conservative (in vision) nor stingy (in commitment). We urge for the member States to be visionary and transformative and steer the world to a new pathway to solve climate change. We cannot afford anything less.

#### **Cluster 4**

##### **Economic Growth (FA8)**

###### ***On behalf of Business & Industry, and NGOs***

Inclusive economic growth, through equality of opportunity, is the basis for fighting inequality, improving social outcomes and reducing poverty. This means looking beyond the basic human needs to also look at the enabling conditions required for societies and economies to realize their full potential.

The necessary pre-condition to inclusive economic growth is economic empowerment, of which human rights is a fundamental component: citizens must have legal identity, the right to own land, democracy, the rule of law, the protection of property rights, effective anti-corruption policies, independent courts, free speech, individual liberty, freedom from discrimination, and freedom from arbitrary government action. Furthermore it is critical to take the informal sector to the formal, and in so doing, make additional resources available to governments, entrepreneurs and to society as a whole.

Sustainable enterprises and entrepreneurial zeal are the foundations of future growth and development. Improving their productivity, capacity to innovate, consolidate, grow, expand and employ will be at the heart of resilience to future economic downturns and achieving sustainable development. To do this they require a stable, predictable regulatory environment. Business, made up of enterprises of all sectors, sizes and nationalities, is (much) more than industrialization. The focus area on Industrialization should be revised to refer to the business community across all its sectors as a diverse constituency and necessary partner in all areas. Too often, references to business are one-dimensional and ignore the multiple forms of business that have to be involved in sustainability and development. While many businesses are totally private sector, many others are ones that have joint public (state or municipal) ownership or are even totally owned by the state. All businesses should operate to the same standards and be regulated in the same way. In addition, states should be able to decide how and when they may wish to reduce their ownership in SOE's and joint companies and if they decide to nationalise private assets, they should do so in a transparent and fair way.

We would like to emphasize that the 21st century is the century of urbanization. The Post-2015 Development Agenda must anticipate and address the consequences of rapidly growing urbanization including slum development, water access and affordable housing. Urban areas - and regions as a whole - have to become more resource efficient.

Of course, as the organization of this cluster already indicates, Infrastructure is absolutely key to delivering sustainable economic growth over the long term. However, it is important to keep in mind that the challenge of infrastructure challenge is not limited to "hardware," but should be understood to include the related infrastructure, management systems and the know-how and expertise to

operate industrial activities in the most resource efficient way. The provision of services, skills and associated technologies to operate and maintain new technologies infrastructure is essential to ensure their long-term sustainability.

The following are areas where measurable targets need to be developed:

- Reform and/or establish policies that create an enabling framework for doing business;
- Develop policies to encourage innovation, including research, development, deployment and diffusion of new technologies, in order to use resources in an efficient and sustainable way;
- Reform of regulations to redress legal and administrative barriers to formalization;
- Improved and more coherent multi-level governance mechanisms linking urban and rural sustainable development across a region;
- Build the right enabling environment for development, through proper consultation and dialogue processes among stakeholders;
- Ensure full access to private finance, including basic savings, loans and growth capital products, on fair terms.
- Invest in and maintain basic infrastructure including road and rail; electricity generation and supply, including renewable energy; information and communication technologies; water and wastewater services; and the recovery of resources and used materials.
- Develop smart financial policies that effectively use financial instruments to catalyze appropriate private finance.

Collaboration between business, local authorities, science and technological community, government and other stakeholders, especially through public-private partnerships, will be the only way we can be sure to succeed in furthering the core objectives of poverty reduction and sustainable development.

## **Industrialization (FA9)**

### ***On behalf of NGOs***

Industrialisation, when inclusive, sustainable, and domestically rooted, is fundamental for developing countries to achieve productive capacities through value-added and diversified domestic , income, employment, technology, skills, and overall economic growth and social development. Developing countries, and in particular Least Developing Countries, require concrete means of implementations—through policy space in international rules, financial and technological development resources, capacity building as well as market access to enable this development to take place.

Industrial development must uphold effective state-owned enterprises and maintain the developmental role of the state to ensure that industrialisation does not exacerbate inequalities, poverty or result in human rights violations or environmental harm.

With regard to North-South development cooperation, industrialisation must review international trade and investment agreements that have been proven to constrain national policy space for development-oriented monetary, fiscal, environmental and incomes and distribution policies.

Furthermore, industrialisation must ensure public oversight and gender parity, including through Gender Responsive Budgets, to ensure domestic resource mobilization for compliance with women's human rights.

### **Targets for sustainable and inclusive industrial development**

1. Achieve sustainable industrial development in developing countries especially in low-income countries by raising the share of value-added and diversified manufacturing in the economy, including through micro, small and medium enterprises.

2. Increased ability to use fundamental industrial policies, such as domestic processing of raw materials and linkages with local economic actors and sectors. *(This would require addressing some international trade rules, particularly in Free Trade Agreements, that prohibit the sourcing of manufacturing materials from domestic sources, for example).*
3. Achieving economic diversification so as to avoid dependence on exports of a few commodities in developing countries.
4. Improve and upgrade technological capability in developing countries as an essential component of industrial development.
5. Promote endogenous technology development and innovation in developing countries by addressing the constraints imposed by intellectual property rights rules in the World Trade Organization TRIPS Agreement as well as through both Free Trade Agreements and Bilateral Investment Treaties.
6. 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 policies.

#### Means of Implementation for sustainable industrial development

1. “Strengthen international cooperation, including the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer to developing countries” (Rio20, P5) in support of developing countries’ industrial development objectives.
2. Enable developing countries to have affordable access to technology in order to facilitate their industrial development.
3. Ensure that trade rules and negotiations are consistent with the objectives of developing countries for industrial development and technological progress.

#### **Infrastructure (FA10)**

##### ***On behalf of Women and NGO Major Group***

We share the Co-Chairs concern to reduce and Titan the focus areas and targets. We also strongly support your comment, a moment ago, that the corporate sector has a critical role to play especially, we feel, in addressing the issues around infrastructure.

To this end, we propose eliminating infrastructure as a specific focus area. The need for infrastructure and for new technologies both permeate every cluster and almost every focus area. Infrastructure should always be addressed in its context – within the focus area and target – not in isolation. To dedicate a specific focus to infrastructure is much like building a bridge somewhere in the hope that, someday, a river might run through it.

This is not to suggest that infrastructure is not important. Probably all of us in civil society want to see much more work done on public, low carbon transportation, for example. We are probably unanimous in calling for more accessible and safe public green spaces.

We do think that infrastructure should be addressed consistently and carefully . Within each area and target and there is much the private sector can do in each case. I would like to offer specific targets and indicate the costs and/or savings involved.

In the energy area, for example, the fossil carbon industry maintains an infrastructure valued at \$55 trillion. Recognizing that that infrastructure is devoted to extracting and transporting fossil fuels that must be cut back massively if we are to survive climate change, the private sector should explore the avenues available for infrastructure reduction, recycling of at least 30% of that infrastructure to

other purposes, and invest the annual savings from reduced maintenance costs – which could approximate \$1 trillion a year – to develop wind and solar power. Rationalization of the fossil fuel infrastructure could fully fund the R&D and dissemination costs for alternative energy systems. We invite the private sector to take up this challenge as one part of their SDG commitments.

Many focus areas speak of the importance of IT infrastructure. A recent Oxford University study suggests that, in one major industrialized country, wasteful and redundant IT infrastructure projects annually waste \$55 billion. Private sector efficiency in IT infrastructure in industrialized countries could finance all or most of the IT structure requirements in developing countries.

Improved efficiency in the infrastructure of the industrial food chain could result in enormous health benefits, financial savings, and improved nutrition. The annual retail bill from the industrial food chain is approximately \$8 trillion of which, according to FAO statistics, approximately 40% is wasted. Worse still, infrastructure failures, according to recent studies, lead to \$4 trillion in healthcare costs and lost wages every year. Not all of the systemic failures in the industrial food chain can be attributed to infrastructure, but a more efficient infrastructure would save trillions of dollars each year that could be devoted to our critical food and agricultural SDG goals.

I mentioned at the beginning that the need for infrastructure and new technologies is ubiquitous in our SDG goals and targets. New technologies play a major role in infrastructure improvements. The medical research system is one excellent example of where improved technology assessment could lead to marvelous savings and much better health outcomes. In the last few weeks, the UK medical Journal, *The Lancet*, has reported that 85% of all global public and private medical research – a sum amounting to \$200 billion per year – is either wasted or misused. Much of the waste comes from the failure to release medical research information. Simply by calling for full medical research disclosure – and monitoring that research – could fund a large part of our health focus area.

We believe that a cross-cutting initiative could ensure that governments have access to the best infrastructure technologies and other technologies critical to achieve the SDG's. In the real +20 outcome document, "The Future We Want", governments called for the development of Technology Facilitation Mechanism that would restore the capacity the UN lost in the early 1990s. As part of its implementation strategy, the SDG's should establish a Technology Facilitation Mechanism that would be fully capable of technology assessment and monitoring – including, to ensure that the best infrastructure systems are available to all.

Co-Chair, the world spends between six and \$9 trillion on infrastructure spending every year. Much of this is spent through public-private partnerships that have left most of the costs with the public and most of the profits with the private sector. Infrastructure industries – especially those involved with cement, timber and aluminum – are notorious for their cartel arrangements and corruption. The United Nations risks its reputation if it aggressively promotes a specific focus area on infrastructure and if it does not establish the Technology Facilitation Mechanism that can ensure that governments receive the best – and avoid the worst – of new developments.

## **Energy (FA7)**

***On behalf of Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON***

We support the inclusion of both stand alone and cross cutting goals and targets on energy. We recommend however, to entitle this section “safe, renewable and environmentally-friendly energy” in contrast to Business as Usual.

Focus area 7 currently does not sufficiently address the existing drawbacks of unjust and unsustainable energy systems which harm the environment, climate and people.

Today there is a great power imbalance in how corporations control the energy sector at the expense of the people and the planet – the SDGs need to change this.

We are concerned about the definition of energy as used in your document, co-chairs.

What is the definition of ‘modern’ sources of energy? Experiences from nuclear energy – which was called modern 60 years ago -- have shown that it can result in great negative impacts.

We thus recommend to apply the precautionary principle in defining ‘modern’ energy, and call it instead; safe, renewable and environmentally friendly energy

We call for the following guiding principles for this section

1. Ensure that women are fully and equally involved in decision-making about energy policies and should have equal access to and control.
2. Ensure equitable access to energy while reducing excessive energy consumption at the same time;
3. Protect the climate, ecosystems, and communities'
4. Give priority to decentralised and democratically controlled energy

We therefore call for following targets

1. Divest and remove subsidies – on coal, nuclear, large scale hydro, industrial biofuel, by 2020
2. Establish in all countries a “just energy transition program” that redirects investments to community-based, efficient, low carbon, renewable, and clean energy infrastructure by 2020
3. Supports fossil and nuclear sector workers to transit to new decent energy jobs by 2020
4. Achieve maximum energy efficiency and energy saving stepwise by 2020 and 2030
5. Meet the energy needs of rural communities including indigenous peoples through safe, renewable and socially and environmentally friendly energy by 2013

As we know, efficiency alone is not enough, and we need a target to:

6. Establish absolute caps to reduce (over-)consumption, especially in Northern countries; as we have to halt the current trend where the global North is provided by questionable energy sources from the global South, for instance, mega dams and large-scale wood-based bioenergy including mono-crops

And finally, we need a target 7:

7. By 2020 perverse incentives such as carbon offsets should be eliminated.

### **Cluster 3**

#### **Water and Sanitation (FA6)**

***On behalf of Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children and Youth, NGOs ,and Mining Working Group***

We commend the affirmation of the human right to water and sanitation, and consideration of the whole water cycle. Yesterday member states showed wide acclamation for the critical and cross cutting nature of this focus area, and its importance in carrying on where sanitation has fallen off track under the MDGs with devastating impacts. We commend the 57 member states who signed the World Water Day Declaration for an SDG on Water and Sanitation, which is critical for our planet and future generations. The full realization of the human right to sanitation and water is only met when it is available, accessible, affordable, safe and acceptable. It is imperative to address pollution, protection and restoration of water-linked ecosystems, and the root causes of the current problems.

To these ends, we suggest the following targets, which build on points A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and I:

1. A zero target on pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, with full legal and financial accountability and remedy for transgressions.
2. A zero target on harm done by extractive industry in vital watershed areas where limited water supplies are needed by local communities, local farmers, indigenous peoples, and fishing communities for survival.
3. A zero target on freshwater extraction beyond sustainable supply.
4. A zero target on mortality due to lack of safe water and hygiene.
5. A zero target on open defecation.
6. Promote 100% access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, and suitable sanitation for all, including menstrual hygiene (which requires clean materials, soap, water, information and privacy so that women and girls can manage their menstrual cycle with dignity and without discomfort or fear), in schools, homes, workplaces, etc.
7. Promote 100% wastewater treatment and improve water use efficiency.
8. Promote the protection and restoration of watersheds and ecosystems and ensure minimum flows needed to facilitate and maintain valuable ecosystem services.
9. Promote effective water governance including fully informed and inclusive local democratic management and public financing as well as trans-boundary cooperation.

## **Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (FA2)**

***On behalf of Women, Indigenous peoples, and NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster***

We strongly support a stand-alone goal on “Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition”, which can be summarized in the word **SHIFT**:

**S:** for Small-scale food producers, especially women, including pastoralists, fishermen and forest people are empowered

**H:** for Hunger and all forms of malnutrition ended, and full access to nutritious, adequate and affordable food ensured

**I:** for Inclusiveness in decision-making on sustainable agriculture, including acknowledging food sovereignty as a key demand of the poor

**F:** for Food systems established which are sustainable, diverse, and resilient, less wasteful, restore soil fertility, marine diversity, halt land degradation

**T:** for Trade policies reshaped and food price volatility mitigated

Targets to be achieved by 2030 are:

1. Secure year-round access to safe, adequate, nutritious, affordable and culturally appropriate food for all, and end hunger and malnutrition, with special attention to stunting.

2. Ensure small-scale food producers, especially women and youth and including pastoralists, fishermen and indigenous communities, have secure access to knowledge, productive resources and services to sustainably improve their livelihoods, including income, productivity and resilience.
3. 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 welfare.
4. Halve the global rate of food production losses (crops, livestock and fish) and waste throughout the food supply chain, including by reducing overconsumption and protein loss and waste.
5. Ensure markets are functioning and accessible for all, especially smallholders and women, through sustainable transportation and the reshaping of trade policies, including phasing-out and redirecting export and other harmful subsidies, and measures to mitigate excessive food price volatility.

Finally, Co-Chair, let us also acknowledge the suggestions of five targets by the Rome-based agencies, based on the Zero Hunger Challenge. Those targets were recently presented at the High-Level Roundtable on “Food and Nutrition Security through Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems in the Post-2015 agenda”, which strongly resonate with the proposals just presented.

We would like to remind the OWG that sustainable agriculture, includes not only crops but also livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture and that this differentiation should be kept in the SDGs, as they were in the Rio+20 Outcome document.

I thank you Co-Chair.

## **Cluster 2**

### **Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (FA5)**

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

Regarding the focus area Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, we see that 2 key points from OWG8’s summary have now been added to your focus area document, namely sexual and reproductive health and rights and unpaid care work. We welcome this, but would like to suggest further strengthening of this focus area.

We suggest that the Agreed Conclusions of the 58th Session of the Commission of the Status of Women are extremely helpful and can be fully reflected in your focus areas document.

Less than two weeks ago, countries at the Commission on the Status of Women agreed to call for a stand-alone goal of this agenda and to be integrated through targets and indicators. In the spirit of the Agreed Conclusions, we call for the following goal: “Achieve gender equality, women’s empowerment and the full realization of women’s human rights”.

We acknowledge the inclusion of several critical areas of concern for the gender equality agenda in the focus areas document, such as reducing the burden of unpaid care work, the eradication of all forms of violence and discrimination against women, ending child, early and forced marriage, and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. But we identify some missing links.

The Post-2015 Framework must address the unsustainable concentration of wealth and its socio-environmental impacts, including the disproportionate gendered impact of climate change and the increasing feminisation of poverty and growing inequalities in urban areas. Wealth must be sustainably distributed among and within countries, as well as among women and men, in all their human diversity, and throughout the life cycle. The framework must reflect the inter-linkages

between gender equality and sustainable development (not economic growth) and the centrality of gender equality, women's empowerment and women's human rights to poverty eradication. Financial entities, infrastructure and development institutions, public and private, must operate according to the human rights framework and with a gender perspective.

We reiterate our call for the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, including means of financing it, to be aligned with the international human rights framework, including gender equality and women's rights, and sustainable development commitments. In such discussion, we should not prioritize particular human rights at the cost of others, but rather, to identify the entry points to fully guarantee all rights. We refuse to see human rights negotiated or bargained in these discussions. All persons, women and men in all human diversity, throughout the life cycle, are entitled to their rights, and we must put a stop to all sorts of interpretations denying their full exercise

Our proposed targets for this focus area are as follows:

1) Extending on your point h: By 2030, all countries have:

- Reduced, and redistributed unpaid care and domestic work through shared responsibility by states, the private sector, communities, women and men,
- 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.

2) Extending on your point b: By 2030, women's access to justice including the end to sexual and gender-based violence has been achieved

3) Extending on your point i: By 2030 Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including the need to ensure that women can exercise sexual and reproductive autonomy and have control over all aspects of their sexuality, free from coercion, discrimination and violence, is achieved.

- including removal of legal and policy barriers that hinder access to sexual and reproductive health care services, and eliminate laws and harmful practices that criminalize sexuality and reproductive autonomy.

4) Extending on your point a: By 2030, elimination of all forms of discrimination based on gender, including laws, policies and practices that contribute to gender inequalities, inhibit access to services and rights, and criminalize or stigmatize young people, women, people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, and others has been achieved.

5) Extending on your point g: By 2030, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, honor killings, child labor and trafficking of children, especially girls have been eliminated;

6) Extending on your point j: By 2030, full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls at all public and private spheres is achieved. This requires that women and men, in all forms of human diversity, take part in a parity scheme in all decision-making spaces, public and private, especially in financial and environmental fields.

7) Extending on your point k: By 2030, financial resources from all sources, including domestic resource mobilization and allocation, and increase priority to gender equality in official development assistance, as well as the creation of voluntary innovative financing mechanisms, have been mobilized.

We also propose the target that:

8) By 2030, women's equitable rights to, access to, control over and ownership of land, productive assets and natural resources that promote fair asset redistribution is realised.

It is time that we address the present challenges for a transformational, sustainable and equitable future for all.

#### **Education (FA4)**

##### ***On behalf of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions***

I want to start by thanking you for the improvements in the focus area document. We are particularly pleased with the inclusion of free and universal primary and secondary education as well as universal early childhood education.

Under the broader aim of ensuring the right to free, equitable, quality education and lifelong learning for all, we suggest five targets. All these targets must be disaggregated according to at least sex, socio-economic background, age and location, and priority should be given to reducing the gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged groups. None of the targets should be considered “achieved” unless it is reached at every income quintile.

Target 1: By 2030, every child has equitable access to and completes a full cycle of continuous, free quality early childhood, primary, lower and upper secondary education.

This means that the target emphasizes the full cycle of what should be understood as basic education – early childhood through to upper secondary education – and it would therefore have indicators on timely entry, progression, and completion rates for the different stages of education as well as on learning outcomes, broadly defined and consistent with national standards.

Target 2: By 2030, all young people and adults have equitable access to quality post-secondary education and lifelong learning.

This target would have indicators on vocational education and training, second chance programmes, tertiary education, adult education, and lifelong learning, including the eradication of women’s illiteracy.

Target 3: 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 resources

This target aims to ensure the quality of education provided by having indicators on teacher training and overcoming the global shortage of qualified teachers, on infrastructure and sanitation, and gender-sensitive and girl-friendly schools and education.

Target 4: By 2030, all primary and secondary schools offer quality and relevant teaching and learning, including education for global citizenship, human rights and sustainable development

Indicators would include the number of culturally relevant educational programs developed in cooperation with and for Indigenous Peoples and with the use of indigenous languages, the inclusion of evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education and the mainstreaming of education for global citizenship, human rights and sustainable development in curriculum and teacher training.

Target 5: By 2030, sustained and sufficient financing is in place to guarantee free quality education for all, including in emergencies.

Tuition fees and indirect costs of education remain the greatest barrier to accessing and completing quality education. This is particularly the case for girls and women, people living in poverty, indigenous and marginalised groups, and those living in rural areas and emergencies.

Indicators would include the percentage of educational institutions that are publicly financed and do not charge fees, and the percentages of GDP, national budgets, and ODA, including humanitarian aid that is invested in education.

### **Employment and Decent Work for All (FA11)**

***On behalf of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children and Youth, and Indigenous Peoples and the People Goals Campaign.***

We appreciate the round of interventions from Member States yesterday on this issue and have noted that in some instances, there is strong support for a stand-alone goal on employment and decent work, in others cases that it should be combined with other focus areas and finally that in some places it is seen as a cross-cutting issue.

In response to this we state very clearly that we are calling for a stand-alone SDG on Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All.

Indeed as some member states have mentioned yesterday a major oversight of the MDG framework was to not include employment and decent work as a goal.

*And we agree given that over 200 million people were unemployed in 2012, including 75 million young people. Even those who have jobs often suffer from insecurity resulting from underemployment or casual and vulnerable employment. At 40% of the global economy the informal economy remains a growing concern, especially in developing countries, where it accounts for between 60 and 90% of total employment, the majority being women. Workers in the informal economy lack access to health care, retirement pensions, maternity leave and other social transfers, keeping their social income much lower than their counterparts in the formal economy and making them more vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks. Nearly 1/3 of all workers live with their families below the poverty line.*

A GOAL on Employment and Decent Work is absolutely critical and necessary.

With that and turning to the latest developments here, we welcome the revisions made to the Focus Areas document and find that on some elements the articulation has improved considerably. We still feel there are areas for improvement and still some issues missing.

Missing still are references to labor market institutions which are fundamental to achieving decent work—specifically on minimum living wages, the social dialogue, and collective bargaining.

We also believe that decent wages should be measured as share of national income and not against productivity as wage growth has stagnated significantly, in spite of increases in productivity, while national income has risen significantly.

Again, we believe that the rights of ALL workers should be protected, with special attention to the rights of migrants and displaced workers.

In line with this life-long learning should be included to training and reskilling across the lifecycle and for older women and men and should not only be reserved for displaced workers, though there it is also critical.

We also point out that as relates to indigenous peoples, traditional occupations are largely overlooked by states and not recognized or registered in any official data or statistics. Therefore, they are not taken into account during states' program and budget planning, decision-making, management and monitoring. In cases of urban migration of indigenous peoples, states have a duty to address unemployment and take positive measures in mitigating the impacts of development, provision of training to adapt to newly emerged situations and generation of employment, especially for indigenous women.

Having said that we turn to targets, targets for a goal on Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work could be as follows:

We start by highlighting that the Decent Work Agenda, with its four pillars (job creation, rights at work, social protection and the social dialogue) lends itself already to the construction of targets by which progress can be assessed and monitored. We therefore propose that targets be organized under the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda:

#### Under Job Creation

Targets must be included to...

- Achieve full and productive employment  
*As unemployment has steadily increased over the last decade*
- Reduce vulnerable employment and number of working poor  
*As many people experience income insecurity as a result of informal, precarious or casual employment while other people maintain some form of work but still live below the poverty line*
- Ensure a just transition to sustainability  
*Increase decent work in environmentally-sustainable sectors ('green') jobs*
- Ensure protection for local and traditional livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples and rural communities

#### With respect to Ensuring and protecting rights at work

Targets must include to...

- Ensure decent working conditions in line with ILO conventions and standards  
*As many forms of employment do not currently allow workers to enjoy their human and workers' rights*
- Introduce a minimum living wage  
*A living wage is a wage that enables workers and their families to live in dignity*
- Ensure gender equality at work (including eliminating the gender pay gap)  
*This must be grounded in women's ability to fully enjoy their economic, social, cultural and political rights, women's access to education, information, land and credit, to stop and prevent violence against women of all ages and girls. Equal pay for work of equal value is fundamental for addressing the disparities in income on the basis of gender*
- Ensure that no child is involved in hazardous work.  
*Since hazardous work interferes with children's right to education, health and nutrition and limits their future ability to contribute to society through decent employment*

In order to Ensure effective social dialogue, a target must be included so that...

- All workers enjoy workplace democracy and able to be represented in social dialogue with employers and governments  
*As the social dialogue is a truly democratic process with the means to achieve social cohesion and the rule of law and respect for international labour standards*

We then maintain that there be a separate GOAL on Universal Social Protection. Under this goal we would propose the following targets:

- Provide social protection to all people living below poverty lines  
*This target should be in line ILO recommendation 202 for the establishment of social protection floors*
- Establish a Global Fund for Social Protection  
*A global fund, with technical support will encourage a global commitment to ending poverty and inequality through implementation of Social Protection Floors.*
- Implement a policy framework for social protection floors  
*SPFs can be implemented at national level as they are adaptable to a particular context based on resources and needs*
- 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  
*Income security and social security for all segments of the population especially the most vulnerable and marginalized is recognized as a human right*

### **Health and Population Dynamics (FA3)**

***On behalf of Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, the Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport, the Psychology Coalition at the United Nations and the World Society for the Protection of Animals.***

We support a standalone goal on *Ensuring healthy lives*. This goal must:

- Rest on the achievement of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and psycho-social well-being;
- Be firmly grounded in human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights.
- Guarantee the provision of services that address the specific health needs of all people, especially marginalized groups; and
- Ensure that services are provided free from violence, coercion, stigma and discrimination. This will require states to remove barriers to care within the health system, such as requirements for parental and spousal notification and consent.

We welcome many elements currently included in this focus area, such as the explicit call for addressing the health needs of young people, ageing populations, and persons living with disabilities, ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic, ensuring affordable essential medicines, eliminating harmful practices, and reducing road accidents.

We welcome the inclusion of a point on access to sexual and reproductive health, but feel that this target needs further specificity. Services must be comprehensive and integrated, respect the principles of full informed consent, confidentiality, privacy, and non-discrimination, be grounded sexual and reproductive rights, and must prioritize the health of the patient over cultural or political views.

We welcome the inclusion of a reference to traditional knowledge, and wish to reemphasize that indigenous peoples traditional knowledge systems have played a particularly vital role in their healing strategies and sustaining healthy communities for centuries.

Taking into account these positive elements as well as some key omissions, we would like to propose the following targets:

- Expanding on point a), we propose a target on ensuring 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 such as people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities and people living with HIV;

- Expanding on points e) and f), we propose a target on ending preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths and reducing maternal and child morbidity.
- Expanding on point h), we proposed a target on guaranteeing equitable, universal and affordable access to prevention, treatment, care and support for HIV, TB, malaria and other infectious diseases and preventing the emergence of new infectious diseases;
- Expanding on point j), we propose a target on addressing the social and environmental determinants of health, including the causes of rising anti-microbial resistance in humans through coordinated multi-stakeholder action;
- Expanding on point k), we propose a target on achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services that are equitable, comprehensive, integrated, respect human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights and are of high quality and accessible at all levels of care, especially the primary health care system; and
- Expanding on point i), we propose a target on reducing the global burden of NCDs and mental health by adopting prevention strategies for key risk factors.

### **Cluster 1**

#### **Poverty Eradication (FA1) and Promoting Equality(FA12)**

##### ***On behalf of Children & Youth and NGOs***

Let us begin by expressing our satisfaction to see included in both focus areas 1 and 12 a call for the **disaggregation of data** to evaluate the success of all targets. This disaggregation must be made for all indicators by income quintiles, disability type, age, gender, ethnic and other definitions determined nationally by these groups. We also echo calls by some member states that no target be considered achieved, unless it is achieved by all relevant marginalized groups. In the spirit of “leave no one behind”, and a human rights based approach, the progress and participation of the most marginalized is integral to the success of the poverty eradication goal. We also echo calls by the representative of Italy and others to use multidimensional poverty indexes that facilitate the measurement of social aspects of poverty. On to specific goals and targets:

#### **On Poverty eradication**

We would like to see a stand-alone goal that, through its targets, reflects the multidimensional nature of poverty and that focuses on achieving well-being for all rather than income measures alone. Now we would like to present our four targets on poverty eradication:

1. Eradicate absolute poverty as defined globally at \$2 per day
2. Reduce relative poverty in societies. (Measured by proportion of households with incomes below 50% of median income)
3. Reduce the intensity of multidimensional poverty (as defined by a Multidimensional Poverty Index designed for the SDGs).
4. Expand access to income security and social services for all through social protection floors. We would like to stress that we support a standalone goal on social protection which will be presented by our colleague under focus area 11.

Poverty reduction should be the overarching objective of the post 2015 and so we’d like to emphasize its interlinkages with other goals such as employment, education, climate (specifically disaster risk reduction), inequality, and gender equality.

### Promoting equality

Inequality should be mainstreamed across all goals in different targets, particularly those affecting women and children. Additionally, we call for a standalone goal on promoting equality and emphasize that its targets address not only its economic but also its social, cultural and political aspects. We have four such targets:

1. Expand the adoption of comprehensive legal and educational systems to fight discrimination and stigmatization of marginalized groups. (Considering poverty's female face, discriminatory barriers against women need to be specifically addressed, as well as barriers faced by people with disabilities, children and youth, migrants and domestic workers, indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups)
2. Empower and foster the meaningful participation of the most marginalized groups, including women, indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth, and those at the bottom of the income quintile.
3. Decrease national income inequality. This can be measured by the ratio of the income of the richest 10% of the population to the bottom 10% of the population. This target also addresses extreme wealth as a means to reduce inequality.
4. Decrease inequalities between nations

We also urge governments to implement progressive fiscal systems and tackling illicit financial flows in order to secure financial means of implementation.

### **Constituency-Based Statements**

#### **Women's Major Group**

Imagine a world in which we have no new words. Imagine a future in which no new events are foreseen. Imagine a world 15 years from now replicating the dilemmas that we faced 20 years ago. And also, imagine that because of that paralysis, there is no possible future to advance further.

As the process of negotiation continue, the WMG is pleased to see that in the 2nd version of the 19 Focus Area document, the focus area "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment" reflects the status of the discussion of the 8th and 9th OWG session, with a reference to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights, of women's burden of unpaid care work and the need to eradicate both all forms of violence against women and gender discrimination. We are also glad to see new inter-linkages with gender equality.

In the WMG we have been thinking about this process. Also, we have been thinking about poetry. Yesterday the delegate representative of Colombia mentioned she liked metaphors. We like metaphors as well. We like creativity and invention. We like the full potential of human capacities. And we would like to think that we, all of us, every stakeholder involved, will find a way to guarantee human's rights and ender equality in a sustainable process of development. The poetry lies in the potential it brings: at this point, in several negotiations in regard to these priorities, language has been keeping humanity lagging behind its promise of wellbeing and prosperity. In the obstinacy to keep "agreed language", we have witnessed impasses in parallel negotiations on climate change, financing, human rights, gender equality agendas, to mention a few. We would like the Post 2015 to be our poetic field: the place in which we agree new language, a new language of such vanguard that even 15 years from now, sounds fresh to the ears of governments, citizens and stakeholders.

What will that language say? That we will find a way to ensure that, as Oscar Wilde said, reality follows imagination:

- That the WMG and in the end the entire world endorsed the widespread call for a standalone goal on gender equality and women's rights, and thus we promoted as a cross-cutting element gender equality and the full realization of women's human rights.
- That every single cluster has interlinkages with gender equality and women's rights, meaning not only that the social agenda, but also the environmental and economic agenda, include the gender dimension.

But we are still far from that promise. The Women's Major Group is strongly concerned that many of the proposed targets for the Sustainable Development Goals do not adequately address the structural, gendered and power inequalities due to the current neoliberal, extractivist and exclusive development model. We challenge the unquestioned call for "economic growth", and reiterate our stance that this terminology must be replaced with "sustainable development". Sustainable development requires a radical paradigm shift regarding the current growth model, and we cannot expect transformation change if we continue a "business as usual" approach to our current economic and ecological systems.

We like progressive language. We like Cairo's language, the Conference on Population and Development, with its global and regional references to the most ambitious agendas for gender equality, such as in domestic and unpaid work and sexual rights as well as reproductive rights. We want to see it in our implementing mandate, and we want to move away from "unclear" terms: let us make them clear and sound so that every country endorses them. We are now 20 year beyond Cairo and yet our rights continue to be parceled up and pawned off. We call for universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Also, critical agendas are still in need to recognize the links with gender equality and women's rights:

- Water & Sanitation, because women and girls are more impacted by lack of sanitation, as in menstrual hygiene.
- Employment, because the gender pay gap needs to be eradicated.
- Oceans and Seas, since women make up a large part of the fisherfolk.
- Climate change, because structural inequalities deepen the impact on women and girls.
- Biodiversity, because women in particular indigenous women are the stewards of biodiversity and depend on it for their livelihoods.
- Economic development since, as the World Bank and all economic studies show, gender equality spurs economic development.

Let us just not remain imagining. Let us sign an ambitious agreement and create meaningful language to fulfil rights.

### **Children & Youth Major Group**

We thank you for this updated and comprehensive document and welcome the further integration of children and young people in new focus areas. We reiterate the children and young people must be mainstreamed throughout all dimensions of the sustainable development agenda.

On cluster 1 we are calling for the following child poverty target under a goal on poverty eradication: Reduce the number of children that live in households with per capita incomes below national poverty lines.

With respect to Cluster 2, we welcome and support the consensus we heard yesterday in support of a standalone gender equality goal as well as the mainstreaming of gender equality, women's empowerment, and the human rights of women and girls. We propose a target on universal access to sexual and reproductive health AND RIGHTS. We also wish to see a target guaranteeing universal access to evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education that is grounded in human rights and gender equality.

We also propose a target on health that ensures access to physical, mental and psychosocial well-being for the most at risk groups of children and young people.

On an employment goal we would like to see a specific reference to youth employment through a target such as universal access to adequate social protection, decent work and livelihoods for young people.

We strongly welcome the focus on the most marginalized when it comes to the access to education. We further welcome the references to early childhood education, as this is the basis for the success of all other education policies.

On education we would like to see a target to Ensure that ALL young people has enough technical vocational and life skills for their active participation in social and working life.

With respect to Cluster 4, we call for ABSOLUTE, not relative, decoupling of 'economic growth' from ecological footprint. It is imperative to create an environment that appropriately assess risk and good practices.

On Cluster 8 we repeat our call for a stand-alone goal on governance, focused on enabling greater transparency, accountability and participation of children and young people in decision-making at all levels.

Finally we call for a target on the elimination of all forms of violence against children including in the household, the school and care settings through prevention and responsive policies.

### **Indigenous Peoples Major Group**

Mr. Chair we've taken note of several statements from the plenary calling for further integration of "culture" as a cross-cutting, fundamental dimension of sustainable development. The Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG) supports this call as the protection of and respect for cultural heritage, traditional knowledge systems and practices are priorities for Indigenous Peoples. The IPMG urges the integration of these priorities throughout the current clusters and possible stand-alone goals.

For a goal on Education (Focus area 4, Cluster 2), proposed targets, for instance, should include references to cultural rights including cultural heritage, traditional knowledge systems and practices, as well as intergenerational transfer. In addition, a target focusing on 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.

Culture can also be integrated into targets related to Employment and decent work for all (Focus area 11, Cluster 2), such as a target that will:

1. Recognize and protect traditional occupations and livelihoods.

*This is essential to the well-being of IPs.*

On Energy (Focus area 7, Cluster 4), our targets include:

1. Invest and support community-based, small- scale, decentralized renewable energy systems. This would offer cost-and environment-friendly alternatives to fossil fuels, large hydro and bio fuels, which are of great concern to IPs.

2. Target: 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 worldwide.

On Economic Growth (Focus area 8, Cluster 4), the IPMG supports moving beyond regressive language and toward “inclusive and sustainable economic growth.” A related target would:

1. Recognize and adhere to principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) prior to any national or corporate development projects worldwide.

On Climate (Focus area 15, Cluster 5), the IPMG supports a stand-alone goal with interlinkages across focus areas. Further, the IPMG supports a target that will:

1. Recognize 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.

In closing, the IPMG invites the co-Chairs and other stakeholders to review additional goals, targets, and indicators available in our IPMG position paper at

[http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/3447SD2015%20Position%20Paper\\_Indigenous%20Peoples%20MG\\_v1\\_March%202014.pdf](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/3447SD2015%20Position%20Paper_Indigenous%20Peoples%20MG_v1_March%202014.pdf), as well as in our Analysis of the Co-Chairs Focus

Area document at <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=165> (click on “Latest from Organizing Partners”).

### **NGO Major Group**

On behalf of the NGO Major Group, we want to emphasise that SDGs need to be universal- and this must be reflected in the targets. Industrialised countries are mentioned specifically – and only – in the context of sustainable consumption and production. This will not deliver a universal framework. Our view is that there is much that all countries can do across all focus areas and targets.

In addition to the proposed targets I am to present, we also would encourage you to access a full set of our recommendations across all Focus Areas which will be made available for your consideration on the UN Sustainable Development Web Platform.

Firstly on Poverty Eradication, this can only be achieved if we focus on eliminating inequality and equitably redistribute wealth- we must not leave anyone behind.

We propose targets to:

- 1) 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 met.
- 2) End extreme economic inequality within and between countries.

We need to take a rights-based approach to the development of targets. For Focus Area 2, we should strive for ensuring that 'sustainable agriculture is standard and make food sovereignty a right'.

Therefore we would propose targets in this area to:

- 1) Secure year-round access to safe, adequate, nutritious and affordable food for all, and end hunger and malnutrition, with special attention to stunting.
- 2) Implement sustainable agriculture and food systems, including livestock, fisheries and forestries.
- 3) Halve food losses and waste.
- 4) Reshape trade policies and mitigate food price volatility, and eliminate food speculation.

On Focus Area 6. Water and Sanitation as a goal would need to ensure it includes targets on hygiene. We also need to cut water wastage and improve water efficiency.

We propose targets to- by 2030:

- 1) Eliminate open defecation.
- 2) Achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities.
- 3) Halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services.
- 4) 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 ecosystems.

On Focus Area 7, we believe that sustainable development requires a complete and rapid transition away from fossil fuels and to renewable energy economies- alongside an extensive expansion in energy access in developing countries. Importantly, we also need a large and sustained increase in the rate at which energy efficiency improves everywhere.

We therefore propose the target to:

- 1) Universally phase out fossil fuel subsidies by 2020- and strive to transition to a zero carbon footprint as rapidly as possible.

Additionally, NGOs believe reducing the impact of disasters is a prerequisite for the SDG's central objective of eradicating poverty, as well as achieving inclusive economic growth and ensuring the achievement of all goals.

We therefore propose a target to:

- 1) Reduce the impact of disasters on poverty eradication and economic growth, including the impact on poor men and women

Finally we want to emphasize that goals should build on existing UN declarations, agreements and conventions- and targets, indicators and review processes should examine the extent to which

existing agreements are being met. On this point, in particular when addressing the Focus Area 17 on Ecosystems and Biodiversity, the already agreed Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be included, for example:

Aichi target 15: 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 contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation; combating desertification;

### **Local Authorities Major Group**

It is very encouraging to see that many of the concerns and issues raised by the Major Groups were taken on board in the last version of the focus areas document. Let us raise again our satisfaction to have a dedicated focus area sustainable cities and human settlements (focus area 13) which addresses many of our concerns: slum conditions, access to basic services, urban planning, environmentally sustainable cities, the urban-rural link, peace, security, and culture.

We also celebrate the vital role acknowledged to governance in the development agenda under focus area 19, and are convinced that ensuring stronger local governments will foster accountability and inclusion, facilitating a stronger rule of law “at all levels”.

We celebrate the references to Culture under different focus areas in its different meaning proving its transversal dimension in the sustainable development agenda.

We would further like to highlight some key elements of an efficient post-2015 sustainable development, namely: provision of public services for all; provision of property, use and access rights.

We will also need to address very soon, the need to localize the agenda linking it to the realities on the ground and using disaggregated data to measure progress made.

We cannot conceive a future agenda without local governments’ roles properly taken into account in areas such as poverty eradication, equality, water and sanitation, consumption and production. This requires a clear provision on the implementation mechanism for SDGs, notably ensuring that local governments are able to help set, implement and monitor local SDG targets on a cross-cutting basis.

### **Next steps**

We hope that in the remaining sessions, some further elements will be included in the text to ensure efficient policies for poverty reduction and equality in urban areas: adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services should be a target not only for slums but all urban areas. In the same way, culture should not only be seen as a material heritage but also as a living and changing component of the cities, where populations from many different social, economic and cultural backgrounds are mixed and need to live together.

Furthermore, the economic potential of urban areas and ‘cities as engines of growth’ are not sufficiently acknowledged.

An urban goal should build on socially inclusive economic growth: supporting local economic development as a process that brings together partners to harness local resources for sustainable and equitable economic development; expanding urban employment, particularly for young people and female heads of households, encouraging higher

productivity by integrating the informal sector and marginalized urban areas; ensuring access to the urban services that support employment generation (i.e. transport, housing and electricity) and investing in the urban green economy, urban regeneration, culture and heritage.

We also feel the focus area on cities should directly address the challenges of urban management and specific urban governance. This would allow us to look at multilevel governance issues. Integrated Territorial approach to development and addressing some of the most challenging processes related to metropolization and regionalization of our territories.

The focus area should call for strong, accountable, capable and adequately resourced local governments and citizen participation as essential component of strong institutions. Local and subnational government cooperation and peer-to-peer exchanges among all levels of governments should be used as tools to develop stronger institutions.

Finally, we would like to express our concern about the clusters approach that we feel might limit the integrated territorial approach which is inherent to community action and subnational management. Urbanization and local governments will be at the core of most of the cultural, social and economic transformation in the coming years, impacting not only cities but also urban-rural, rural and natural areas providing unprecedented opportunities for better living conditions if managed adequately.

We look forward to working with you in the inclusion of the urban challenge in the agenda as well as ensuring that the goals and targets are achievable and applicable at all levels.

#### **Workers & Trade Unions Major Group**

We noted with concern during yesterday's session that there was no consensus on a stand-alone goal on employment and decent work.

While employment is a macroeconomic policy issue there is also a social dimension that would not be captured under the umbrella of an economic growth goal. To us, a stand-alone goal on Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All is the way to ensure that all elements of the Decent Work agenda included.

Even with a fairly comprehensive list under a "Focus Area" on Employment and Decent Work, we still miss references to labor market institutions which are fundamental to achieving decent work—specifically on minimum living wages, the social dialogue, and collective bargaining. Without a specific goal we are certain to lose references to these important tools for achieving Decent Work.

We will not repeat the targets presented in the thematic response, but want to highlight the following as relates to proposed targets:

First that the four pillars of the decent work agenda provide a sound basis by which targets on employment and decent work can be organized.

In order to address the employment challenge we would like to see a number of targets aimed at job creation and providing decent work for all.

We highlight in particular the need for a target on minimum living wages. Decent wages should be measured as share of national income and not against productivity as wage growth has stagnated significantly, in spite of increases in productivity, while national income has risen significantly.

The rights of ALL workers should be protected and as such targets should be included to ensure that the rights of all women and men are upheld and fulfilled in line with ILO fundamental principles and rights at work.

We consider social dialogue a prerequisite for a people-centred agenda and inclusive economic growth, and therefore suggest a target which will ensure effective social dialogue underpinned by freedom of association, the right to unionise and collective bargaining.

Then, we reiterate that Universal Protection should be a stand-alone goal, with corresponding targets which will ensure the implementation of social protection floors.

Finally and related, decent work requires consistent investment in education and training and we call for a stand-alone goal on universal, free, quality education. Here, we would like to express concerns about some member states talking about affordable education, as opposed to free education. As far as we are concerned, there is no such thing as affordable for the most marginalised. The aim has to be universal, free quality education for all. For specific targets on education, we refer to the statement made earlier.

### **Business & Industry Major Group**

My name is Louise Kantrow, I am the Permanent Representative to the UN for the International Chamber of Commerce and I am here today on behalf of the Global Business Alliance for Post-2015, speaking for the Business and Industry Major Group.

We appreciate the revised Focus Areas, and Interlinkages document. We welcome the Co-Chairs' call to shift the focus from stocktaking to identifying goals with realistic and measurable targets and indicators. Efforts to help inform this next phase of the OWG have already been provided to the OWG and will become more numerous in the coming weeks.

For example, the High-Level Panel report issued last Spring provided a list of goals and targets which have remarkable convergence with the Focus Areas now under consideration. Members of the Global Business Alliance have articulated their own proposals for goals and targets. For this session, we have developed a proposed reorientation of the focus areas grouped under the three dimensions of sustainable development. These are all attached as an annex to this intervention.

Business would like to underscore that while the goals should aim to provide inspiration and inspire ambition, they should also be practical so as to drive action. Targets should be simple, measurable and attainable, reflecting an integrated approach that provides balance on all three dimensions. In selecting targets and indicators, we would suggest that priority is given to those that can drive the maximum range of beneficial results on the principle of "a rising tide lifts all ships". Their articulation should be informed by well-established statistical communities including the UN Statistical Commission.

We have noted in previous interventions that business is very diverse and made up of enterprises (formal and informal) of all sectors, sizes and nationalities. Their primary function in society is to provide the goods and services which play a central role in addressing these development challenges. There is simply no substitute for a healthy,, innovating, investing and growing private sector to foster growth that underpins the stability and advancement of our societies. However, in order to harness the power of private enterprise to contribute to development, effective governance and rule of law are essential pre-conditions.

We mentioned during the last session of the OWG that the Focus Areas document only mentions some elements of rule of law in the context of "Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and

capable institutions,” containing a narrative that is focused on peace and security, which falls very short of incorporating the three dimensions of sustainable development. For the business community, effective governance and rule of law are critical prerequisites for enterprises, of any size, sector, or nationality, to operate effectively and contribute efficiently to society. These should factor more prominently in the articulation of goals and targets. It is in this spirit that Business and industry joins others to support the elevation of effective governance and rule of law as a means of ensuring that the SDGs are deliverable.

Governance<sup>1</sup> is broader than institutions and includes relations between state and people. It provides mechanisms through which collaboration can be generated across sectors. It also addresses some of the fundamental obstacles to sustainable development including exclusion and inequality.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, a functional legal system is not only key in building economic foundations, it is also crucial in safeguarding democratic values advancing the three main pillars upon which the United Nations was built: international peace and security, human rights and development.<sup>3</sup> It is also a fundamental consideration for means of implementation. We agree with many other parties, that means of implementation needs considerably more emphasis in these negotiations. The success of the SDGs will only be realized through a strong link between the means of implementation and other sectoral targets, grounded on strong, robust and transparent governance, trade and IP regimes.

Business will continue to engage respectfully and openly with communities, governments and other stakeholders around the world in pursuit of the of sustainable development objectives. Business and Industry look forward to bringing the vast real world experience of its business members to this effort.

#### **Other Stakeholders- Aging Peoples**

My name is Helen Hamlin. I am here representing the Stakeholder Group on Ageing which represents a number of global networks working on ageing, and which works shoulder to shoulder with older people and youth across the world.

We commend and congratulate the Open Working Group chairs and Member States for the the breakthrough inclusion of population ageing and older people in the focus group document. We urge you to continue and deepen this dialogue as you move your discussions forward. The post 2015 framework is being developed at a time of major demographic change. The SDGs must reflect the reality of the world as we find it. We are all ageing. By 2030 older people will constitute 16% of the world's population and those over 60 will number more than those aged under 10. Women 50 and over already make up over 21% of the women of the world. The opportunities and challenges of increased longevity are pertinent to the present youth bulge as well the current and future age bulge. Inequality and poverty in later life are directly related to inequalities of opportunity experienced when young.

This is why the post 2015 framework must support a society of all ages, for all ages. Youth and older persons agree that the framework must be based on international human rights standards and principles, including universality, non-discrimination, equality, participation, empowerment and accountability.

We also agree that a monitoring framework is needed for the collection and reporting of progress for people of all ages. Disaggregated Data is needed to fully understand the global changes in age structure encompassing both the ‘youth bulge’ and the current and future ‘age bulge’, with its opportunities and challenges.

Therefore we recommend the following:

1. The framework must have an overarching social protection goal which ensures 'all persons have social protection coverage during the life-cycle', as recommended by the ILO. This can be achieved through the extension of social security guarantees to all people, including older people, as part of comprehensive floors of social protection. Rights based social protection plays a key role in tackling poverty and inequality. Poverty is a core concern for people in older age and programming should be based on age-disaggregated data. Only 50% of older people globally have access to a pension and only 17% in least developed countries.

2. We support the health goal which stresses improving healthy life expectancy and maximising health from the cradle to the grave. This 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 malaria.

3. We support a standalone gender equality goal inclusive of women of all ages, which tackles discrimination, violence and abuse throughout their lives, including the protection of assets, property and inheritance rights. Gender must also be mainstreamed throughout the SDGs.

4. Any goal on food security must be inclusive of people of all ages in line with the right of all human beings to live free from hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. In a context where more than 70% of economically active people aged 60 and over in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia are engaged in agriculture, older people should be recognised for their contribution and included in all efforts to achieve this goal.

5. The framework should deliver to persons of all ages and abilities economic and personal security, education opportunities across the life course, guarantees of decent employment and an environment that enhances participation, active citizenship and freedom from age related discrimination across the life course.

We urge Member States to recognise the realities of an ageing world that is also intergenerational. We urge you to maintain and secure the language on people in older age as discussions progress. The post 2015 framework must be inclusive of people of all ages and ensure accountability to all across the life course. This requires attention to improved data that is disaggregated by age, sex and other factors and understanding of the diversity of these groups their intersecting issues and the impact of discrimination and inequality. This is why we call for a 'data revolution' that both uses existing data sets and also adjusts data systems to ensure those aged 50 and over are fully captured and age data gaps are filled.

The principle of 'leaving no one behind' means that no goals or target can be met unless it is shown to be met by all groups and must include age.