Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

Encyclopedia Groupinica: A Compilation of Goals and Targets Suggestions from OWG-10

In response to Co-Chairs’ Focus Area Document dated 19 March, 2014
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Focus area 1. Poverty eradication

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

From Focus Area Document:

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

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

- Reduce to zero by 2030 the proportion of people with income less than 1.25 US dollars a day; Eradicating extreme poverty, reduce to zero the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day; Eradication of extreme poverty defined as 1.25 USD/day by 2030; Eliminate absolute poverty by 2030; Eradication of extreme poverty by 2030; Eliminate by 2030, the extreme poverty (people living on US $1.25 a day); Reduce to half by 2030, the intensity of poverty based on nationally determined indices; Use national poverty line as reference to define

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1 To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.
2 Belarus
3 Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
4 Sweden
5 Ethiopia
6 Mexico/Peru
7 Pakistan
8 Pakistan
relative poverty with base timeline 2015 in order for different countries to adapt in accordance with their national circumstances and development stage\textsuperscript{9}; Reduce the number of people vulnerable to extreme poverty and living on less than $2.50 a day\textsuperscript{10}; Reduce the share of people living below their national poverty definition\textsuperscript{11}; Bring the number of people living below 1.25 USD a day to zero\textsuperscript{12}; Reduce the number of people living below their country poverty line\textsuperscript{13}; Eradicate extreme poverty from developing countries\textsuperscript{14}; By 2030, end extreme income poverty (1,25$ PPP/day)\textsuperscript{15}; Eradicating absolute poverty (by 2030)\textsuperscript{16}; Reducing the share of people living below the national poverty line (by 2030)\textsuperscript{17}

- Creating resilient economies and minimizing income and wealth disparities at all level\textsuperscript{18}; Reduce relative poverty and address inequalities at both national and international levels – these two challenges are intertwined – while eliminating discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities for all\textsuperscript{19}; Ensure that the extreme multidimensional poor have access to a minimum income, food, health, education and housing\textsuperscript{20}; Eradicating extreme poverty and reducing the percentage of people in each country living below their country’s national poverty line\textsuperscript{21}; Ending extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition for all\textsuperscript{22}; Ending multidimensional poverty” (which covers the number and the intensity of overlapping human deprivations in health, education and standard of living)\textsuperscript{23};

\textsuperscript{9} China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
\textsuperscript{10} Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
\textsuperscript{11} Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
\textsuperscript{12} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{13} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{14} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{15} Germany
\textsuperscript{16} Republic of Korea
\textsuperscript{17} Republic of Korea
\textsuperscript{18} Ethiopia
\textsuperscript{19} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{20} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{21} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{22} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{23} Benin/LDCs
Ensure a progressive spending budget intended to fight poverty and inequality; Reduce relative poverty in societies, measured by proportion of households with incomes below 50% of median income; Reduce the intensity of multidimensional poverty as defined by a Multidimensional Poverty Index; Develop a multidimensional vision of poverty; 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; End extreme economic inequality within and between countries; End extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition for all; Ending multidimensional poverty (which covers the number and the intensity of overlapping human deprivations in health, education and standard of living);

- Provide effective social protection and social protection floors to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor and marginalized; Provide social protection to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, unemployed and persons with disabilities; Ensuring minimum economic and social protection for all to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen capabilities; Ensuring access to social protection floors for the poorest and most vulnerable population; Establish by 2030 sustained social protection floor against relative poverty. Social protection floors that can reduce vulnerabilities; Providing and enhancing social protection systems to improve the resilience of all; Provide social protection floors for all.

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24 Mexico/Peru
25 Children & Youth, NGOs.
26 Children & Youth, NGOs.
27 Slovenia/Montenegro
28 Major Group of NGOs
29 Major Group of NGOs
30 Benin/LDCs
31 Benin/LDCs
32 Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
33 Ethiopia
34 Sweden
35 Mexico/Peru
36 Pakistan
37 US/Canada/Israel
38 Benin/LDCs
by 2020, in line with the ILO 202 recommendations\textsuperscript{39}; Ensure that older people have access to a minimum pension\textsuperscript{40}; Increasing the number of people, especially poor and vulnerable, covered with social protection system\textsuperscript{41}; Expand access to income security and social services for all through a standalone goal on provision of social protection floors.\textsuperscript{42} A reduction in the number of children that live in households with per capita incomes below national poverty lines.\textsuperscript{43} A target for universal access to adequate social protection, decent work and livelihoods for young people.\textsuperscript{44} social security guarantees to all people, including older people, as part of comprehensive floors of social protection \textsuperscript{45}; Providing and enhancing social protection systems to improve the resilience of all\textsuperscript{46}; providing social protection and social protection floors as relevant to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, women, the unemployed, migrants, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and older persons\textsuperscript{47}; Enhancing social protection for all people\textsuperscript{48}; Establish and maintain national floors of social protection comprising basic social security guarantees according to ILO recommendation No. 202\textsuperscript{49}; Develop social protection floors taking into account national needs and circumstances\textsuperscript{50}; Enhancing social protection and social safety net with a particular emphasis on the poorest and the most vulnerable population\textsuperscript{51}

\textsuperscript{39} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{40} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{41} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{42} Children & Youth and NGOs

\textsuperscript{43} Children & Youth

\textsuperscript{44} Children & Youth

\textsuperscript{45} Other stakeholders – aging peoples

\textsuperscript{46} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{47} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{48} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

\textsuperscript{49} Germany

\textsuperscript{50} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\textsuperscript{51} Republic of Korea
• Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters; Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by some amount of percentage; Build resilience and reduce deaths due to natural disasters; Reduce the number of people at risk of falling into poverty because the occurrence of disasters; Increasing resilience to and reducing deaths from natural and man-made disasters; Strengthen societies’ resilience to disasters, external shocks and violence; Ending extreme poverty and fighting inequalities, while building resilience to prevent falling back into poverty. Build resilience and reduce economic losses caused by disasters; Building resilience to vulnerabilities, especially to natural disasters; Ensuring transparency at the national level in the management of natural resources;

• Consideration to the special needs and challenges of Landlocked Developing Countries must be taken into consideration, and in particular, to promote production diversification in LLDCs, to ensure the effective access to international markets for their products and to strengthen the freedom of transit.

• Reduce the proportion of people without access to nutrition adequate housing, water and sanitation; End extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition for all.

• Ensure access to property and productive assets including associated rights, finance and markets; Ensure universal access to financial services; Ensure

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52 Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
53 Ethiopia
54 Mexico/Peru
55 Mexico/Peru
56 US/Canada/Israel
57 France/Germany/Switzerland
58 France/Germany/Switzerland
59 Mexico/Peru
60 Slovenia/Montenegro
61 Tunisia
62 Paraguay
63 Mexico/Peru
64 Benin/LDCs
65 Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
66 Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
access of all, women and men, to financial services and markets\textsuperscript{67}; Ensure adequate and predictable financing and technical assistance \textsuperscript{68}; Promote universal access to inclusive financial services\textsuperscript{69}; Promoting access to property and productive assets for all women and men (particularly women)\textsuperscript{70}; Access to basic services such as water and sanitation, education and primary health care\textsuperscript{71}; Strengthen institutional capacity for effective delivery of services\textsuperscript{72}

- Ensuring predictable and adequate international financing for developing countries by fulfilment of commitment of ODA, technology and capacity building\textsuperscript{73}; Differential and preferential treatment (DPTL) for LDCs\textsuperscript{74}; Promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs on a preferential basis\textsuperscript{75}; Enhancing the voice and participation of LDCs in the global decision making process\textsuperscript{76}

- Promoting increased equality\textsuperscript{77}; Ensuring equality of economic opportunity for all women and men\textsuperscript{78}; Encourage national governments to reduce inequalities and work towards more inclusive societies\textsuperscript{79}; Promote differentially high per capita income growth at the bottom of the income distribution\textsuperscript{80}; Promote equity and justice at the national and international levels\textsuperscript{81}

\textsuperscript{67} Ethiopia
\textsuperscript{68} Ethiopia
\textsuperscript{69} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{70} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{71} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{72} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{73} China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
\textsuperscript{74} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{75} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{76} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{77} Sweden
\textsuperscript{78} Sweden
\textsuperscript{79} China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
\textsuperscript{80} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{81} Tunisia
• Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people\textsuperscript{82}; Productive employment for all\textsuperscript{83};

• Empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups\textsuperscript{84}; Eliminating discrimination against marginalized groups and between men and women\textsuperscript{85};

• Increase investments in rural infrastructure, including roads, storage, and processing facilities\textsuperscript{86}; Poverty eradication in rural areas\textsuperscript{87};

• Achieve rapid, sustained and inclusive economic growth at least at 10 per cent per annum for least developed countries\textsuperscript{88}; Importance of economic growth to poverty eradication, and emphasize that it is only possible within a fair and balanced international trading system\textsuperscript{89}; Sustained, inclusive, and equitable economic growth in developing countries, including the Pacific Small Island Developing States, is a key requirement for eradicating poverty\textsuperscript{90};

• Incorporate culture and partnerships with cultural agents to achieve poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth\textsuperscript{91}; Mainstreaming culture in the SDGs as an essential component of human development\textsuperscript{92}; Promote the development of creative and cultural industries through patterns of sustainable production and consumption in the areas of sustainable tourism, preservation of archaeological heritage, urban and architectural planning\textsuperscript{93};

\textsuperscript{82} Ethiopia
\textsuperscript{83} Sweden
\textsuperscript{84} Sweden
\textsuperscript{85} Sweden
\textsuperscript{86} Ethiopia
\textsuperscript{87} Morocco
\textsuperscript{88} Ethiopia
\textsuperscript{89} Saudi Arabia
\textsuperscript{90} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{91} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{92} Qatar
\textsuperscript{93} Mexico/Peru
Design and implement family policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work, work-family balance, intra-generational mobility, social integration and intergenerational solidarity.\textsuperscript{94}

In order to contribute to poverty eradication and especially to the inter-generational transmission of poverty, countries will establish programs to prevent early pregnancy through comprehensive education on human sexuality, in order to reduce them by X% by 2030.\textsuperscript{95}

Enhance cooperation and information sharing related to foreign stolen assets and facilitate more systematic and timely return of these assets; Reduce corruption at the national and international levels and ensuring equitable taxation and redistribution of assets; Enhance transparency of banks proceedings and systems.\textsuperscript{96}

Address climate poverty by increasing sustainably agricultural productivity.\textsuperscript{97}

Adults with an account at a formal financial institution, bottom 20%; Adults with an account at a formal financial institution; Number of access points (bank branches, ATMs, mobile agents) per 100,000 adults in developing countries; Adults making digital payments (payment card, mobile, internet, etc.); Average cost of sending international remittances <$200 (as % of amount sent).\textsuperscript{98}

\textsuperscript{94} Qatar
\textsuperscript{95} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{96} Tunisia
\textsuperscript{97} Tunisia
\textsuperscript{98} Tunisia
\textsuperscript{99} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{100} Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)
\textsuperscript{101} Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)
\textsuperscript{102} Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)
\textsuperscript{103} Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)
\textsuperscript{104} Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)
• Enhanced ODA with long-term predictability and as a direct budgetary support on a sustained basis\textsuperscript{105}; Access to nutritious food at a sufficient level is essential\textsuperscript{106}; Ensuring employment for the poor, access to finance and productive capacity building\textsuperscript{107}; Employment and income creation as the main means to fight poverty and to address the challenge of inequality\textsuperscript{108}

• A renewed and strengthened global partnership for development in the context of sustainable development, which builds on the strengths of the current global partnership for development, while going beyond and addressing the weakness of its present framework, would be a positive step to properly address and effectively eradicate poverty\textsuperscript{109}

• Undertake an ambitious and expeditious reform of the International Financial Institutions, particularly in their governance structures, based on full and fair representation of developing countries\textsuperscript{110}

• Debt relief, including debt cancellation and debt structuring must be included\textsuperscript{111}

• Multilateral, regional and sub-regional development banks and development funds should continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing, including through coordinated action to add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency\textsuperscript{112}

• Necessity for developed countries to honour their Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) goals and targets of disbursing the equivalent of 0.7 per cent of their GNI to help developing countries with the access of related technology and capacity building, so as to ensure the adequate means of implementation for the developing countries to implement poverty eradication policies and programs with a clear timetable\textsuperscript{113}

\textsuperscript{105} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{106} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{107} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{108} Morocco
\textsuperscript{109} Bolivia/Group of 77
\textsuperscript{110} Bolivia/Group of 77
\textsuperscript{111} Bolivia/Group of 77
\textsuperscript{112} Bolivia/Group of 77
\textsuperscript{113} Bolivia/Group of 77
• Necessity of timely conclusion for the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which must fully respect its development mandate and take into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.

• Need for Effective regulation and supervision of financial markets and capital flows.

• International public aid (more than 0.7% of GDP), developing countries in specific situations, should be added to countries eligible for development assistance, as well as new commitments related to market access, technology transfer, migration and employment; Facilitating international movement of physical persons regardless of their qualification, capacity building of human and productive capacities, and infrastructure, scientific and education.

Focus area 2. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition

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

From Focus Area Document:

a) ensuring year-round access by all to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food;
b) ending child malnutrition and stunting;
c) increasing agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation, drought and desertification;
d) improving efficiency of water use in agriculture;
e) eliminating use of toxic chemicals;
f) enhancing all forms of agricultural biodiversity;
g) promoting indigenous and sustainable farming and fishing practices;
h) strengthening resilience of farming systems and food supplies to climate change;
i) enhancing adherence to internationally recognized guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests, including full consultation with local communities;

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114 Bolivia/ Group of 77
115 Bolivia/ Group of 77
116 Tunisia
117 Tunisia
j) improved access to credit and other financial services, land tenure, and agricultural extension services, for all, including smallholders, women, indigenous peoples and local communities;
k) increased investment and support to research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies;
l) reducing post-harvest crop losses and food waste along food supply chains;
m) addressing harmful agricultural subsidies;
n) addressing price volatility, including through market information and oversight on commodity markets; and
o) appropriate means of implementation\textsuperscript{118}.

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

- Eradicate famine and protect the right to access safe, healthy and sufficient nutrition whilst respecting eating and inter-cultural habits\textsuperscript{119}; Sufficient nutritious food for everyone to ensure healthy lives for everyone, especially focusing on children\textsuperscript{120}; End hunger and ensure universal access to sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious food\textsuperscript{121}; Eradicate hunger and ensuring year-round access by all to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food\textsuperscript{122}; Ensuring food security and good nutrition\textsuperscript{123}; Ensuring adequate policy space for food security\textsuperscript{124}

- Reduce chronic malnutrition and infant mortality\textsuperscript{125}; Reduce stunting, wasting and anemia for all children under five, and maternal undernutrition\textsuperscript{126}; By 2030, eliminating chronically malnourished people\textsuperscript{127}; Ending hunger and promoting access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food\textsuperscript{128}; Reducing child malnutrition, stunting and anaemia – which we are pleased to see referenced in

\textsuperscript{118} To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

\textsuperscript{119} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{120} Sweden

\textsuperscript{121} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{122} Egypt

\textsuperscript{123} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{124} Tunisia

\textsuperscript{125} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{126} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{127} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{128} US/Canada/Israel
the Focus Areas document, and which are vital to children’s ability to learn, grow, and thrive\textsuperscript{129}; Easy access to food\textsuperscript{130}; End malnutrition in all its form, with special attention stunting, by securing year-round access to sufficient safe, affordable, diverse and nutritious food;\textsuperscript{131} Ensure universal year-round access to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food for all\textsuperscript{132}; Eradicate child malnutrition and stunting\textsuperscript{133}; 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\textsuperscript{134}; Secure year-round access to safe, adequate, nutritious and affordable food for all, and end hunger and malnutrition.\textsuperscript{135} Ending child malnutrition and stunting;\textsuperscript{136} Promote sustainable agriculture and achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all\textsuperscript{137}; Achieve food security and improve nutrition status for all, especially women and children\textsuperscript{138}; Ending hunger and ensuring everyone has access to safe, affordable and nutritious food\textsuperscript{139}; By 2025, end hunger and reduce malnutrition and stunting among children under five by 2/3\textsuperscript{140}

- Increase physical volume of national agricultural and fishing production of basic foods\textsuperscript{141}; Increase agricultural productivity by x\%, with a focus on sustainably increasing small holder yields and promoting climate smart agriculture and access to irrigation\textsuperscript{142}; Double the farmland productivity per unit by 2030\textsuperscript{143};

\textsuperscript{129} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{130} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{131} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{132} Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{133} Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{134} Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster
\textsuperscript{135} Major Group of NGOs
\textsuperscript{136} Egypt
\textsuperscript{137} Zambia/Southern Africa Region
\textsuperscript{138} Zambia/Southern Africa Region
\textsuperscript{139} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{140} Germany
\textsuperscript{141} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{142} Colombia/Guatemala
\textsuperscript{143} Sri Lanka
Increase sustainable agricultural productivity; increase agricultural productivity; doubling by 2030, in each country food production and global food production to ensure universal access to food; By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems at the national levels with high yields and reducing the intensity of water, nutrients, and energy use by at least 25%; sustainable increases in agricultural productivity to ensure that the world continues to produce enough food in a way that stewards our natural resource base for future generations; increase production and productivity of the agricultural sector through investment aimed primarily to technological innovation and infrastructure; strengthen the practices and local knowledge related to agro-biodiversity and diversity of food in order to adapt them to local context to improve production and productivity. Production in harmony with nature; improved access and distribution of water; increasing agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation, desertification and mitigating drought; Land Degradation-neutral world by 2030; improving efficiency of water use in agriculture; all countries to have in place before 2020 capacity building to restore or rehabilitate degraded land and reverse land degradation; increasing agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation and desertification and mitigating drought. Increase agriculture production and productivity; promote soil management for sustainable agriculture production.

144 Sweden
145 Australia/Netherlands/UK
146 Pakistan
147 Pakistan
148 US/Canada/Israel
149 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
150 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
151 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
152 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
153 Egypt
154 Qatar
155 Egypt
156 Qatar
157 Brazil/Nicaragua
158 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
and growth; All countries have in place sustainable land management policies built on ecosystem approach by 2020\(^{159}\); Increasing global agricultural productivity by 70% by 2050\(^{160}\); Achieving zero net land degradation by 2030\(^{161}\); Achieve a land and soil degradation neutral world\(^{162}\).

- Reduce farmland affected by climate change (%)\(^{163}\); Enforce the resilience of agricultural and provision systems against extreme climatic events and climate change\(^{164}\); Compensate for any economic losses due to the adverse impacts of climatic events and natural disasters\(^{165}\); Cater for food shortages resulting from natural disasters\(^{166}\); Halt and reverse land degradation, drought and desertification\(^{167}\); By 2030, halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture\(^{168}\); By 2030, ensure farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters\(^{169}\); Strengthen the adaptive capacity of farming systems and food supplies to climate change\(^{170}\); Ensure sustainable food systems, with agriculture, including livestock, fisheries and aquaculture as well as forests, becoming more sustainable, productive, safe, resource-efficient, diverse and climate smart and it’s resilience other shocks and disasters\(^{171}\); Support LDCs’ efforts to establish or strengthen safety nets such as access to agricultural finance, insurance and other risk-mitigation tools\(^{172}\); Increase access to credit and other financial services for agriculture\(^{173}\); All drought prone countries develop and implement

\(^{159}\) Qatar

\(^{160}\) Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\(^{161}\) Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\(^{162}\) Germany

\(^{163}\) Mexico/Peru

\(^{164}\) Mexico/Peru

\(^{165}\) AOSIS

\(^{166}\) AOSIS

\(^{167}\) Colombia/Guatemala

\(^{168}\) Pakistan

\(^{169}\) Pakistan

\(^{170}\) Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

\(^{171}\) France/Germany/Switzerland

\(^{172}\) Benin/LDCs

\(^{173}\) Zambia/Southern Africa Region
drought preparedness policies by 2020\textsuperscript{174}; Increase international support for net food importing developing countries, including in the areas of finance, transfer of agricultural technologies, infrastructure and water\textsuperscript{175}; Strengthening resilience of farming systems and food supplies to climate change\textsuperscript{176}

- Promote and raise productivity of small farmers\textsuperscript{177}; Develop robust insurance schemes for farmers or fishers, in particular small scale farmers and fishers\textsuperscript{178}; By 2030, ensure universal access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services (land, water, sanitation, modern energy, transport, mobile and broadband communication, agricultural inputs, and advisory services)\textsuperscript{179}; Strengthen smallholder agriculture and family farming.\textsuperscript{180}; Promote the importance of family, indigenous and peasant agriculture.\textsuperscript{181}; Increasing rural income and jobs with a focus on empowerment of family farms and small scale food producers\textsuperscript{182}; Increase agricultural productivity with focus on smallholder farmers, including in mountainous areas\textsuperscript{183}; Increasing rural income and jobs with a focus on empowerment of family farms and small scale food producers\textsuperscript{184}; Increase agricultural productivity with focus on small-holder farmers, including in mountainous areas\textsuperscript{185}; Ensure adequate access by small farmers to credit, markets and marketing facilities\textsuperscript{186}; Ensure small-scale food producers have secure access to knowledge, productive resources and services to sustainably improve their livelihoods, including income, productivity and resilience\textsuperscript{187}; Substantially increasing investment in rural infrastructure\textsuperscript{188}; Support efforts

\textsuperscript{174} Qatar
\textsuperscript{175} Tunisia
\textsuperscript{176} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{177} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{178} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{179} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{180} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{181} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{182} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{183} Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{184} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{185} Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{186} China/Indonesia/ Kazakhstan
\textsuperscript{187} Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster
\textsuperscript{188} Benin/LDCs
aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity. Boost productive capacity of small farmers in developing countries through proper functioning of markets, storage, rural infrastructure, research, post-harvest practices, etc. Avoid rules that create barriers to small farmers’ access and use of seeds and other agricultural inputs, for example the patenting by international companies of seeds or genetic resources that originate in developing countries; Facilitating integration of smallholder farmers to regional, national and international markets, as well as improved access to information, technical knowledge and know-how, including through new information and communications technologies (Rio+20 para. 114); Facilitate and increase access of small farmers especially from developing countries to national and global food markets and distribution channels as well as to credit and other financial services at affordable terms; Increase access of smallholder farmers, especially women in rural areas to agricultural land, markets & finances, training, capacity building, knowledge and innovative practices; By 2030, increase by at least 40 % the share of women and men, local communities and businesses with legally recognised evidence of tenure rights.

- Address limitation of export restrictions on staple food products; Increase open and functioning markets and trade, including by eliminating harmful agricultural subsidies; Elimination of incentives and agricultural subsidies in developed countries; Comply with the agricultural mandate of the Doha Round in the WTO to eliminate all forms of export subsidies, substantially reduce domestic support and substantially improve market access; Comply with the mandates on fisheries subsidies in the Doha Round and in the Rio+20 outcome document. Increase market access for agricultural products from developing

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189 Benin/LDCs
190 Egypt
191 Egypt
192 Brazil/Nicaragua
193 Tunisia
194 Germany
195 Germany
196 AOSIS
197 Australia/Netherlands/UK
198 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
199 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
200 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
countries by 2020; \textsuperscript{201} Ensure an equitable multilateral trade system that promote rural development and food security; \textsuperscript{202} Establish concrete measures and rules to put into effect the principle that developing countries be enabled to promote food security, farmers' livelihoods and rural development in the multilateral trade rules, as well as in other trade agreements\textsuperscript{203} Reaffirm the prime importance of food security in developing countries (Rio+20 para 108) and that trade rules and negotiations have to recognise and respect this priority, as well as to promote the livelihoods and incomes of small farmers in developing countries \textsuperscript{204} Ensure an equitable multilateral trade system that promote rural development and food security; \textsuperscript{205} phasing out harmful agricultural subsidies; \textsuperscript{206} Substantially and effectively phase out trade distorting subsidies in developed countries \textsuperscript{207} Establishing a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, including provisions for the granting of special and differentiated treatment to developing countries, especially LDCs (Rio+20 para.118). \textsuperscript{208} Facilitating/improving market access to agricultural exports of developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (Rio+20 para.109). \textsuperscript{209} Increase efficiency in marketing system for agricultural commodities \textsuperscript{210}; Eliminating harmful agricultural subsidies \textsuperscript{211}

- Adopt sustainable agricultural ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels \textsuperscript{212}; Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and systems (rebuilding designated fish stocks to sustainable levels) \textsuperscript{213}; Implement productive, resilient, and diverse sustainable agriculture and food systems, including sustainable livestock,

\textsuperscript{201} Egypt  
\textsuperscript{202} Egypt  
\textsuperscript{203} Egypt  
\textsuperscript{204} Egypt  
\textsuperscript{205} Egypt  
\textsuperscript{206} Egypt  
\textsuperscript{207} In line with WTO Doha Declaration 2001, para 118 of FWW, Egypt  
\textsuperscript{208} Brazil/Nicaragua  
\textsuperscript{209} Brazil/Nicaragua  
\textsuperscript{210} Zambia/Southern Africa Region  
\textsuperscript{211} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)  
\textsuperscript{212} Colombia/Guatemala  
\textsuperscript{213} Australia/Netherlands/UK
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. Implement sustainable agriculture and food systems, including livestock, fisheries and forestry. Ensure the extension of better farming and fishing practices and innovative and sustainable technologies by 2030; Increase sustainable agricultural production and sustainable fisheries; Increasing the productivity of agriculture sustainably while protecting ecosystems and biodiversity.

- Promoting indigenous and sustainable farming and fishing practices

- Reduce post-harvest loss and food waste by x%; Sustainable consumption minimizing food loss; Reduce post-harvest losses and food waste; Halve post-harvest losses and food waste; Reduce post-harvest loss and food waste; Halve the global rate of food production losses and waste throughout the food supply chain, including by reducing overconsumption and protein loss and waste; Halve food losses and waste by 2030. Reducing post-harvest crop losses and food waste along food supply chains as well as promoting sustainable consumption patterns, especially in developed countries; Achieve zero post-harvest and other food loss and waste; Promote post-harvest

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214 Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster
215 Major Group of NGOs
216 Egypt
217 Germany
218 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
219 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
220 Colombia/Guatemala
221 Sweden
222 Australia/Netherlands/UK
223 France/Germany/Switzerland
224 Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam
225 Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster
226 Major Group of NGOs
227 Brazil/Nicaragua
228 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
technologies and agro-processing, including establishing agro value chain industries\(^\text{229}\); Reducing post-harvest loss and food waste\(^\text{230}\); By 2030, reduce by 50% worldwide post-harvest loss and food waste\(^\text{231}\)

- Eliminate use of toxic chemicals, according to adequate international agreements such as the Codex Alimentarius and the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions on toxic waste\(^\text{232}\); Call for a stronger link with the GHG emissions reductions\(^\text{233}\)

- Achieve 100 percent food security by 2030\(^\text{234}\); Ensure sustainable land use in agriculture and forestry as well as long term sustainable fisheries, to ensure food security and contribute to sustainable economic growth\(^\text{235}\); Raise awareness on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security.\(^\text{236}\)

- Address excessive price volatility, including through market information and oversight on financial commodity markets\(^\text{237}\); Ensure well-functioning markets accessible for all, through sustainable transportation and the reshaping of trade policies, including phasing-out and redirecting export and other harmful subsidies, and measures to mitigate food price volatility\(^\text{238}\); Reshape trade policies and mitigate food price volatility, and eliminate food speculation\(^\text{239}\); Explore the feasibility, effectiveness and administrative modalities of a system of stockholding in dealing with humanitarian food emergencies or as a means to limit price volatility\(^\text{240}\); Regulate commodity markets to curb speculation and address food price volatility\(^\text{241}\); Introduce effective international and national

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\(^{229}\) Zambia/Southern Africa Region  
\(^{230}\) Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)  
\(^{231}\) Germany  
\(^{232}\) Brazil/Nicaragua  
\(^{233}\) Slovenia/Montenegro  
\(^{234}\) Sri Lanka  
\(^{235}\) Sweden  
\(^{236}\) Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador  
\(^{237}\) Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador  
\(^{238}\) Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster.  
\(^{239}\) Major Group of NGOs  
\(^{240}\) Benin/LDCs  
\(^{241}\) Egypt
regulation over the operation of commodity markets to address food price volatility and speculative activities. Manage the risks linked to high and excessively volatile prices and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban dwellers. Address excessive price volatility of the commodity markets; Containment of speculation in global food markets to a minimum.

- Ensure equal access, for women and men, to productive resources, markets, financial services, information and technological solutions

- Increased investment and support to research, development and transfer of sustainable agricultural technologies from developed countries to developing countries; increased investment and support to research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies; Devote a significant part of national agricultural budget to sustainable agriculture practices in crops, livestock and the marine sector; Promote Agricultural research, with emphasis placed on research development, knowledge sharing and management and technology dissemination and adoption; Promoting responsible agricultural investments as they can substantially contribute to promote sustainability in agricultural sector; Increased investment and the support to research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies; Enhancing biological diversity

- Ensure developing countries obtain adequate international support through finance and technology as well as institution building and capacity building, in

242 Egypt  
243 Egypt  
244 Brazil/Nicaragua  
245 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)  
246 Sweden  
247 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador  
248 Egypt  
249 Egypt  
250 Egypt  
251 Slovenia/Montenegro  
252 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)  
253 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
implementing national level SDGs on rural development and agriculture;  
Increase the scale of the work to promote sustainable agriculture practices by the Rome-based UN agencies (FAO, WFP, IFAD); this should include technical support to enable countries to transition to and prioritize sustainable agriculture, and appropriate policy advice that supports its implementation. Increase international funding including aid to agriculture, particularly sustainable agriculture, in developing countries. Increase international funding for developing countries to develop their agriculture production in a sustainable way and to improve their food security situation. Provide developing countries adequate policy space, including in conditions for loans and aid, to support their agriculture sector and their farmers through various measures such as credit, marketing, storage, processing, provision of agricultural inputs, land reform and land improvement measures, and measures to make agriculture more sustainable through improved sustainable agriculture methods; Improve access to markets for developing countries for an adequate commercialization of agricultural practices.

- Promoting adherence to and use of science-based, intergovernmentally agreed sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards
- Enhancing adherence to and upholding of the internationally recognized Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (Rio+20 para.115)
- Promote nutrition sensitive cross-sectorial policies (especially agriculture, health, sanitary, education and social welfare) and strengthen political commitment to do so
- Adults with an account at a formal financial institution, rural; Adults who saved at a financial institution in the past year, rural; Adults with a loan from a financial institution in the past year, rural.
MOI

- Provide enhanced financial and technical support for the development of the agricultural sector\(^{266}\); Support efforts aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity\(^{267}\); Support LDCs’ efforts to establish or strengthen safety nets such as access to agricultural finance, insurance and other risk-mitigation tools\(^{268}\); Provide resources to the relevant United Nations agencies to expand and enhance food assistance and safety net programmes to address hunger and malnutrition in LDCs\(^{269}\); Support LDCs efforts to establish or strengthen agricultural and/or marine research and development institutions\(^{270}\); Provide and supporting LDCs with high-yielding and climate-resilient crop varieties, including saline-, drought- and submersion-compatible species, through transfer of appropriate technology and technical know-how\(^{271}\)

- Assistance from multilateral agencies to developing countries for the design, implementation and financing of food safety nets, and financial instruments at the international level in order to fight food price volatility and increase agricultural production\(^{272}\)

- A commitment by the international community to supporting development-focused trade reforms within the multilateral trading system\(^{273}\)

\(^{263}\) Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

\(^{264}\) Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

\(^{265}\) Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

\(^{266}\) Benin/LDCs

\(^{267}\) Benin/LDCs

\(^{268}\) Benin/LDCs

\(^{269}\) Benin/LDCs

\(^{270}\) Benin/LDCs

\(^{271}\) Benin/LDCs

\(^{272}\) Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\(^{273}\) Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
- Increased provision of investment and support for research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies
- Capacity building and financing for the improvement of water supply systems for irrigation, water harvesting and storage for agriculture

**Focus area 3. Health and population dynamics**

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

**From Focus Area Document:**

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

**From Focus Area Document:**

o) appropriate means of implementation.

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274 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

275 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

276 To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.
Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Improve healthy life expectancy, including reduction of the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases\(^\text{277}\); Reduce the environmental causes of disease such as exposure to harmful pollutants and substances, unsafe drinking water, and insufficient nutrition\(^\text{278}\); Prevent and treat communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis\(^\text{279}\); Prevent and treat non-communicable diseases (NCDs)\(^\text{280}\); preventing, early diagnosing and treating non-communicable diseases (NCDs)\(^\text{281}\); Tackle environmental causes of disease, in particular air pollution, as well as exposure to harmful substances\(^\text{282}\); Elimination of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and prevention and reduction of malaria and other tropical diseases\(^\text{283}\); Decrease the incidence of non-communicable diseases (through reducing exposure to harmful use of tobacco, alcohol, hazardous substances, unhealthy diets and other risk factors)\(^\text{284}\); Address social and environmental causes of disease, which has clear linkages to other goals\(^\text{285}\); Achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and to eliminate mother to child transition of HIV\(^\text{286}\); Strengthen the fight against malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases\(^\text{287}\); Dampen the threat of non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, and chronic respiratory diseases through the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated and multi-sector policies and strategies, and their prioritization on the development agenda of Member States\(^\text{288}\); Reduce the burden of the priority diseases, both communicable and non-communicable, and

\(^{277}\) Guatemala/Colombia

\(^{278}\) Guatemala/Colombia

\(^{279}\) Denmark/Ireland/Norway

\(^{280}\) Denmark/Ireland/Norway

\(^{281}\) Brazil/Nicaragua

\(^{282}\) Denmark/Ireland/Norway

\(^{283}\) Sweden

\(^{284}\) Sweden

\(^{285}\) Sweden

\(^{286}\) AOSIS

\(^{287}\) AOSIS

\(^{288}\) AOSIS
promote mental health; Reducing the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases. By 2030, reducing by half the human and economic losses from water related diseases and disasters; End the HIV/AIDS epidemic and create an AIDS-free generation; Prevent and treat communicable diseases including malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases; Reduce premature morbidity from non-communicable diseases; Develop all necessary actions to eliminate completely the malaria, tuberculosis and tropical diseases; Achieve full access to prevention, treatment, care and support related non-communicable diseases, especially cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, among others; Prevent and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases and water related diseases. End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria; Prevention and treatment of communicable (HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable diseases; Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, tropical diseases and non-communicable diseases; Guarantee equitable, universal and affordable access to prevention, treatment, care and support for HIV, TB, malaria and other infectious diseases and prevent emergence of new diseases. Adopt prevention strategies for key risk factors behind NCDs and mental health; Improving healthy life expectancy and maximising health from the cradle to the grave. It can be achieved through universal health coverage and

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289 Greece

290 Australia/Netherlands/UK

291 Pakistan

292 US/Canada/Israel

293 US/Canada/Israel

294 US/Canada/Israel

295 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

296 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

297 France/Germany/Switzerland

298 Ethiopia

299 Latvia

300 Mexico/Peru

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

302 Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals
prioritising the prevention and treatment of NCDs and CDs across the life span including HIV, TB and malaria; Reduce rates of communicable diseases -i.e. HIV, Malaria, TB; Improve management, care and prevention of non-communicable diseases; Reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases and reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases; Addressing causes of NCDs and reducing non-communicable diseases, including through access for all to affordable medicines and enhancement of knowledge sharing; End the HIV / AIDS epidemic; Significantly decreasing deaths caused by communicable diseases and neglected tropical diseases, and Reducing by 25% by 2025 deaths caused by non-communicable diseases; By 2030 reduce the disease burden due to infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria by 2/3 and due to priority non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 1/3; Promote trans-boundary cooperation mechanism through exchange of early-warnings, risk reduction, knowledge and know-how sharing; Address NCDs by reducing harmful substances

- Implement the MDGs targets on maternal health; Increase life expectancy, linked to child, maternal and adult mortality; Eliminate preventable child and maternal deaths; End preventable infant and maternal death by 2030; Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than 40 per 100,000;

303 Other stakeholders – aging peoples
304 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
305 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
306 Bhutan/Thailand /Viet Nam
307 Tunisia
308 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
309 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
310 Germany
311 Iran
312 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
313 Guatemala/Colombia
314 Guatemala/Colombia
315 Denmark/Ireland/Norway
316 Ethiopia
317 Ethiopia
Elimination of preventable child and maternal deaths\textsuperscript{318}; Significant reduction of child and maternal morbidity\textsuperscript{319}; Reduce the rate of maternal mortality (%)\textsuperscript{320}; Improving healthy life expectancy\textsuperscript{321}; Elimination of preventable child and maternal deaths\textsuperscript{322}; Reduce child and maternal mortality\textsuperscript{323}; Decreasing the maternal mortality ratio to less than 40 per 100,000 live births\textsuperscript{324}; Eliminate preventable child and maternal deaths\textsuperscript{325}; Improve the early detection of breast and cervical cancer, and increase the years of survival\textsuperscript{326}; Reduce maternal and infant mortality and improve the health of women, youth and children\textsuperscript{327}; End preventable maternal, new born and child deaths and reduce maternal and child morbidity\textsuperscript{328}; Drastically reduce infant and under-five mortality rate\textsuperscript{329}; End the preventable deaths in children under five and decrease the maternal mortality ratio\textsuperscript{330}; Elimination of preventable child and maternal Deaths, "through inter alia improving quality of and access to reproductive health and sexual"\textsuperscript{331}; By 2030, reduce maternal and child mortality by 2/3 and ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights\textsuperscript{332}

- Achieve by year X universal access to reproductive health\textsuperscript{333}; Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights\textsuperscript{334}; Ensure universal access

\textsuperscript{318} Latvia
\textsuperscript{319} Latvia
\textsuperscript{320} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{321} Sweden
\textsuperscript{322} Sweden
\textsuperscript{323} Greece
\textsuperscript{324} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{325} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{326} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{327} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{328} Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals
\textsuperscript{329} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{330} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{331} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{332} Germany
\textsuperscript{333} Guatemala/Colombia
to comprehensive sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights\textsuperscript{335};
Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, including
through universal access to quality integrated sexual and reproductive health
information, education and services that include modern methods of family
planning\textsuperscript{336}; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights\textsuperscript{337}; Ensuring
universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights including universal
access to family planning and reproductive health services, information,
comprehensive sexuality education and services\textsuperscript{338}; Emphasis on sexual and
reproductive health and rights\textsuperscript{339}; Achieve comprehensive universal access to
equitable sexual and reproductive health care services that are high quality,
integrated, respect human rights, and accessible at all levels of care.\textsuperscript{340} A target
guaranteeing universal access to evidence-based comprehensive sexuality
education that is grounded in human rights and gender equality\textsuperscript{341}; Eliminate
preventable child and maternal deaths, particularly through access to sexual
reproductive health services\textsuperscript{342}; Ensuring universal health coverage with quality
health services for all and to strengthening the health systems\textsuperscript{343}; Attaining
universal health coverage\textsuperscript{344}; More attention to the specific needs of rural
population with regard to access to health services\textsuperscript{345}

- Functional health systems with adequate human resources and infrastructure\textsuperscript{346};
  Ensure quality, adequate, affordable, accessible and comprehensive health
  services for all\textsuperscript{347}; Increase by 50% the ratio of health professionals to the

\textsuperscript{334} Denmark/Ireland/Norway
\textsuperscript{335} Ethiopia
\textsuperscript{336} Latvia
\textsuperscript{337} Greece
\textsuperscript{338} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{339} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{340} Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCAt, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and
  the World Society for the Protection of Animals
\textsuperscript{341} Children & Youth
\textsuperscript{342} Bhutan/Thailand /Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{343} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{344} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{345} Morocco
\textsuperscript{346} Guatemala/Colombia
\textsuperscript{347} Ethiopia
population. Ensure adequate and predictable financing, technical assistance and capacity building. By 2030, at least 80% of the poorest 40% of the population have coverage to ensure access to essential health services. By 2030, at least 80% of the poorest 40% of the population have coverage to ensure access to essential health services. Universal access to essential services for all survivors of gender-based and sexual violence. Ensure that all new health centers are built following the construction security codes to make them resistant to the occurrence of disasters, by 2030 (Disaster Resilient Construction). Increase the number of doctors and health workers per 100 thousand inhabitants. Ensure that the number of medical units have essential inputs for the obstetric care. Increase the capacity for early warning and management of health risks. Ensure access to health care and health services in the exercise to the right to health. Ensure free inclusive health systems and the provision of equitable universal health coverage, mainly for the benefit of the poor and vulnerable populations. Access to essential quality services for all as well as coverage from financial risk. Ensure quality, adequate, affordable, accessible and comprehensive health services for all. Increase provision of quality health care services (at both primary and referral level) to all especially the rural population. Promote the development of health infrastructure and facilities in rural areas.

348 Ethiopia
349 Ethiopia
350 Japan
351 Germany
352 Latvia
353 Mexico/Peru
354 Mexico/Peru
355 Mexico/Peru
356 Sweden
357 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
358 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
359 France/Germany/Switzerland
360 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
361 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
362 Morocco
- Ensure progress towards quality universal coverage\(^{363}\), Achieve Universal Health Coverage, where all people have access to the quality, essential health services they need without enduring financial hardship\(^ {364}\); By 2030, everyone has coverage to protect them from financial risk, so that no one is pushed into poverty or kept in poverty because of expenditure on health services\(^ {365}\); Equitable access to quality universal health care that is affordable and focused on prevention\(^ {366}\); By 2030, significantly increase coverage from financial risk of being pushed into poverty or kept in poverty because of expenditure on health services\(^ {367}\); Achieve universal coverage in health from contributory and non-contributory systems\(^ {368}\); Reduce the percentage of pocket expenditures on health\(^ {369}\); Achieving universal coverage of the full vaccination scheme in less than a year\(^ {370}\); Ensure universal health coverage, including equal access to prevention, treatment and strengthened health systems as well as medicines and vaccines\(^ {371}\). Achieve universal health coverage\(^ {372}\); Ensuring universal health coverage\(^ {373}\); By 2030, ensure universal access to basic health including maternal health\(^ {374}\); Ensure universal health coverage, eliminating of preventable child and maternal deaths, reduce child morbidity, end HIV/AIDS epidemic, prevent and treat communicable and non-communicable diseases, tackle environmental causes of diseases\(^ {375}\); Ensure universal health care and coverage that is based on human rights, addresses underlying and structural inequalities, respects indigenous knowledge and traditional healing strategies, and gives particular attention to women, young people, older women, and marginalized groups.\(^ {376}\) A

\(^{363}\) Guatemala/Colombia

\(^{364}\) Japan

\(^{365}\) Japan

\(^{366}\) Latvia

\(^{367}\) Germany

\(^{368}\) Mexico/Peru

\(^{369}\) Mexico/Peru

\(^{370}\) Mexico/Peru

\(^{371}\) Sweden

\(^{372}\) Greece

\(^{373}\) Australia/Netherlands/UK

\(^{374}\) Pakistan

\(^{375}\) Romania/Poland

\(^{376}\) Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCaT, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals
target on health that ensures access to physical, mental and psychosocial well-being for the most at-risk groups of children and young people. Achieve universal health coverage; Provide universal health coverage for all by 2030 with focus on primary healthcare; Prevent and reduce the number of people affected by non-communicable diseases; Achieving universal health coverage; Promote Universal Health coverage.

- Increase by 50% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated; Reduce the rates of children suffering from malnutrition; Ensure the establishment of environments suitable for the healthy development of children; Put an end to the infant mortality, of children under the age of five years, due to preventable diseases; Ensure the establishment of environments suitable for the healthy development of children and young people; Reduce the prevalence of overweight in children and adults (%); Reduce the homicide rate in adolescents and young people; Ending preventable neonatal, infant and under-5 deaths; Access to health information.
and services, information on consumption and lifestyle and how to prevent health risks\textsuperscript{391};

- Ensuring effective immunization coverage of children and other vulnerable groups against priority diseases\textsuperscript{392}; Ensuring access for all to essential medicines, contraceptives and vaccines\textsuperscript{393}; By 2030, reducing by half the cost of acquisition of international patents by the developing countries on essential medicines and pandemics\textsuperscript{394}; Ensure full access to medicines and medical treatment, as well as the right of countries to produce and distribute life-saving medicines, including generic medicines\textsuperscript{395}; Ensure availability and accessibility to essential drugs and modern technology, including medical supplies\textsuperscript{396}; Affordable access to medicines and intellectual property rights flexibilities in order to obtain, use and produce affordable generic medicines in the context of the right to health\textsuperscript{397}; Access to safe, quality and effective medicines\textsuperscript{398}; Increase the number of children and youth, as well as older people that are fully vaccinated\textsuperscript{399}

- Reduce road deaths\textsuperscript{400}; Reducing road accident by 50\%\textsuperscript{401}; Actions to reducing road accidents\textsuperscript{402}; Reducing road accidents\textsuperscript{403}

- Addressing occupational health and safety\textsuperscript{404}; Promote safe labor practices\textsuperscript{405}

\textsuperscript{391} Bolivia/ Group of 77
\textsuperscript{392} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{393} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{394} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{395} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{396} Zambia/Southern Africa Region
\textsuperscript{397} Bolivia/ Group of 77
\textsuperscript{398} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{399} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{400} Jordan
\textsuperscript{401} Ethiopia
\textsuperscript{402} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{403} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{404} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{405} Costa Rica
• Address social and environmental determinants of health, including rising antimicrobial resistance in humans.\(^{406}\)

• Increase and improve infrastructure for the delivery of quality health services at all levels of health care.\(^{407}\) Greater synergy between different sectors to address the failures of providing infrastructure and basic services to one-third of the world’s urban population that live in informal settlements.\(^{408}\)

• Reduce the number of live births by caesarean section in first time mothers (%).\(^{409}\)

• Reduce the diabetes mortality rate (%).\(^{410}\)

• Enable sustainable populations’ state of physical, mental and social well-being.\(^{411}\) Realize the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;\(^{412}\) Addressing mental health.\(^{413}\)

• By 2030, introducing and implementing national water quality standards;\(^{414}\) Reducing air, water and chemical pollution for better health.\(^{415}\)

• Strengthen and promote traditional knowledge and practices from ancestral indigenous medical treatments. Promote training and development of medical practices and medicines to improve health systems for indigenous populations, respecting their rights.\(^ {416}\)

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\(^{406}\) Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCaT, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals

\(^{407}\) Zambia/Southern Africa Region

\(^{408}\) Bolivia/Group of 77

\(^{409}\) Mexico/Peru

\(^{410}\) Mexico/Peru

\(^{411}\) AOSIS

\(^{412}\) AOSIS

\(^{413}\) Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\(^{414}\) Pakistan

\(^{415}\) Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\(^{416}\) Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
• Ensure the inclusion of older people and people with disabilities in society through the provision of social protection tools as well as medical treatments and health care services. Providing for the health needs of persons with disabilities, youth, women, migrants, older persons and racial and ethnic minorities; Providing for the health needs of persons with disabilities, youth migrants, aging populations and rural communities; Fair and equitable healthcare provision for gender equality and women’s empowerment.

• Increase investments in health systems in rural areas and address regional development.

• Adults who personally paid for health insurance

• Advance the institution of the family and rebuild the family culture in society, as well as to promote the value of the family among youth; Highlight the role of the family as a natural and fundamental group unit of society in sustainable development of mankind.

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• Develop and use evidence-based, high quality, timely, disaggregated and impartial data;

• Increase health financing, development and training of the health workforce; Sustainability of the health sector financing and good governance.

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417 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
418 Brazil/Nicaragua
419 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
420 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
421 Tunisia
422 Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)
423 Belarus
424 Belarus
425 Brazil/Nicaragua
426 Brazil/Nicaragua
427 Slovenia/Montenegro
• In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries\(^{428}\); Intellectual Property Rights issues for the provision of affordable drugs for treatment\(^{429}\).

• Reaffirm countries' right to use, to the full extent, existing flexibilities in the TRIPS agreement for the protection of public health and to promote access to medicines for all and the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard\(^{430}\).

• Implementing the Beijing Platform for Action and the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the outcomes of their review conferences, including the commitments leading to sexual and reproductive health and the promotion and protection of all human rights in this context\(^{431}\).

• Lending full support to research and development of vaccines and medicines for the common diseases in LDCs\(^{432}\); Providing support for strengthening the LDC efforts to increase the ratio of health professionals to the population\(^{433}\); Supporting LDCs to develop their capacity to systematically collect and analyse demographic data to be used, inter alia, for designing appropriate national policies\(^{434}\); Promoting youth exchange programmes, including through virtual campuses and other networking mechanisms, which is already agreed in the IPoA\(^{435}\).

• Improve health care financing including alternative ways and private sector\(^{436}\); Further collaboration and cooperation at the international level to strengthen health systems through increased health financing, recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce, through improved distribution and access to safe, affordable effective and quality medicines, vaccines and medical technologies, and by improving health infrastructure\(^{437}\).

\(^{428}\) Brazil/Nicaragua  
\(^{429}\) Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)  
\(^{430}\) Brazil/Nicaragua  
\(^{431}\) Brazil/Nicaragua  
\(^{432}\) Benin/LDCs  
\(^{433}\) Benin/LDCs  
\(^{434}\) Benin/LDCs  
\(^{435}\) Benin/LDCs  
\(^{436}\) Zambia/Southern Africa Region  
\(^{437}\) Bolivia/ Group of 77
• Technology transfer for the provision of modern equipment for the treatment of non-communicable diseases and Capacity building to improve research into preventative approaches for the treatment of non-communicable diseases\textsuperscript{438}

• Financing for the expansion of rural community health care centers\textsuperscript{439}

**Focus area 4. Education**

Everyone has a right to education. Achieving universal access to quality education is critical to poverty eradication across generations, opens up lifelong opportunities, promotes gender equality and women’s empowerment, shapes cultures, values and creates a skilled labour force. Some areas that could be considered include:

**From Focus Area Document:**

a) universal, free primary and secondary education for girls and boys;
b) ensuring equitable access to education at all levels with focus on the most marginalized, including indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, persons living in rural areas, and migrants;
c) achieving high completion rates at all levels of education for both girls and boys;
d) providing universal early childhood education;
e) ensuring effective learning outcomes at all levels and imparting knowledge and skills that match the demands of the labour market, including through vocational training and skills development for youth;
f) universal adult literacy and lifelong learning opportunities for all;
g) integrating sustainable development in education curricula, including awareness raising on how culture advances sustainable development; and
h) appropriate means of implementation\textsuperscript{440}.

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

• Ensure universal free primary and secondary education for girls and boys and ensuring equitable access to education at all levels with a focus on the most marginalized, including indigenous peoples, persons living in rural areas\textsuperscript{441}; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education

\textsuperscript{438} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{439} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{440} To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

\textsuperscript{441} Guatemala/Colombia
able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards\textsuperscript{442}; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognised and measurable learning outcomes to x\%\textsuperscript{443}; Universal, free primary and secondary quality education for girls and boys\textsuperscript{444}; Achieving high completion rates at all levels of education for both girls and boys\textsuperscript{445}; Ensure universal access to free primary and secondary education focusing on learning outcomes and reducing repetition by 50\% and the dropout rates to zero\textsuperscript{446}; Ensure universal access for all children to primary and secondary education by 2030\textsuperscript{447}; Increase capabilities (personal, educational and work skills) for children and adolescents according to their respective ages\textsuperscript{448}; Universal and free quality primary and secondary education for girls and boys of relevant school age\textsuperscript{449}; Guarantee literacy for all boys and girls after completing compulsory schooling and ensuring adult literacy for all\textsuperscript{450}; Ensure that all adolescents reach their national knowledge requirements after completing compulsory schooling\textsuperscript{451}; Ensure the possibility for lifelong learning for all women and men\textsuperscript{452}; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to meet minimum learning standards\textsuperscript{453}; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes\textsuperscript{454}; By 2030, provide and ensure completion of universal primary education with ability to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards\textsuperscript{455}; By 2030, Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has

\textsuperscript{442} Guatemala/Colombia

\textsuperscript{443} Guatemala/Colombia

\textsuperscript{444} Denmark/Ireland/Norway

\textsuperscript{445} Denmark/Ireland/Norway

\textsuperscript{446} Ethiopia

\textsuperscript{447} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{448} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{449} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

\textsuperscript{450} Sweden

\textsuperscript{451} Sweden

\textsuperscript{452} Sweden

\textsuperscript{453} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{454} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{455} Pakistan
access to lower secondary education\textsuperscript{456}; Increase the proportion of children able to participate in early childhood programming\textsuperscript{457}; Ensuring that every child regardless of circumstance completes primary school able to read, write, and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards\textsuperscript{458}; Ensure that every child regardless of circumstance has access to secondary education, with emphasis on retention rates for girls with standards-based learning outcomes for all\textsuperscript{459}. Strengthen equity in availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability of education, skills and knowledge development for all, at all levels and ages.\textsuperscript{460}; Recognize and foster the diversity of lifelong educational and training paths, from pre-primary to higher education\textsuperscript{461}; Guarantee every child completes a basic education (10 years from pre-primary to lower secondary) with recognized and measurable learning outcomes, especially with regards to read, write and count\textsuperscript{462}; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to meet minimum learning standards\textsuperscript{463}; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes\textsuperscript{464}; By 2030, provide and ensure completion of universal primary education with ability to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards\textsuperscript{465}; By 2030, Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education\textsuperscript{466}; Increase the proportion of children able to participate in early childhood programming\textsuperscript{467}; Ensuring that every child regardless of circumstance completes primary school able to read, write, and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards\textsuperscript{468}; Ensure that every child regardless of circumstance has access to secondary education, with

\textsuperscript{456} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{457} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{458} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{459} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{460} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{461} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{462} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{463} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{464} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{465} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{466} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{467} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{468} US/Canada/Israel
emphasis on retention rates for girls with standards-based learning outcomes for all\textsuperscript{469}; Strengthen equity in availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability of education, skills and knowledge development for all, at all levels and ages.\textsuperscript{470}; Recognize and foster the diversity of lifelong educational and training paths, from pre-primary to higher education.\textsuperscript{471}; Guarantee every child completes a basic education (10 years from pre-primary to lower secondary) with recognized and measurable learning outcomes, especially with regards to read, write and count\textsuperscript{472}; Equitable access to education at all levels also for the most marginalizes (indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disability, providing universal early childhood education, universal adult literacy and lifelong learning opportunities for all)\textsuperscript{473}; By 2030, every child has equitable access to and completes a continuous, free, quality early childhood, primary, lower and upper secondary education;\textsuperscript{474} By 2030, all young people and adults have equitable access to quality post-secondary education and lifelong learning\textsuperscript{475}; Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels\textsuperscript{476}; Ensuring universal access to education, increasing the number of children able to access and complete primary education as well as ensuring their access to lower secondary education and achieving adequate learning outcomes\textsuperscript{477}; Ensure qualitative education and training\textsuperscript{478}; Achieve high completion rates at all levels for education for both boys and girls and provide universal early childhood education\textsuperscript{479}; Providing universal early childhood care and education\textsuperscript{480}; By 2030, ensure that every child receives at least a full cycle of basic education (pre-primary, primary and lower secondary) with recognized and measurable learning

\textsuperscript{469} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{470} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{471} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{472} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{473} Romania/Poland
\textsuperscript{474} Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions
\textsuperscript{475} Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions
\textsuperscript{476} Zambia/Southern Africa Region
\textsuperscript{477} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{478} Tunisia
\textsuperscript{479} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{480} Denmark/Ireland/Norway
outcomes⁴⁸¹; By 2030, ensure universal, free, equitable access to and completion of quality primary and secondary education for all girls and boys, leading to effective learning outcomes⁴⁸²

- Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education⁴⁸³; Increase the ratio of children with opportunities to access and complete their pre-school education (%)⁴⁸⁴; Increase the proportion of children, including disabled children, who are able to access and complete pre-primary education “ready to learn”⁴⁸⁵; Ensure that not only a greater amount of children are educated, but also that the education these children receive is of high quality delivered by adequately qualified teachers—in the most rural areas as well as areas affected by conflict and disasters⁴⁸⁶. Achieving high completion rates at all levels of education for both girls and boys⁴⁸⁷; By 2030, increase by an agreed percentage the proportion of children able to access and complete universal, free, quality early childhood education⁴⁸⁸

- Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x%⁴⁸⁹; Ensuring effective learning outcomes at all levels, and imparting knowledge and skills that match the demands of the labour market and address youth unemployment, including through vocational training and skills development for youth⁴⁹⁰; Ensure effective learning outcomes at all levels and imparting knowledge and skills that match the demands of the labour market, including through technical and vocational trainings⁴⁹¹; Equip global youth in vocational/technical education by 2030⁴⁹²; Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills,

⁴⁸¹ Germany
⁴⁸² Kenya National Union of Teachers
⁴⁸³ Guatemala/Colombia
⁴⁸⁴ Mexico/Peru
⁴⁸⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK
⁴⁸⁶ Bolivia/ Group of 77
⁴⁸⁷ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
⁴⁸⁸ Kenya National Union of Teachers
⁴⁸⁹ Guatemala/Colombia
⁴⁹⁰ Denmark/Ireland/Norway
⁴⁹¹ Ethiopia
⁴⁹² Sri Lanka
including upper-secondary, technical, vocational, and tertiary, that support employment and economic growth. By 2030, increase 50% the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for productive job market and work. Increase the number of young and adults, women and men, with transferable 21st century skills, including technical and vocational, for work life and future learning; Access to education at all levels, with opportunities and appropriate capacity building, knowledge, skills, technical and management technologies to generate innovative processes and construction of science and knowledge oriented to live well; Ensure educational continuum (formal, non-formal and informal, academic and vocational) and increased transition to quality post-basic, tertiary and life-long education for all youth and adults to acquire relevant knowledge and skills for life and decent work; Increase the provision of and access to vocational training, especially for the young, to equip them with necessary skills for quality employment; Eliminate gender disparities in education and training; Ensure that all young people have enough technical vocational and life skills for their active participation in social and working life; Achieve gender equity at all levels of education; Formal and non-formal education for both boys and girls must strive to eliminate gender based stereotypes as well as teacher training for non-discriminatory education; Access to technical and vocational training, as these skills are important components of inclusive growth; Promoting curriculum design to ensure that knowledge and skills that match the demands of the labor market, vocational training and through including skills development for youth; Mainstream the issue of youth, especially with regard to their economic empowerment, mainly through employment. By 2030,
increase by an agreed percentage the number of young and adult women and men with vocational training, technical engineering and scientific skills, as well as equitable access to higher education and lifelong learning.

- Continued education for teachers to improve their subject knowledge, teaching methods and other skills and competencies; Enhancing teacher-training; All children to be taught by qualified teachers and all schools to provide safe and healthy learning environment for all students.

- Universal adult literacy and lifelong learning opportunities for all; Achieve 100% literacy rates for all; Eliminate women’s illiteracy before 2030; Achieving universal adult literacy and providing opportunities for lifelong learning; Increase adult literacy to X%.

- Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels; Increase the quality of education at all levels and increase literacy and numeracy rates of adults and children; Improve the quality of educational services and ensure equal access for children and adolescents; Good quality education and lifelong learning for all; Ensure the possibility for all young people, including those with disabilities, to be given the possibility to gain a high quality education preparing them for work life; Improve the quality of education and learning.

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506 Kenya National Union of Teachers
507 Slovenia/Montenegro
508 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
509 Kenya National Union of Teachers
510 Denmark/Ireland/Norway
511 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
512 Bolivia/ Group of 77
513 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
514 Germany
515 Ethiopia
516 Ethiopia
517 Mexico/Peru
518 Sweden
519 Sweden
outcomes; Improve quality of teaching & learning and reduce inequalities with relevant and inclusive education programs, especially for girls; Promote conditional cash transfer schemes that combine income support with education responsibilities and health commitments since they are powerful contribution to breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty; 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; Increase levels of quality education, including skills development at secondary and tertiary education; Increase access to quality and affordable education for all; Promote relevant and measurable learning outcomes; Accessible, affordable quality education at all levels; Gender-equal education of good quality for girls and boys

- Integrating sustainable development in education curricula; Implementation of educational processes aimed at promoting peace, solidarity, community, complementarity, and respect; Increased international cooperation and transfer of technologies focused on the promotion of human talent from developing countries; Integrate at all levels into education, training curricula and awareness-rising: sustainable development, including wise use of natural resources, climate change, health and nutrition-related issues, human rights including gender equality; By 2030, all primary and secondary schools offer

520 France/Germany/Switzerland
521 France/Germany/Switzerland
522 Brazil/Nicaragua
523 Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions
524 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
525 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
526 Bolivia/ Group of 77
527 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
528 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
529 Denmark/Ireland/Norway
530 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
531 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
532 France/Germany/Switzerland
quality and relevant teaching and learning, including education for global citizenship, human rights and sustainable development; Integrating sustainable consumption and production in education curricula; Ensure equal access to education, including human rights and sustainable development education; Building the necessary competences and skills of youth and future generations for sustainable development; Promoting information and education on a culture of non-violence; Integrating sustainable development and awareness of climate change in education curricula; By 2020, include sustainable development concepts, health and nutrition related issues, human rights including gender equality at all levels into education and training curricula; Integrate climate change and SCP in education curricula and awareness raising; Promoting education for sustainable water consumption and recycling.

- Recognize and promote conditional cash transfer schemes that combine income support with education responsibilities and health commitments

- Ensure access to information technology skills; Achieve 80% - 100% universal ICT literacy by 2030; Provide enhanced financial and technical support and capacity building; including improving higher educational and technical and vocational education and training facilities and equipment; Integrate relevant knowledge and skills in education curricula, including ICT skills, education for

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

534 Brazil/Nicaragua

535 Slovenia/Montenegro

536 Slovenia/Montenegro

537 Brazil/Nicaragua

538 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

539 Germany

540 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

541 Costa Rica

542 Brazil/Nicaragua

543 Ethiopia

544 Sri Lanka

545 Ethiopia
sustainable development, and awareness raising on culture’s contribution to sustainable development.

- Increase new start-ups by \( x \) and value added from new products by \( y \) through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship.

- Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by \( x\% \).

- Ensure equitable access to education at all levels with focus on the most marginalized, including indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, persons living in rural areas, migrants, and children in conflict and humanitarian situations. 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.

- Ensure that persons with disabilities have access to inclusive education, skills development and vocational training.

- By 2030, achieve universal youth and adult literacy with particular attention to women and the most marginalized.

- In terms of equality, increase the levels of physical, cognitive, motor ability, emotional and social development of children between 0 and 5 years.

- Reduce the incidence of risky behavior patterns in children and adolescents; Secure access to education of children in conflict and post conflict situations.

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546 Kenya National Union of Teachers
547 Guatemala/Colombia
548 Guatemala/Colombia
549 Denmark/Ireland/Norway
550 Major Group of Indigenous Peoples
551 Kenya National Union of Teachers
552 Kenya National Union of Teachers
553 Mexico/Peru
554 Mexico/Peru
555 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
• Ensure that all schools are built following the construction security codes by 2030 (Disaster Resilient Construction)\textsuperscript{556}; Improve learning environment (including type of infrastructure) especially for all girls and women\textsuperscript{557}

• Ensure the transmission of cultural heritage for future generations\textsuperscript{558}

• Increase the share of the contribution of SMEs in national economies\textsuperscript{559}

• Mainstreaming and placing emphasis on the role that family plays in achieving universal primary education, the empowerment of women, and, among other things, promoting gender equality\textsuperscript{560}

• By 2030, sustained and sufficient financing is in place to guarantee free quality education for all, including in emergencies\textsuperscript{561}; Declare education a national priority for all countries, developed and developing, keeping it shielded from cuts in national budgets;

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• Providing places and scholarships for students and trainees from LDCs in the institutes of the developed countries and other developing countries in particular in the fields of science, technology, enterprise management and economics\textsuperscript{562}; Promoting students exchange programmes, joint researches and access to digital libraries\textsuperscript{563}; Providing enhanced financial and technical support for LDCs to implement their national education plans and programmes with special emphasis on educational infrastructure building, including modern facilities and equipment and qualified teachers\textsuperscript{564}; Promote transnational cooperation in education, vocational and skills\textsuperscript{565}.

\textsuperscript{556} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{557} Zambia/Southern Africa Region

\textsuperscript{558} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{559} Sri Lanka

\textsuperscript{560} Qatar

\textsuperscript{561} Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions

\textsuperscript{562} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{563} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{564} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{565} Iran
• Address and minimize international constrains to the ability of developing
countries in particular to carry out expenditure in education sectors and for public employees\textsuperscript{566}

**Focus area 5. Gender equality and women’s empowerment**

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

**From Focus Area Document:**

a) ending all forms of discrimination against women of all ages;
b) ending violence against girls and women in all its forms;
c) ensuring equal access to education at all levels;
d) ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work;
e) equal access to assets and resources, including natural resources management;
f) ensuring equal participation of women in decision-making in public and private institutions;
g) ending child, early and forced marriage;
h) reducing the burden of unpaid care work;
i) sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights;
j) promoting the availability of gender disaggregated data to improve gender equality policies, including gender sensitive budgeting; and
k) appropriate means of implementation\textsuperscript{567}.

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

• Preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against girls and women and ending discrimination\textsuperscript{568}; End all forms of violence against women and children\textsuperscript{569}; End violence against girls and women in all its forms\textsuperscript{570}; Promote and

\textsuperscript{566} Bolivia/ Group of 77

\textsuperscript{567} To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

\textsuperscript{568} Guatemala/Colombia

\textsuperscript{569} Ethiopia

\textsuperscript{570} Latvia
eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women by 2030\textsuperscript{571}; Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including early forced child marriages and harmful practices including FGM (female genital mutilation)\textsuperscript{572}; Eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls\textsuperscript{573}; By 2030, ensure prevention of and elimination of all forms of violence against girls and women\textsuperscript{574}; End discrimination against women in all its forms\textsuperscript{575}; Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, which includes, harmful traditional practices, including child, early and forced marriage\textsuperscript{576}; Ending violence against women and girls regardless the age and ability (in particular migrant and refugee women, older women, indigenous, women with disabilities), ensuring for them access to justice, eliminating discriminatory social norms and attitudes (including child, early forced marriages)\textsuperscript{577}; By 2030, women have access to justice including an end to sexual and gender-based violence.\textsuperscript{578} Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls\textsuperscript{579} Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces\textsuperscript{580}; Eliminate all forms of gender based violence\textsuperscript{581}; End all forms of discrimination and violence against women of all ages\textsuperscript{582}; End all forms of discrimination against women of all ages with a special focus on elimination of violence against girls\textsuperscript{583}; End all forms of discrimination against women of all ages and end violence against girls and women in all forms\textsuperscript{584};

\textsuperscript{571} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{572} Sweden
\textsuperscript{573} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{574} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{575} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{576} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{577} Romania/Poland
\textsuperscript{578} Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.
\textsuperscript{579} Iceland
\textsuperscript{580} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{581} Bolivia/ Group of 77
\textsuperscript{582} Bhutan/Thailand/ Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{583} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{584} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
• Full access of women and girls to education, basic services, economic opportunities and health services\textsuperscript{585}; Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015\textsuperscript{586}; Achieve 100% enrollment in and completion by girls of gender equal primary and secondary education of good quality by 2030; Achieving at least 50% women enrollment in institutions of higher education by 2030\textsuperscript{587}; Ensuring equal access to education and closing gender gaps at all levels\textsuperscript{588}; Ensure equal access to primary and secondary education by the year 2025 and towards all levels of education by 2030\textsuperscript{589}; Guarantee literacy for all women and girls and eliminate gender-based differences in access to education at all levels\textsuperscript{590}; Ensuring women's access to education, development of technical and technological capacities, skills and abilities\textsuperscript{591}; Eliminate gender disparities at all levels and forms of education\textsuperscript{592}; Ensuring women's and girls' right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination throughout their lifecycle and ensuring equal and inclusive access to quality education at all levels\textsuperscript{593}; Ensure equal access to education, including human rights education, at all levels\textsuperscript{594}; Ensure economic and social empowerment of woman, in particular marginalized woman such as rural woman widows and divorced woman as well as woman under foreign occupation\textsuperscript{595}; Achieving high completion rates at all levels for education for both boys and girls\textsuperscript{596}; ensure women the same rights, same access and same opportunities, while ending all forms of discrimination against women of all ages\textsuperscript{597}; Emphasis should be put in the issues of poverty eradication, education and health as important factors for the empowerment of

\textsuperscript{585} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{586} Guatemala/Colombia
\textsuperscript{587} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{588} Latvia
\textsuperscript{589} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{590} Sweden
\textsuperscript{591} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{592} Iceland
\textsuperscript{593} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{594} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{595} Tunisia
\textsuperscript{596} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{597} Maldives
women; Achieving 100% enrollment and completion by girls of gender equal primary and secondary education of good quality by 2030

- Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account; Ensure women’s access to land and other productive assets, credit, finance and extension services, training; Ensure adequate and predictable financing and technical assistance; Ensuring women’s equal access to productive assets and resources, financial and banking services, to markets, and women’s equal land, inheritance and property rights, as well as to information and communication technologies; Eliminate gender-based differences in access to and control over economic resources, e.g. to access to finance, land and ICT; Promote equal rights to productive assets and resources, including the right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business or open a bank account; By 2030 ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business, open a bank account and secure credit; Ensuring access, ownership and control of finances and productive resources to women; Building a legal framework and regulatory mechanism to ensure equal rights and equal access of opportunities for women; Full access, control and management of commercial, financial, credit, banking and economic services to women; Ensuring women’s equal access to, control and ownership of assets and natural and other productive resources including access to land, water, inheritance and property rights, financing and banking services, and equal access to economic opportunities, as well as equal employment opportunities and equal pay for equal work, while valuing, reducing and redistributing more equitably the burden of

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598 Morocco
599 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
600 Guatemala/Colombia
601 Ethiopia
602 Ethiopia
603 Latvia
604 Sweden
605 US/Canada/Israel
606 Pakistan
607 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
608 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
609 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
unpaid care work\textsuperscript{610}. Ensure equal access to financial services for women and female and male\textsuperscript{611}; Ensure the equal right of women to own and inherit property, work and be fairly remunerated, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account\textsuperscript{612}; Access to quality education at all levels and life-long learning as well as safe and supportive learning environments\textsuperscript{613}; By 2030, realize women’s equitable rights and access to, control over and ownership of land, productive assets and natural resources that promote fair asset redistribution\textsuperscript{614}; Protection of assets, property and inheritance rights for women of all ages\textsuperscript{615}; Eliminate gender disparities in access and control over economic resources, including land\textsuperscript{616}; Ensure women’s access to modern forms of information technology\textsuperscript{617}; Increase women’s access to productive assets and affordable financial services\textsuperscript{618}; Ensuring gender quality in the distribution, access and ownership of productive resources, assets and opportunity\textsuperscript{619}; Ensure equal rights of women to access to assets and resources and employment opportunities\textsuperscript{620}; Ensure equal access to assets and resources, including women’s equal land, property and inheritance rights and as well as equal access to natural resources management by year Y\textsuperscript{621}; Improve women’s economic opportunities, including entrepreneurship, capabilities, income security, as well as access to and control over productive assets and a fairer distribution of family care and household work\textsuperscript{622}; Equal access to services in the fields of finance and credit, inter alia, micro-finance and micro-credit for women’s productive self-employment\textsuperscript{623};

\textsuperscript{610} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{611} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{612} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{613} Romania/Poland

\textsuperscript{614} Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.

\textsuperscript{615} Other stakeholders – aging peoples

\textsuperscript{616} Iceland

\textsuperscript{617} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{618} Zambia/Southern Africa Region

\textsuperscript{619} Bolivia/Group of 77

\textsuperscript{620} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

\textsuperscript{621} Liechtenstein

\textsuperscript{622} Germany

\textsuperscript{623} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
Women with an account at a formal financial institution; Female-owned SMEs with a loan or line of credit

- Ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work; Ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work; Reducing women's disproportionate burden of unpaid care work and promoting public awareness on shared responsibilities with men and boys; Ensure universal access of women to the decent employment by 2030; Access to decent work, elimination of gender-based discrimination in employment, social protection, health care, quality care for children, full control of assets and incomes, elimination of social discrimination in acquisition of assets such as credits, natural resources or through inheritance; Ensure women's right to work and rights at work through gender-responsive policies and programs that promote women's economic empowerment; Enhance equal employment opportunities from women and equal pay for equal work; Enhancing equality of Economic Opportunities for All, Including marginalised groups, and eliminating gender based and other forms of labor market discrimination.

- By 2030, all countries have reduced and redistributed unpaid care and domestic work through shared responsibility by states, the private sector, communities, men and women. Care is incorporated into social protection systems through allowances, services and benefits that maximize women's autonomy, and guarantee their rights, dignity, well-being and enjoyment of free time. This requires that woman and men take part in a parity scheme in all decision-making spaces, especially in financial and environmental fields; reducing the burden of unpaid care work, acknowledging the positive correlation between minimum

624 Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)
625 Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)
626 Guatemala/Colombia
627 Latvia
628 Latvia
629 Mexico/Peru
630 Romania/Poland
631 Brazil/Nicaragua
632 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
633 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
634 Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce
wage, poverty eradication and social inclusion. Ensuring equal sharing of unpaid work, and ensuring valorization, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care work; Reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, done mostly by women and migrant domestic workers; Reducing the burden of unpaid work disproportionation.

- Ensure women’s equal political representation and participation. Ensure universal access of women to civil, economic and political participation by 2030; Achieve at least 50% women employees in the public sector with at least 50% of management positions held by women; Ensure equal participation of women in political, economic, and public decision making processes; Ending all forms of discrimination against women, inter alia, by ensuring access to justice and revoking all gender-discriminatory legislation to ensure full equality under the law for women and girls; Ensuring equal participation of women in decision-making in public and private sectors at all levels, including in conflict resolution; Guarantee equal political participation and representation of women and men at all levels, from local councils to national parliaments; Promote economic empowerment of women, by supporting women as entrepreneurs, workers, employees and producers; Promote equal participation in decision-making in public and private institutions; Expanding and strengthening the participation of women in the leadership of private, public, social and economic institutions; Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and

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635 Brazil/Nicaragua
636 Brazil/Nicaragua
637 Bolivia/ Group of 77
638 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
639 Iceland
640 Mexico/Peru
641 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
642 Ethiopia
643 Latvia
644 Latvia
645 Sweden
646 Australia/Netherlands/UK
647 US/Canada/Israel
648 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
Ensuring women’s equal participation and leadership to all spheres and all levels of decision-making (political, economic, cultural, public and private life); Eliminate discrimination, and increase women’s leadership, voice and participation government and public life; Using enabling technologies, in particular Information and Communication Technologies for the empowerment of women; Women and girls would need access to finance including microfinance, access to education, health care and massive employment opportunities; Establish data repositories for gender disaggregated data to improve gender policies; By 2030, achieve full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in all public and private spheres; Increase gender equality and parity in parliament and in decision making positions; Promoting gender equality in decision making in private, public and commercial life; Ensure access to justice for women and girls, as well as women’s equal participation in decision-making positions, including in humanitarian and conflict-affected societies; Ensure women’s full, equal and effective participation in all fields and leadership at all levels of decision-making in the public and private sectors, equal work must be compensated by equal pay; Ensure equal participation of women in decision-making in public and private institutions; Ensure women’s equal access to justice by year Y; Ensure equal participation of women in decision-making in public and private institutions, including in conflict prevention, resolution and recovery by year Y; Promote women’s voice, leadership and participation in decision-making processes as well as in

649 Pakistan

650 France/Germany/Switzerland

651 Australia/Netherlands/UK

652 India

653 Benin/LDCs

654 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM):

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

656 Zambia/Southern Africa Region

657 Bolivia/ Group of 77

658 Slovenia/Montenegro

659 Slovenia/Montenegro

660 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

661 Liechtenstein

662 Liechtenstein
public and private institutions\(^6^6^3\); Full and equal participation and leadership of women in all areas of sustainable development\(^6^6^4\)

- By 2030, achieve elimination of all forms of gender-based discrimination, including laws and policies that contribute to gender inequalities, inhibit access to services and rights, and criminalize or stigmatize young people, women, and people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.\(^6^6^5\) Eliminate discrimination, violence and abuse for women of all ages throughout their lives\(^6^6^6\)

- Ensure sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights to women\(^6^6^7\); End early marriage, forced marriage and Female genital mutilation\(^6^6^8\); Ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights to women and adolescent girls\(^6^6^9\); Guarantee women and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)\(^6^7^0\); End child, early and forced marriage\(^6^7^1\); Eliminate harmful practices for women and girls and FGM/C\(^6^7^2\); Ensure the respect, promotion and protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all\(^6^7^3\); By 2030, end child marriage\(^6^7^4\); Prevent and eliminate all forms of sexual and gender-based violence\(^6^7^5\); End early enforced marriage\(^6^7^6\); Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights\(^6^7^7\); Guaranteeing universal access to sexual and reproductive

\(^6^6^3\) Germany
\(^6^6^4\) Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\(^6^6^5\) On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce
\(^6^6^6\) Other stakeholder – aging peoples
\(^6^6^7\) Ethiopia
\(^6^6^8\) Ethiopia
\(^6^6^9\) Latvia
\(^6^7^0\) Sweden
\(^6^7^1\) Australia/Netherlands/UK
\(^6^7^2\) Australia/Netherlands/UK
\(^6^7^3\) Australia/Netherlands/UK
\(^6^7^4\) Pakistan
\(^6^7^5\) US/Canada/Israel
\(^6^7^6\) US/Canada/Israel
\(^6^7^7\) US
health and rights; By 2030, the removal of legal and policy barriers and the elimination of laws and harmful practices that criminalize sexuality and reproductive autonomy to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health rights. By 2030, eliminate early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, honour killings, child labour and trafficking of children, especially of girls. Ensure women’s and girls’ sexual and reproductive health and rights; Ensuring sexual and reproductive health, and sexual and reproductive rights, in accordance with existing national legal frameworks; Improve access to sexual and reproductive health for women and adolescents; Ensure respect, promotion and protection of the sexual and reproductive health and rights; End harmful customary practices, including child, early and forced marriage; Improving the provision of sexual and reproductive health care; Ending child and forced marriage; Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights “subject to “in accordance with the ICPD”; Include sexual and reproductive health and rights; Include right to comprehensive sexuality education for all, especially for young people;

- Protection and promotion of human rights of elderly women;
- Promoting the availability of data disaggregated by gender, race and ethnicity; Availability of gender disaggregated data to improve gender equality policies,
including gender sensitive budgeting\textsuperscript{692}; Enact and enforce laws, regulations and policies that prohibit all forms of discrimination against women and girls and review existing laws in this regard, ensure women’s access to justice and work towards the generation and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation\textsuperscript{693}, Need for the development of a unified method with clear elements for data collection\textsuperscript{694}

- Ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed in all relevant national laws and policies\textsuperscript{695}, Mainstream gender equality\textsuperscript{696}

- By 2030, mobilize financial resources from all sources, including domestic resource mobilization and allocation and of voluntary innovative financing mechanisms, and increase priority to gender equality in official development assistance\textsuperscript{697}

- Equal access to all basic services such as health, water and sanitation and energy\textsuperscript{698}

- Making available day care facilities for children\textsuperscript{699}

**Focus area 6. Water and sanitation**

For a water-secure world and for the realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, the whole water cycle has to be taken into consideration to tackle water-related challenges.\textsuperscript{700} Some areas that could be considered include:

\textsuperscript{692} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{693} Germany

\textsuperscript{694} Iran

\textsuperscript{695} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

\textsuperscript{696} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{697} On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce

\textsuperscript{698} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\textsuperscript{699} Costa Rica

\textsuperscript{700} Brazil/Nicaragua proposed deletion of “water-secure world” and inclusion of “with full respect to state sovereignty” at the end.
From Focus Area Document:

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

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

- Establish a goal for recycling and reusing water as well as for nutrients and recovered organic material in treated water; Increase the efficiency of water use in the agricultural sector; Protect the services of mountain ecosystems and their biodiversity and ensure the proper management of water and other natural resources; Effective management and sustainable use of water resources at the local, national and regional level, taking into account the effects of climate change; Improve the sustainable use and development of water resources; By 2030, improve by 50% the sustainable use and increasing water productivity for economic growth; By 2030, reduce wastewater by more than half and

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701 To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.
702 Mexico/Peru
703 Mexico/Peru
704 Mexico/Peru
705 Sweden
706 Australia/Netherlands/UK
707 Pakistan
increase by more than half its reuse\textsuperscript{708}; By 2030, double the count of rainwater harvesting in all countries\textsuperscript{709}; Manage water resources at the basin level in an integrated way, including in trans-boundary basins\textsuperscript{710}; Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainably available water resources respecting ecosystems requirements\textsuperscript{711}; Increase water efficiency in agricultural and food production, industry and energy generation, also in support of equitable and sustainable growth\textsuperscript{712}; Increase the efficiency of water use in agriculture and industry\textsuperscript{713}; Improved water productivity, recycling and water-use efficiency\textsuperscript{714}; A zero target on freshwater extraction beyond sustainable supply\textsuperscript{715}; Promote 100% wastewater treatment and improve water use efficiency\textsuperscript{716}; Promote the protection and restoration of watersheds and ecosystems and ensure minimum flows needed to facilitate and maintain valuable ecosystem services\textsuperscript{717}; 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\textsuperscript{718}; Improving water-use efficiency and extending wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse\textsuperscript{719}; Better water resource management and improving water-use efficiency in all sectors, including in households, agriculture, industry, energy and urban areas\textsuperscript{720}; Strengthening wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse of water\textsuperscript{721}; Protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems, including mountains as well as watersheds and wetlands\textsuperscript{722}; Protecting and restoring-water-linked ecosystems: such as mountains,

\textsuperscript{708} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{709} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{710} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{711} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{712} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{713} Bhutan, Thailand, Viet Nam

\textsuperscript{714} US/Canada/Israel

\textsuperscript{715} Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

\textsuperscript{716} Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

\textsuperscript{717} Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

\textsuperscript{718} Major Group of NGOs

\textsuperscript{719} Egypt

\textsuperscript{720} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{721} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{722} Slovenia/Montenegro
watersheds and wetlands\textsuperscript{723}; By 2030, significantly improve water efficiency in all sectors, in particular in agricultural/food, industrial and energy production\textsuperscript{724}; Improving wastewater treatment and Improving water use efficiency\textsuperscript{725}

- Increase access to safe drinking water in homes, schools and health centers\textsuperscript{726}; Significantly reduce water pollution and increase water quality\textsuperscript{727}; Ensure access to clean drinking water for all without harmful substances\textsuperscript{728}; Reduce wastewater pollution and improve water quality by reducing the discharge of untreated domestic, agricultural and industrial wastewater and increasing the safe reuse of wastewater\textsuperscript{729}; Protected water resources\textsuperscript{730}; Improve and secure the status of surface and groundwater quality by preventing and reducing water pollution and the production of wastewater from household, industrial and agricultural sources and increasing treatment and safe reuse of wastewater\textsuperscript{731}; A zero target on mortality due to lack of safe water and hygiene\textsuperscript{732}; Promote 100% access to safe and affordable drinking water and suitable sanitation for all, including menstrual hygiene\textsuperscript{733} ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all;\textsuperscript{734}; Increase accessibility to reliable safe, clean and affordable water and adequate sanitation for all\textsuperscript{735}; Ensuring universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all\textsuperscript{736}; Ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all, extending wastewater treatment,

\textsuperscript{723} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{724} Germany

\textsuperscript{725} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\textsuperscript{726} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{727} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\textsuperscript{728} Sweden

\textsuperscript{729} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{730} US/Canada/Israel

\textsuperscript{731} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{732} Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

\textsuperscript{733} Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

\textsuperscript{734} Egypt

\textsuperscript{735} Zambia/Southern Africa Region

\textsuperscript{736} Slovenia/Montenegro
and improving water use efficiency;\textsuperscript{737} Equitable, universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation;\textsuperscript{738} Ensuring access to hygiene and safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all, especially for women and girls, including in households, schools, health facilities, workplaces and refugee camps;\textsuperscript{739}

- Increase access to sanitation services in the schools and workplaces, and eliminate defecation in open places;\textsuperscript{740} Increase the access to sanitation services in homes;\textsuperscript{741} Ensure universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, taking into account the importance of health impacts related to good water and sanitation management;\textsuperscript{742} By 2030, achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene;\textsuperscript{743} Access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene;\textsuperscript{744} Ensure universal sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, while progressively reducing inequalities;\textsuperscript{745} Ensure access to adequate sanitation for all, with a special emphasize on women and girls;\textsuperscript{746} Ensure access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation, especially for people living in rural and mountainous areas;\textsuperscript{747} A zero target on open defecation;\textsuperscript{748} By 2030, achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities;\textsuperscript{749} By 2030, Halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services;\textsuperscript{750} Eliminate open defecation\textsuperscript{751} reducing risks and impacts of water-

\textsuperscript{737} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{738} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{739} Finland
\textsuperscript{740} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{741} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{742} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{743} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{744} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{745} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{746} Sweden
\textsuperscript{747} Bhutan,/Thailand/ Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{748} Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group
\textsuperscript{749} Major Group of NGOs
\textsuperscript{750} Major Group of NGOs

62
related disasters, and address floods, droughts and water scarcity. Increase provision of adequate, safe and cost-effective water supply and adequate sanitation services; By 2030, ensure universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all; Eliminating open defecation;

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

- Include the quantification and accounting of water fluxes in the economy and the impacts on the supply chains.

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751 Major Group of NGOs
752 Egypt
753 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
754 Germany
755 Finland
756 Mexico/Peru
757 Mexico/Peru
758 Australia/Netherlands/UK
759 Pakistan
760 US/Canada/Israel
761 France/Germany/Switzerland
762 Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
763 Germany
764 Mexico/Peru
• A zero target on pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, with full legal and financial accountability and remedy for transgressions. A zero target on harm done by extractive industry in vital local watershed areas. Eliminating pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, and protecting aquifers; By 2030, improve and secure the status of water quality and quantity and reduce water pollution including with hazardous chemicals from households, industrial and agricultural sources.

• Address water technology in the framework of means of implementation with developed countries assisting developing countries with technology transfer and dissemination; Support efforts in developing countries on water and sanitation activities and programmes, through provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer; Promoting transfer of technology in the fields of water efficiency, wastewater, modern irrigation systems and water desalination and wastewater re-use for agricultural and industrial purposes; Expanding water-related vocational training at all levels; Address the balance between water supply and demand, including, where appropriate, non-conventional water resources, and to mobilize financial resources and investment in infrastructure for water and sanitation services, in accordance with national priorities. Develop innovative approaches and appropriate technologies for the effective management of water resources; Increase investment in water harvest technologies.

• Strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance; Improved water governance; Enhance effective water governance at national, 

765 Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group
766 Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group
767 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
768 Germany
769 China/ Indonesia/ Kazakhstan
770 Egypt
771 Egypt
772 Egypt
773 Egypt
774 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
775 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
776 Australia/Netherlands/UK
regional and international levels, from mountain source to deltas, including through integrated water resource management and trans-boundary cooperation. Promote effective water governance including fully informed and inclusive local democratic management and public financing as well as trans-boundary cooperation. Promote integrated water resources management at national and basin-levels; and ensure trans-boundary water cooperation on the basis of international law and the no harm principle. Improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate. Enhancing effective water governance including catchment area based integrated water resources and appropriate management and transboundary cooperation. Enhancing effective water governance, which as a part of “management of natural resources” should be seen under the sovereign rights of countries. Support to including trans-boundary water cooperation.

- Provide adequate facilities and infrastructure, for safe drinking water and sanitation systems in all areas; Reduce the distance to water sources; Ensure access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services such as land, water and sanitation services.

- Improving water supply systems, irrigation and water harvesting developing and storage infrastructure developing agriculture and for sewerage and wastewater treatment.

- Reduce the number of countries facing water scarcity and number of people under the water poverty line.

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777 US/Canada/Israel

778 Bhutan/Thailand/ Viet Nam

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

780 Egypt

781 Brazil/Nicaragua

782 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

783 Iran

784 Finland

785 Egypt

786 Zambia/Southern Africa Region

787 Zambia/Southern Africa Region

788 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
• Reverse the impacts of climate change such as changing weather patterns and sea level rise has a direct impact on fresh and potable water.\textsuperscript{790}

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• Mobilization of additional resources, especially for developing countries; facilitate access to water- and sanitation-related technologies, especially water harvesting technologies and wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies; enhance capacity-building, in particular through expanding international cooperation for water-related vocational training at all levels \textsuperscript{791}

• Provide enhanced financial and technical support to LDCs to improve and expand water and sanitation provision, including water pipelines and sewage networks (based on IPoA)\textsuperscript{792}; Help LDCs preserve and develop water sources, manage water sheds and enhance water productivity, including through sub-regional and regional collaborations (IPoA)\textsuperscript{793}

**Focus area 7. Energy**

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

**From Focus Area Document:**

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

\textsuperscript{789} Egypt
\textsuperscript{790} Maldives
\textsuperscript{791} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{792} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{793} Benin/LDCs
e) phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption;
f) building capacity and transferring modern energy technologies;
g) mobilizing finance to invest in modern energy infrastructure;
h) sharing knowledge and experience on appropriate regulatory frameworks and enabling environments;
i) promoting partnerships on sustainable energy; and
j) appropriate means of implementation.  

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

- Universal access to modern energy services and energy technologies;  
  Widening the access and use of renewable energy;  
  Universal access to clean, renewable, and affordable modern energy services by 2020;  
  Ensure universal access to modern energy services;  
  Enhance capacities in energy production, trade and distribution with the aim of ensuring access to energy for all by 2030;  
  Universal access to energy can only be achieved through a new generation of global partnership involving governments, international organizations, civil society, foundation and the private sector;  
  Supporting national enabling environments, including energy policy frameworks, for universal access to sustainable energy;  
  Ensuring universal access, for both women and men, to modern energy services;  
  Achieve universal access to modern energy services by 2030;  
  Ensuring universal access to modern energy services;  
  Ensure

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794 To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.
795 Belarus
796 Belarus
797 AOSIS
798 Australia/Netherlands/UK
799 Benin/LDCs
800 Benin/LDCs
801 France/Germany/Switzerland
802 France/Germany/Switzerland
803 Bangladesh/Republic of Korea/Saudi Arabia
804 Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
805 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
universal access, for women and men, to modern energy services\textsuperscript{806}; Universal access to modern energy services and significant increase of the share of renewable energies at global level\textsuperscript{807}; Universal access to modern energy services\textsuperscript{808}; Meet the energy needs of rural communities, including indigenous peoples, through safe, renewable and socially and environmentally friendly energy sources by 2013\textsuperscript{809}; Invest and support community-based, small-scale, decentralized renewable energy systems\textsuperscript{810}; Promote access to affordable and reliable energy for all\textsuperscript{811}; Access to sustainable and clean energy\textsuperscript{812}; Universal access for both women and men to modern energy services\textsuperscript{813}; Ensure universal access to clean, reliable and affordable modern energy services\textsuperscript{814}; By 2030, ensure universal access to modern energy services\textsuperscript{815}

- Improving global energy efficiency rate\textsuperscript{816}; Double the global rate of improvement energy efficiency and conservation\textsuperscript{817}; Strengthen innovative regional and national energy roadmaps, with strong emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency, energy storage, and capacity building\textsuperscript{818}; Increase global investment in energy efficiency and conservation for all sectors of energy end use\textsuperscript{819}; Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix\textsuperscript{820}; Increase share of renewable energy in the global energy mix\textsuperscript{821}; Doubling the

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{806} Sweden
\item \textsuperscript{807} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\item \textsuperscript{808} US/Canada/Israel
\item \textsuperscript{809} Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON
\item \textsuperscript{810} Major Group of Indigenous Peoples
\item \textsuperscript{811} Tanzania/African Group
\item \textsuperscript{812} Slovenia/Montenegro
\item \textsuperscript{813} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\item \textsuperscript{814} Maldives
\item \textsuperscript{815} Germany
\item \textsuperscript{816} Belarus
\item \textsuperscript{817} AOSIS
\item \textsuperscript{818} AOSIS
\item \textsuperscript{819} AOSIS
\item \textsuperscript{820} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\item \textsuperscript{821} US/Canada/Israel
\end{itemize}
share of renewable energy in the global energy mix\footnote{622}; Increase share of renewable sources of energy in the global energy mix by 2030 by x percent\footnote{623}; Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency\footnote{624}; Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix\footnote{625}; Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport\footnote{626}; Promote cost effective, sustainable and healthy energy solutions\footnote{627}; Increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix\footnote{628}; Improve energy efficiency in buildings, industries, agriculture and transport\footnote{629}; Improve energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture, and transport\footnote{630}; By 2030, double the share of renewable energy global energy mix with emphasis on developed countries\footnote{631}; By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in both developed and developing countries\footnote{632}; Double the overall improvement rate of energy efficiency\footnote{633}; Significantly increase the share of electricity generation through renewable energy sources by 2020\footnote{634}; Increase access to renewable energy and energy efficiency to leapfrog to the path of green economy and sustainable development\footnote{635}; Increase the share of expenditure on research and technological development and implementation of appropriate renewable energy and energy efficient and environmentally-sound technologies\footnote{636}; Doubling the global rate of improvement of energy efficiency\footnote{637};
Increase energy efficiency by x percent by 2030\textsuperscript{838}; Deploy cleaner, low-emission energy technologies\textsuperscript{839}; 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\textsuperscript{840}; Increase total primary energy supply per capita for LDCs to the same level as other developing countries (IPoA)\textsuperscript{841}; Scaling up by investment in safe and clean renewable energy and infrastructure sufficient to put us on a path of achieving a below temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius\textsuperscript{842}; Expand the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, in the short medium and long term, and double the overall development and use of energy efficiency practices, technologies and standards in building, industry, agriculture and transportation by 2026\textsuperscript{843}; Governments need to adopt policies that will promote the use of renewable and sustainable energy sources and need to give incentive to businesses to improve energy efficiency\textsuperscript{844}; By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency\textsuperscript{845}; By 2030, double the share of renewable energy sources in the energy mix\textsuperscript{846}

- Clean renewable energy makes up an increasing share of all primary energy use (energy mix) and energy infrastructure adequately implements social and environmental safeguards by 2020\textsuperscript{847};

- Reduce fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies and/or transferred to support energy access for the energy poor, renewable energy alternatives and energy efficiency\textsuperscript{848}; Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage

\textsuperscript{838} Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{839} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{840} Major Group of Indigenous Peoples
\textsuperscript{841} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{842} Solomon Islands
\textsuperscript{843} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{844} Maldives
\textsuperscript{845} Germany
\textsuperscript{846} Germany
\textsuperscript{847} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{848} AOSIS
wasteful consumption; Phase out inefficient and harmful fossil fuel subsidies; Adequate fossil fuels pricing that includes externalities in the price, in order to allow clean energy technologies to achieve grid parity between fossil fuels and renewable energy; Disposition to include sustainable and efficient use of energy based on fossil fuels as an addition to the introduction of renewable energies; Rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies; Greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies; Supports fossil and nuclear sector workers to transit to new decent jobs by 2020; Divest and remove subsidies on coal, nuclear, large scale hydro, industrial biofuel, by 2020; Greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies.

- Double global investment in clean renewable energy infrastructure by 2020; Promoting sustainable energy and infrastructure. Invest in infrastructure for sustainable development, including: improving access and accessibility to safe and sustainable transport; improving access to ICT including mobile technology and broadband; improving urban planning to allow businesses to thrive and prevent the formation of slums; and improving disaster and climate resilience; Improve regional and trans-border infrastructure to promote effective regional economic integration and facilitate trade; Mobilizing finance to invest in modern energy infrastructure including a transparent and clearly defined

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849 Australia/Netherlands/UK
850 Sweden
851 US/Canada/Israel
852 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
853 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
854 France/Germany/Switzerland
855 Bangladesh/Republic of Korea/Saudi Arabia
856 Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON
857 Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON
858 Saudi Arabia
859 AOSIS
860 Australia/Netherlands/UK
861 Australia/Netherlands/UK
862 Australia/Netherlands/UK
guarantee system\textsuperscript{863}; Promote institutional, regulatory and human infrastructure that will enable a development of necessary technologies and therefore aim toward energy security\textsuperscript{864}; Expand on the provision of infrastructure for access to modern energy services, as well as provision of reliable and sustainable transportation and communications, including road and rail links, ports and ICT connectivity\textsuperscript{865}; Increased deployment of cleaner, including low or zero emission, energy technologies\textsuperscript{866}; Develop smart, upgraded and fully interconnected transport and energy infrastructures and the full use of information and communication technologies\textsuperscript{867};

- By 2030, ensure universal access to modern energy services in the developing countries\textsuperscript{868}; Include the importance of developed countries to take the leadership in transforming its energy matrices and developing countries to meet their transitional goal in the framework of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities\textsuperscript{869}. Diversifying the productive economy in order to avoid dependence on imports\textsuperscript{870}; Improve and update technological capacity in developing countries as an essential component of industrial development\textsuperscript{871}; Strengthen and develop national innovative technologies in developing countries\textsuperscript{872}; Enhanced financial assistance and access to technology are the most crucial agenda to ensure access to energy for all. Therefore, the universal access to energy goal by 2030 must accompany the provision of adequate financial resources and access to technology by LDCs\textsuperscript{873}; Strive to increase total primary energy supply per capita to the same level as other developing countries\textsuperscript{874}; Establish, in all countries, a “just energy transition program” that redirects investments to community-based, efficient, low carbon, renewable, and

\begin{itemize}
\item Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\item Slovenia/Montenegro
\item Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\item Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\item Paraguay
\item Pakistan
\item Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\item Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\item Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\item Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\item Benin/LDCs
\item Benin/LDCs
\end{itemize}
clean energy infrastructure, by 2020; Achieve maximum energy efficiency by 2020 and energy saving by 2030; At least double the share of electricity generation through renewable energy sources by 2020 (IPoA); Deployment of cleaner, including environmentally friendly energy technologies at all stages of production, transition and consumption of energy.

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

- Halve the incidence of morbidity and mortality from energy related air pollution by 2030.

- Promote sustainable industrial development, based on energy-and-resource-efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, including phase out of harmful chemicals, waste and pollution, minimising material use and maximizing material recovery.

- Establish data repositories for the storage and sharing of energy-related data, vital for sustainable energy projects and implementation.

- Strengthen transparency and financial regulation of energy markets.

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875 Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON
876 Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON
877 Benin/LDCs
878 Iran
879 US/Canada/Israel
880 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
881 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
882 AOSIS
883 France/Germany/Switzerland
• Establish absolute caps to reduce (over-)consumption, especially in Northern countries to halt the current procurement of questionable energy sources from mega dams and large-scale wood-based bioenergy including mono-crops from the South.\textsuperscript{884}

• Tackle both climate change and poverty by improving energy efficiency and providing the necessary incentives for renewable energy. We also need to take into consideration the structural disadvantages of SIDS in attracting direct investment.\textsuperscript{885}

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\textsuperscript{884} Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCaT and IBON

\textsuperscript{885} Maldives
• Provide enhanced financial support to LDCs to invest in modern energy infrastructure including energy production, trade and distribution with a view to ensuring access to energy for all (IPoA); Provide modern energy technologies, including low or zero emissions energy technologies to LDCs on a preferential basis;

• Dialogue with key stakeholders, intensifying management through various initiatives and ensuring a systematic dialogue in the energy field and consequently in the fields of climate change and sustainable development;

• Build institutional and individual capacity to develop and manage the transformation to a low carbon economy, and create an enabling environment that supports development of a low carbon economy, that is solidly on a path of job-creating growth;

• Technology transfer for the generation of base load and peak electric power from other sources than petroleum and for its efficient use in the manufacture of goods and services; Emphasize that technology transfer and capacity building is crucial as well as finance mobilization for technology;

• Establishment of financial mechanisms to support capacity building and investment in the transformation to a low carbon energy economy;

• Assistance with the design and implementation of policies and harmonious energy sub-sector policies to promote the appropriate types of renewable energy resources and energy efficiency and conservation policies that facilitate collective action;

• Implementation of a public education and awareness program to promote the benefits of transitioning to a low carbon economy ensuring universal access to modern energy services;

• Increased financing for investment in modern and reliable sources of renewable energy, and promote capacity building and effective mechanism for transfer of modern energy technology.

886 Benin/LDCs
887 Benin/LDCs
888 Slovenia/Montenegro
889 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
890 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
891 Saudi Arabia
892 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
893 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
894 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
895 Maldives
**Focus area 8. Economic growth**

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

**From Focus Area Document:**

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

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

- Increase investment in human and institutional capacity development particularly for developing countries, including those in special situation; Investing in human capital development, integrating the poor and vulnerable groups into productive and income generating activities, and investing in the development of

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

897 AOSIS
labour skills\textsuperscript{898}; Investment in human capital and skills relevant to the labour market\textsuperscript{899}; Promote inclusive and job-rich economic growth policies to benefit the poor and the marginalized groups of the society\textsuperscript{900}; Promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth\textsuperscript{901}; Accelerate investments, inclusive financing, and infrastructural development\textsuperscript{902}; Ensuring equality of economic opportunities for all, including marginalised groups\textsuperscript{903}

- Increase the rate of investment in economic and social infrastructure, inter alia, robust information and communication technology and sustainable transport network that benefit all countries, particularly developing countries including those in special situation\textsuperscript{904}; Develop smart, upgraded and fully interconnected transport and energy infrastructures and promote the full use of information and communication technologies (ICT)\textsuperscript{905}; Effective access to appropriate technology to develop transport infrastructure in order to meet international requirements and minimize environmental impacts\textsuperscript{906}; Improvement of the efficiency and security of transport systems\textsuperscript{907}; Invest in and maintain basic infrastructure including road and rail; electricity generation and supply, renewable energy; ICT; water and wastewater services; and the recovery of resources and used materials\textsuperscript{908}

- Promote development and application of sound macroeconomic policies to foster responsive, resilient, and robust sustainable and inclusive economic growth\textsuperscript{909}; Creating an enabling business environment through predictable and accountable macroeconomic policies based on the rule of law\textsuperscript{910}; Create a sound macro-

\textsuperscript{898} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\textsuperscript{899} US/Canada/Israel

\textsuperscript{900} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{901} Tanzania/African Group

\textsuperscript{902} Tanzania/African Group

\textsuperscript{903} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{904} AOSIS

\textsuperscript{905} Paraguay

\textsuperscript{906} Paraguay

\textsuperscript{907} Paraguay

\textsuperscript{908} Business and Industry and NGOs

\textsuperscript{909} AOSIS

\textsuperscript{910} Ireland/Norway/Denmark
economic environment including by: supporting stable and predictable fiscal and monetary policies; strengthening tax policy to combat base erosion and profit shifting; supporting institutional development in developing countries in accordance with national priorities and development strategies; Promoting Full employment through macroeconomic policy.

- Achieve at least 7 per cent economic growth per annum, (IPoA)

- Facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms to developing countries, particularly countries in special situation; Scaling up investment in safe and clean renewable energy and infrastructure for developing countries, particularly those in special situation; Improve market access by developing countries, particularly those in special situation, through access to market information and affordable sustainable transportation network system; Facilitating sustainable industrialization by improving energy and resource efficiency, the phasing out of harmful chemicals, reducing waste and pollution and the adoption of environmentally sound technologies; Ensuring that private and public investment for economic growth and infrastructure is resilient to disasters and the effects of climate change, with appropriate incentives to support this.

- Increase the number of productive and decent jobs and livelihoods, including by: increasing the workforce engaged in waged and formal employment; reducing the gap in employment between men and women, and between more or less disadvantaged groups including people with and without disability; decrease the proportion of people not in education, training or decent employment; investing in education, promoting labour market flexibility and increasing consumer demand; and; providing a decent living wage; Promote full and productive employment.
with decent working conditions for women and men\textsuperscript{921}; Ensure equal employment opportunities for women and men and equal pay for equal work\textsuperscript{922}; Promoting job creation\textsuperscript{923}; Strengthening productive capacity by enabling the full participation of women in the economy and by providing them with equal access to financial services and infrastructure\textsuperscript{924}; Promote equal opportunities and the full and equal participation of women and men in social and economic development\textsuperscript{925}; Promote sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth and decent jobs for all, with attention to needs of countries in special situations, and in particular of Landlocked Developing Countries\textsuperscript{926}

- Support effective and efficient delivery of financial products and services at the national, regional, and international level\textsuperscript{927}; Strengthen the linkage between financial intermediaries and productive economic activities at the national, regional, and international level\textsuperscript{928}; Access to financial services for all – including the ability to open a bank account and access basic credit\textsuperscript{929}; Promoting productive credit in rural areas\textsuperscript{930}; Ensure full access to private finance, including basic savings, loans and growth capital products, on fair terms\textsuperscript{931}; Develop smart financial policies that effectively use financial instruments to catalyse appropriate private finance\textsuperscript{932}; Promote increased environmental sustainability of economies\textsuperscript{933}; SMEs with an account at a formal financial institution\textsuperscript{934}; SMEs with a loan or line of credit\textsuperscript{935}; Adequate national payment systems\textsuperscript{936}; Number of

\textsuperscript{921} Sweden
\textsuperscript{922} Sweden
\textsuperscript{923} Ireland/Norway/Denmark
\textsuperscript{924} Ireland/Norway/Denmark
\textsuperscript{925} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{926} Paraguay
\textsuperscript{927} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{928} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{929} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{930} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{931} Business and Industry and NGOs
\textsuperscript{932} Business and Industry and NGOs
\textsuperscript{933} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{934} Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)
\textsuperscript{935} Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

79
access points (bank branches, ATMs, mobile agents) per 100,000 adults in developing countries;  
Adults making digital payments (payment card, mobile, internet, etc.)

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

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936 Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)  
937 Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)  
938 Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)  
939 AOSIS  
940 Australia/Netherlands/UK  
941 Australia/Netherlands/UK  
942 Brazil/Nicaragua  
943 Brazil/Nicaragua  
944 France/Germany/Switzerland  
945 Brazil/Nicaragua  
946 Brazil/Nicaragua
• Promote private sector led growth economies, through promotion of investment in productive economic activities including sustainable tourism, fisheries, and agriculture\textsuperscript{947}; Increase employment and income opportunities through promotion of environment friendly enterprises and start-ups and adequate incentives and financing\textsuperscript{948}; Create an enabling environment for entrepreneurs, business and investment including by: improving the quality of business regulations that are clear and consistently applied; and supporting policies that facilitate higher investment and promote competition\textsuperscript{949}; Investment climate that promotes entrepreneurship, innovation, and business growth especially for small and medium-scale enterprises\textsuperscript{950}; Prioritization of policies to develop small and medium enterprises.\textsuperscript{951} Encouraging accountable business practices in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights and through sustainability reporting\textsuperscript{952}; Increasing productive capacities in all countries, including for small and medium enterprises\textsuperscript{953}, Enhance the mobilization of domestic and foreign investment to achieve at least 40 per cent investment to GDP ratios in LDCs against the current rate of 22 per cent 3 point below the minimum necessary to maintain current level of production and consumption in the long run\textsuperscript{954}; Ensure economic growth with sustainable jobs, decent wages and adequate social security\textsuperscript{955};

• Diversification and structural transformation of economies\textsuperscript{956}; Promote public investment to a diversified number of actors, in order to generate a multiplier effect of wealth and an equitable distribution of capital.\textsuperscript{957}; Transformation of economic structures that are routed to the development of social and solidarity economy.\textsuperscript{958}; Sustainable and inclusive economic growth\textsuperscript{959}; Sustainable and

\textsuperscript{947} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{948} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{949} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{950} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{951} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{952} Ireland/Norway/Denmark
\textsuperscript{953} Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{954} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{955} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{956} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{957} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{958} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

81
Inclusive Economic Growth\textsuperscript{960}; Providing incentives to shift to sustainable growth\textsuperscript{961}; Highlighted the importance of economic diversification, including technological support, this would not only serve as a platform for growth, but for sustainable development\textsuperscript{962}

- Increase the share of expenditure on research and technological development as percentage of GDP and ODA to reduce the gap with high-income countries\textsuperscript{963}

- Implement and enforce national natural resource management regulatory frameworks to incorporate effective mechanisms for environmental and social sustainability\textsuperscript{964}; Promoting a broader system of capital accounting looking beyond GDP and incorporating social, human and environmental capital\textsuperscript{965}; Decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and resource use and ensure that natural resources are used efficiently and sustainably within the carrying capacity of the planet by 2030\textsuperscript{966}; Internalize environmental external costs and promote natural capital accounting\textsuperscript{967}

- Ensure equal access to social protection systems, promoting labour market mobility\textsuperscript{968}; Promoting social protection as a critical component of inclusive economic growth\textsuperscript{969}

- Focusing investment support, technology adoption, infrastructure, trade and job-creation on the needs and economic activities of poor and marginalised people\textsuperscript{970}; Providing rural and peri-urban small scale and peripheral infrastructure to meet the needs and support the economic activities of poor and marginalised

\textsuperscript{959} Sweden

\textsuperscript{960} Ireland/Norway/Denmark

\textsuperscript{961} Ireland/Norway/Denmark

\textsuperscript{962} Saudi Arabia

\textsuperscript{963} AOSIS

\textsuperscript{964} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{965} Ireland/Norway/Denmark

\textsuperscript{966} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{967} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{968} Sweden

\textsuperscript{969} Ireland/Norway/Denmark

\textsuperscript{970} Ireland/Norway/Denmark
people\textsuperscript{971}; Reform of regulations to redress legal and administrative barriers to formalization of informal economies\textsuperscript{972}; Develop policies to encourage innovation, including research, development, deployment and diffusion of new technologies\textsuperscript{973}

- Increase significantly funding for infrastructure projects in priority sectors in low and middle-income countries\textsuperscript{974}; Strengthen the involvement of public-private partnerships for infrastructure projects, including their funding alongside the main official sources of funding\textsuperscript{975}; Reform and/or establish policies that create an enabling framework for business and development, through proper consultation and dialogue processes among stakeholders\textsuperscript{976}

- Moving by 2030, at least 10 of countries from the World Bank's low, lower middle and middle-income category to a higher category\textsuperscript{977}; By 2030, reduce by half, the debt stock of heavily indebted countries with more than 50% of debt-to-GDP ratio\textsuperscript{978}; Strengthening productive capacities in less developed countries as well as in middle-income countries\textsuperscript{979} By 2030, a certain proportion of developing countries double/triple/quadruple their GDP per capita\textsuperscript{980}; Sustain economic growth of at least x\% per annum (with x\% being set at levels appropriate to the varying levels of national development)\textsuperscript{981}; Enable half the number of least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation, (IPoA)\textsuperscript{982}

- By 2030, double the share of manufacturing in GDP\textsuperscript{983}; By 2030, double the share of value addition and local content in manufacturing sector\textsuperscript{984} Upgrade

\textsuperscript{971} Ireland/Norway/Denmark

\textsuperscript{972} Business and Industry and NGOs

\textsuperscript{973} Business and Industry and NGOs

\textsuperscript{974} Paraguay

\textsuperscript{975} Paraguay

\textsuperscript{976} Business and Industry and NGOs

\textsuperscript{977} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{978} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{979} Argentina/Bolivia/ Ecuador

\textsuperscript{980} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

\textsuperscript{981} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

\textsuperscript{982} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{983} Pakistan
technological capability in developing countries; Achieve economic diversification to avoid reliance on commodities. Increase the share of developing countries in global manufacturing output by x%.

- Increase investments and innovation for green, inclusive and climate resilient economy; By 2030, account natural capital as part of GDP calculation; Fostering structural changes with a focus on comprehensive development and in harmony with Mother Earth; Generalize a life-cycle approach and circular economy, especially through increasing prevention, re-use, recycling and energy recovery of waste and significantly reduce landfilling so that the majority of waste globally is managed as a resource; Develop carbon sobriety and include sustainability criteria all along the chain of production and consumption, including sustainable supply chains; Reduce use and exposure to chemicals and toxic waste, including through the development of non-chemical alternatives; Promote corporate social and environmental responsibility in public and private sectors, notably by requiring economic, social and environmental accounts; Gradually eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies that are incompatible with sustainable development, including for fossil fuel; By 2030, take action to implement a circular economy, in particular by increasing the prevention, reuse, recycling and energy recovery of waste and significantly reducing landfilling, so that by 2030 the majority of waste globally is managed as a resource; By 2030, phase out environmentally harmful subsidies including for fossil fuels; By 2030, publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts and accounts.
implement comprehensive and ambitious environmental management system in addition to existing conventional growth/wealth indicators such as GDP in all governments, major companies and international institutions (Natural Capital Accounting including valuation of ecosystem services)\textsuperscript{998}; Promote Corporate Social Responsibility worldwide through the Global Compact and the development of reporting standards\textsuperscript{999}

- Enable consumers to take informed decisions, through the provision of relevant information, notably on product, standards and labels, as well as through education and awareness raising and appropriate incentives\textsuperscript{1000},

- Increase the market share of sustainable products and services, including through competitive and transparent public procurement processes that follow sustainable development guidelines\textsuperscript{1001}

- Improved and more coherent multi-level regional governance mechanisms linking urban and rural sustainable development\textsuperscript{1002}

- Strengthen productive capacity by sharing access to science, technology and innovation and by increasing the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)\textsuperscript{1003}

- Recognize and adhere to principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) prior to any national or corporate development projects worldwide.\textsuperscript{1004}

- Supporting developing countries without conditionalities, in particular least developed countries, to improve debt management, support debt relief and promote more favorable conditions for external debt renegotiations.\textsuperscript{1005}

\textsuperscript{998} Germany
\textsuperscript{999} Germany
\textsuperscript{1000} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{1001} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{1002} Business and Industry and NGOs
\textsuperscript{1003} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{1004} Major Group of Indigenous Peoples
\textsuperscript{1005} Brazil/Nicaragua
• Improved infrastructure development in key sectors such as transport, ICT and energy for LLDCs; Improve industrial production, competitiveness and diversification for LLDCs; Improved domestic and international competitive value chain industries; Reduced transport and trade facilitation cost for LLDCs; Achieve greater and deeper regional economic integration for LLDCs; Build resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change for LLDCs; Promote trade facilitation and preferential market access for LLDCs; Enhance international technology cooperation and technology transfer of sound technologies to LLDCs;

• Fostering entrepreneurship through promoting the development of small, micro and medium sized companies: (a shared goal with employment). We stress the need for the inclusion of micro enterprises in our considerations as, they essentially define the character of business and investment in countries of small size and narrow resource base like ours.

• By 2030, significantly speed up the decoupling of economic growth from resource use; by 2030, significantly increase the internalization of environmental external costs, inter alia in the areas of transport, energy and agriculture; by 2030, ensure that natural resources are used efficiently and sustainably within the carrying capacity of the planet.

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• Increase the effective access to appropriate technology to develop transport infrastructure in Landlocked Developing Countries, in order to meet international requirements and minimize environmental impacts, and improve the efficiency and security of transport systems in Landlocked Developing Countries.

1006 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
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1008 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
1009 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
1010 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
1011 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
1012 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
1013 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
1014 Germany
1015 Paraguay
• A significant increase of funding for infrastructure projects in priority sectors in low and middle-income countries, and the strengthening the involvement of public-private partnerships (PPP) for infrastructure projects, including their funding alongside the main official sources of funding, among others.1016

• Steady and predictable access to adequate financing and technology from all sources1017,

• Reducing transaction costs of remittances1018

• Ensuring favourable market access for industrial products and processed commodities of developing countries1019

• Enhancing debt sustainability in small, vulnerable, highly indebted middle income countries1020

• The development of creative models for concessionary financing for these countries1021

• Prioritization of the development and the use of alternatives to GDP and GNI as measures of overall development. Alternative measures must take into account the economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities faced by countries such as those in the CARICOM sub-region and other SIDS.1022

Focus area 9. Industrialization

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

From Focus Area Document:

a) ensuring adequate policy space for industrial development;

b) advancing sustainable industrial development based on energy- and resource-efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, including phase out of

1016 Paraguay

1017 Benin/LDCs

1018 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

1019 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

1020 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

1021 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

1022 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
harmful chemicals, waste and pollution, minimizing material use and maximizing material recovery, with technology cooperation and transfer to support such development;
c) strengthening institutions that support industrial production, technological upgrading and value addition;
d) investment in sound infrastructure;
e) strengthening productive capacities, with particular reference to industrial sectors;
f) creation of decent industrial sector jobs;
g) encouraging industrial entrepreneurship and enterprise formation;
h) enhancing science and math, engineering and technical skills;
i) ensuring favourable market access for industrial products and processed commodities of developing countries;
j) re-industrialization and retro-fitting of industry as relevant;
k) promoting new industries that supply goods and services for low-income consumers as well as environmentally sustainable products and services; and
l) appropriate means of implementation.\textsuperscript{1023}

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

- Ensuring adequate policy space for industrial development, especially in developing countries\textsuperscript{1024}

- Sustainable industrial development based on energy- and resource efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, phasing out harmful chemicals and waste\textsuperscript{1025}. Promoting sustainable industrial development based on processes environmentally sustainable, using energy and resources efficiently and promoting regeneration and restoration of ecosystems.\textsuperscript{1026} By 2030, reduce by x\% the rate of increase and intensity of carbon emissions from the industrial sector\textsuperscript{1027}. Advancing sustainable and socially inclusive industrial development with technology cooperation and transfer to support such development\textsuperscript{1028}; Promote rational, informed and responsible use of chemicals in general, also taking into consideration their negative impacts on human health\textsuperscript{1029}. Promote

\textsuperscript{1023} To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

\textsuperscript{1024} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1025} Sweden

\textsuperscript{1026} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

\textsuperscript{1027} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{1028} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1029} Slovenia/Montenegro
and rising investment in more sustainable industrial development, greater resource efficiency, green and low-carbon technologies, including in the field of water treatment\textsuperscript{1030}; Certify by 2030 that 50% of the industrial plants and industry-related services plants are carbon-neutral\textsuperscript{1031}

- By 2030, enhance 100% resource efficiency towards structural change and industrial development\textsuperscript{1032}; Strengthening international cooperation to multiply technology transfer in to the industry field -North-South and South-South- and achieve industrialization and resource efficient production\textsuperscript{1033}; Resource efficiency in industrial sector with emphasis on energy and water efficiency\textsuperscript{1034}

- By 2030, doubling the share of industrial sector in the GDP of all developing countries\textsuperscript{1035}

- By 2030, double the domestic processing of raw material and value addition in exports from developing countries\textsuperscript{1036}; By 2030, significantly reduce dependence on export of a few commodities in the developing countries\textsuperscript{1037}; Especially in developing countries, raise the share of value-added and diversified manufacturing in the economy to avoid dependence on a few export commodities, including through micro, small and medium enterprises\textsuperscript{1038}; Increased ability to use industrial policies including for domestic processing of raw materials and linkages with local economies\textsuperscript{1039}; Achieve sustained and sustainable industrial development in LDCs by at least doubling the share of manufacturing in the economy\textsuperscript{1040}; Increase significantly, with a view to reaching the status of high-income developing countries, in the value addition in natural

\textsuperscript{1030} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{1031} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{1032} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1033} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{1034} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{1035} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1036} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1037} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1038} NGOs
\textsuperscript{1039} NGOs
\textsuperscript{1040} Benin/LDCs
resource-based industries through domestic processing of raw materials (based on IPoA)\textsuperscript{1041}

- Incorporating research and technology in the industrial field to achieve a diversified production with higher added value\textsuperscript{1042}; Improve and upgrade technological capability in developing countries as an essential component of industrial development\textsuperscript{1043}; Enable developing countries to have affordable access to technology in order to facilitate their industrial development\textsuperscript{1044}; Diversify local productive and export capability with a focus on dynamic and high value added sectors in agriculture, manufacturing and services(IPoA)\textsuperscript{1045}; Enhance the export diversification with a view to reaching the level of merchandise exports index of other developing countries\textsuperscript{1046}; Promote exchange of knowledge in industrial policy for improving national industrialization and economic diversification strategies\textsuperscript{1047}

- Increase agricultural productivity by at least three times with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields\textsuperscript{1048};

- Remove constraints imposed by intellectual property rights and rules of the WTO TRIPS Agreement, regional Free Trade Agreements and Bilateral Investment Treaties to promote endogenous technology development and innovation\textsuperscript{1049}; Ensure that trade rules and negotiations are consistent with the objectives of developing countries for industrial development and technological progress\textsuperscript{1050}; Elimination of protectionist practices at all levels, instrumented usually through tariff measures in the manufacture sector, which hamper the possibility of a change in the productivity matrix.\textsuperscript{1051}; Integration to global value chains through bilateral and regional trading arrangements in a complementary manner with the

\textsuperscript{1041} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1042} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{1043} NGOs
\textsuperscript{1044} NGOs
\textsuperscript{1045} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1046} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1047} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{1048} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1049} NGOs
\textsuperscript{1050} NGOs
\textsuperscript{1051} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
multilateral trading system\textsuperscript{1052}; Favorable market access must be granted to industrial goods from developing countries, in particular least developing countries\textsuperscript{1053}.

- Strengthen the productive capacities through access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation, and information and communication technologies\textsuperscript{1054}. Strengthen the productive capacity, in particular in those that promote the formalization of small and medium-sized enterprises by 2030\textsuperscript{1055}.
- Establish comprehensive assessments of industrial zones and economic zones that take into account risk management variables by 2030\textsuperscript{1056}.
- 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\textsuperscript{1057}.
- Enhancing science and math, engineering and technical skills, including through the intensification of technical and vocational education\textsuperscript{1058}; Increase the number and quality of scientists, engineers and technical personnel along with the improvement of curricula in mathematics, science and vocational training\textsuperscript{1059}.
- Increase R&D investment in industry-related entrepreneurship\textsuperscript{1060}; Increase the number of small and medium size enterprises in high value-added manufacturing industries and industry-related services\textsuperscript{1061}.
- Localization of Industrial Productive Capacities for Tradable Goods\textsuperscript{1062}.

\textsuperscript{1052} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{1053} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{1054} Peru
\textsuperscript{1055} Peru
\textsuperscript{1056} Peru
\textsuperscript{1057} NGOs
\textsuperscript{1058} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{1059} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{1060} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{1061} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{1062} Iran
• Promote rapid industrialization for employment and decent work$^{1063}$

MOI

• Improve technological capability of developing countries as an essential component of industrial development and promoting indigenous technology development in LDCs$^{1064}$

• Provide enhanced financial and technical support to LDCs (IPoA)$^{1065}$; Increase the allocation of ODA to LDCs’ priorities with particular focus on productive capacity development (IPoA$^{1066}$); Support the development of science and technology to increase agricultural production and productivity; (IPoA)$^{1067}$

**Focus area 10. Infrastructure**

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

**From Focus Area Document:**

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

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$^{1063}$ Tanzania/African Group

$^{1064}$ Tanzania/African Group

$^{1065}$ Benin/LDCs

$^{1066}$ Benin/LDCs

$^{1067}$ Benin/LDCs
h) planning and building resilient infrastructure including for disaster risk reduction; and

i) appropriate means of implementation

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

Promote infrastructure for agricultural productivity and rural development; Provision of infrastructure for modern services such as transport, communications, ICT and water, taking due account of environmental and social impacts; Increase development of infrastructure that promotes healthy lifestyle for people and the conservation of the environment; Ensure access to modern energy services; Improving reliable and sustainable transport networks; Enhance access to and use of information and communications technologies; Building necessary infrastructure for public services, in areas such as health and education, in developing countries; By 2030, double the Internet penetration in all countries particularly the developing world; Significantly increase access to telecommunication services, including cellular phones and ensure providing 100 per cent broadband connectivity (based on IPoA); Achieve rapid development transformation through industrial and infrastructure development; Achieve reliable transport, energy and ICT infrastructure development and maintenance including transit systems for LLDCs; Increased international support measures for LLDCs in infrastructure development; Promote regional integration and cooperation on infrastructure development for LLDCs; Enhance the acquisition of technologies to promote

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1068 To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

1069 Benin/LDCs

1070 Sweden

1071 AOSIS

1072 Brazil/Nicaragua (proposed to divide sub-area a) into three separate targets)

1073 Brazil/Nicaragua

1074 Pakistan

1075 Benin/LDCs

1076 Zambia/Southern Africa Region

1077 Zambia/Southern Africa Region

1078 Zambia/Southern Africa Region

1079 Zambia/Southern Africa Region
the manufacture of competitive products that do not require expensive on-land transportation\textsuperscript{1080}; Promoting universal and non-discriminatory access to ICT connectivity\textsuperscript{1081}, Improve ICT, Internet connectivity in % by 2030\textsuperscript{1082}

- Increase access and control over productive assets and market opportunities by all countries, particularly developing countries including those in special situation\textsuperscript{1083}

- Promote infrastructure for agricultural productivity and rural development\textsuperscript{1084}

- Increase the rate of investment in economic and social infrastructure, inter alia, robust information and communication technology and sustainable transport network, clean and safe modern energy services, and water and waste disposal and treatment that benefit all countries, particularly developing countries including those in special situation\textsuperscript{1085}; Facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms to developing countries;\textsuperscript{1086} Increasing the share of investments on science research and development (R&D) as percentage of GDP in developing countries;\textsuperscript{1087} Facilitating access to technologies necessary identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning\textsuperscript{1088} Increase the rate of investment in environment friendly infrastructure that strengthens the resilience and security of all countries, particularly the most vulnerable including SIDS, against the adverse impact of climate change and natural disasters\textsuperscript{1089}; Promoting the planning and building of climate resilient infrastructure in response to the need for disaster risk reduction\textsuperscript{1090}

\textsuperscript{1080} Zambia/Southern Africa Region

\textsuperscript{1081} Costa Rica

\textsuperscript{1082} Peru

\textsuperscript{1083} AOSIS

\textsuperscript{1084} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{1085} AOSIS

\textsuperscript{1086} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1087} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1088} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1089} AOSIS

\textsuperscript{1090} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
• By 2030, climate and disaster proof all major road and associated infrastructure\textsuperscript{1091}; By 2030, improve access of people to efficient transportation system within all major cities of the world and reduce by 50\% reliance on personal transport\textsuperscript{1092} Ensure that LDCs reach the level of high-income developing countries in combined rail and paved road mileage and sea and air networks (based on IPoA)\textsuperscript{1093}; Promotion of sustainable transportation systems\textsuperscript{1094}

• Provision of infrastructure for the production, transit and consumption of means of energy\textsuperscript{1095}

• New infrastructure investments must take into account risk management by 2030\textsuperscript{1096}

• Improve the infrastructure for collection and proper waste management\textsuperscript{1097}

• Support targeting improvements of infrastructure for sustainable tourism as it provides for increased win-win opportunities in all three areas of sustainable development\textsuperscript{1098}; Preserve cultural heritage, strengthen cultural and creative industries and foster sustainable tourism\textsuperscript{1099}

• Expansion in the use of policies and standards to ensure that due account is taken of the environmental and social impacts of existing and planned infrastructure from a lifecycle perspective\textsuperscript{1100}

\textsuperscript{1091} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1092} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1093} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1094} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{1095} Iran
\textsuperscript{1096} Peru
\textsuperscript{1097} Peru
\textsuperscript{1098} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{1099} Germany
\textsuperscript{1100} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
Focus area 11. Employment and decent work for all

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

From Focus Area Document:

a) promoting full employment through macroeconomic policy;

b) addressing youth unemployment through policies and strategies aimed at providing young people with access to decent and productive work;

c) facilitating the participation of women in the labour force;

d) social security and protection including for those retired from the labour force, persons with disabilities, the unemployed, children and youth, and older persons; and

e) eliminating gender-based and other forms of labour market discrimination including against persons with disabilities and older persons;

f) encouraging transition from informal sector to formal sector employment;

g) promoting non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas;

h) ensuring decent wages aligned with productivity;

i) supporting small- and medium-sized enterprises;

j) increasing access to credit to the youth, women and other vulnerable groups;

k) promoting appropriate job-rich technology applications;

l) promoting job-rich sustainable tourism;

m) training and re-skilling for displaced workers;

n) protecting the rights of migrant workers and displaced persons in compliance with the ILO norms and standards; and

o) appropriate means of implementation.\footnote{To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.}

\footnote{Benin/LDCs
Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Achieve full and productive employment\(^{103}\); Ensure full, decent and sustainable employment\(^{104}\); Increasing the use of macroeconomic policy instruments to promote full employment\(^{105}\); Promote efficient labor markets\(^{106}\)

- Ensure women’s equal access to employment and equal participation of women in the labour force in all sectors\(^{107}\); Reduce wage income gaps between female and male\(^{108}\); Increase in a significant percentage, the participation rate of women in the workforce\(^{109}\); Full recognition of all forms of work, including domestic work, assistance, care, family and community work\(^{110}\); By 2030, double the increase in employment to population ratio by sex and disability\(^{111}\); Increase the participation of women, youth, and underrepresented or vulnerable groups in decent and productive work\(^{112}\); Protect fundamental rights at work and eliminating gender-based and other forms of labor market discrimination\(^{113}\); Ensure gender equality at work (including eliminating the gender pay gap): Equal pay for work of equal value is fundamental for addressing the disparities in income on the basis of gender.\(^{114}\)

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\(^{103}\) Bolivia on behalf of G77 & China, Benin on behalf of LDCs, Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of CARICOM, Guinea-Bissau on behalf of African States, Zambia on behalf of Southern Africa Group, Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador, Australia/Netherlands/UK, France/Germany/Switzerland, Sweden, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Poland/Romania, Brazil/Nicaragua, USA/Canada/Israel, Italy/Spain/Turkey, Slovenia/Montenegro, Greece, Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

\(^{104}\) Slovenia/Montenegro

\(^{105}\) Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\(^{106}\) Costa Rica

\(^{107}\) Latvia

\(^{108}\) Mexico/Peru

\(^{109}\) Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

\(^{110}\) Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

\(^{111}\) Pakistan

\(^{112}\) US/Canada/Israel

\(^{113}\) US/Canada/Israel

\(^{114}\) Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign
• Ensure universal social protection that acknowledges the burden of women’s unpaid care work and promotes access to quality social services for all; Increase the proportion of gainful employees with access to social security; Increase the proportion of workers who have access to a pension scheme; Expanding the provision of social security protection; Promotion of national floors of social protection for all members of society; Increase the number of decent work and living conditions (%); Increase the proportion of gainful employees with access to social security and Increase the proportion of workers who have access to a pension scheme.

• By 2030, universalize collective bargaining and freedom of association coverage; Implementation of social and labour rights and full respect of fundamental principles and rights at work, and social dialogue; Reduce vulnerable employment and number of working poor; Introduce a minimum living wage that enables workers and their families to live in dignity; All workers enjoy workplace democracy and are able to be represented in social dialogue with employers and governments. Ensure the upholding and fulfilment of rights at work for all women and men, in line with ILO fundamental

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1115 Latvia
1116 Mexico/Peru
1117 Mexico/Peru
1118 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
1119 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
1120 Peru
1121 Peru
1122 Pakistan
1123 France/Germany/Switzerland
1124 Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign
1125 Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign. The Group also proposed a separate GOAL on Universal Social Protection with the following targets: Provide social protection to all people living below poverty lines (in line ILO recommendation 202); Establish a Global Fund for Social Protection; Implement a policy framework for social protection floors adapted to particular context based; Guarantee income security and social services during childhood; Guarantee income security for unemployed, sick, mothers and people with disabilities; Guarantee income security for older persons as a human right issue.
1126 Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign
principles. Ensure effective social dialogue based on the freedom of association, the right to unionise and collective bargaining; Promoting increasingly higher levels of productivity matched by decent wages.

- Increase the number of decent work and living conditions (%); Increase the proportion of gainful employment; Increase the ratio of employed population and working-age population (%); Legislation and regulation to promote the full rights of workers; Actions in the international community to diminish the international gap in income distribution known as international divergence in the distribution of income to encourage the generation of decent work within the framework of sustainable development; Increase the share of productive employment and decent work within total employment; By 2020, evolve education to work transition policies to increase employment rates of young women and men including from vulnerable category; By 2030, increase by 10% the growth rate of GDP per person employed particularly through technological usage and reskilling; Increase the percentage of the working age population engaged in productive employment; Promoting full employment and decent work for all including youth and women through productive capacity building and macroeconomic policy; Ensure decent working conditions in line with ILO conventions and standards; Increase the creation of decent jobs for all including those most vulnerable; Increase the number of people in working age with the appropriate skills for productive and

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1127 Major Group of Workers & Trade Unions
1128 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
1129 Mexico/Peru
1130 Mexico/Peru
1131 Mexico/Peru
1132 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
1133 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
1134 Greece
1135 Pakistan
1136 Pakistan
1137 US/Canada/Israel
1138 Benin/LDCs
1139 Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign
1140 Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
decent employment\textsuperscript{1141}; By 2030, significantly increase the number of decent jobs including fair wages (according to the concept of the Decent Work Agenda of the ILO) for women and men alike with a special focus on the employment of women, youth, ethnic minorities and disabled people and the reconciliation of work and family life; Achieve full employment through macroeconomic policies that lead to new economic opportunities such as green economy and green jobs\textsuperscript{1142}

- Reduce the number of young people who have not had access to education, employment and training (\%)\textsuperscript{1143}; Reduce the number of young people not attending school and not working (\%)\textsuperscript{1144}; Actions to support young people to access labor markets in order to find stable jobs\textsuperscript{1145}; Decrease the percentage of young people who do not benefit from education employment or training\textsuperscript{1146}; Decreasing the number of young people not in employment or training by x\% i.e. by promoting education, vocational training, productive skills and employability\textsuperscript{1147}; Ensure that no child is involved in hazardous work to protect their rights to education, health and nutrition\textsuperscript{1148}; Increasing the implementation of school-to-work transition policies to increase employment rates of young women and men, with targeted measures for disadvantaged youth\textsuperscript{1149}; Decreasing the share of young women and men who are neither in employment nor in education or training\textsuperscript{1150}; Ensure that women and men have equal access to opportunities to acquire job skills\textsuperscript{1151}

\textsuperscript{1141} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{1142} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{1143} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{1144} Mexico/Peru
\textsuperscript{1145} Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
\textsuperscript{1146} Greece
\textsuperscript{1147} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{1148} Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign
\textsuperscript{1149} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1150} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1151} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
• Strengthen the production capacity facilitating the access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and Information and communications technology; Provide access for small and medium sized enterprises to financial services; Reduce income inequalities, increase access to resources and factors of production, and strengthen productive development and complementarity of micro, small, medium and large companies and community economy; Promotion of small and medium enterprises through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship; Investment in professional training as a means to realizing decent work for all, including by training and re-skilling of displaced workers; Promotion of entrepreneurship, especially of small and medium enterprises; Increased access to financial resources for entrepreneurs, including youth, women and other vulnerable groups; Build resilience in public financial systems by 2030; Strengthen the production capacity facilitating the access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and Information and communications technology.

• Increase the independent household income, the number of family assets and increase the productivity of family assets; Provide access for small and medium-sized enterprises to financial services and Increase domestic savings; Increase funding to the private sector and Facilitate the opening of new companies.

• Reduce the proportion of people employed in the informal economy as a percentage of the total workforce; Promoting full employment and decent work for all, while reducing underemployment, job informality, and bridging the gap between women and men, urban and rural areas regarding jobs and

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1152 Mexico/Peru
1153 Mexico/Peru
1154 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
1155 US/Canada/Israel
1156 Brazil/Nicaragua
1157 Slovenia/Montenegro
1158 Slovenia/Montenegro
1159 Peru
1160 Peru
1161 Peru
1162 Peru
1163 Mexico/Peru
wages; Encourage transition from informal sector to formal sector employment; Training and re-skilling for displaced workers and protect the rights of migrant workers and displaced persons in compliance with the ILO norms and standards; Reduce the proportion of people employed in the informal economy as a percentage of the total workforce.

- Promote employment through a diversified economy in the context of a social and solidary economy.

- Ensure protection for local and traditional livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples and rural communities; Recognize and protect traditional occupations and livelihoods- essential to the well-being of Indigenous Peoples.

- Increase non-farm employment opportunities; Promote non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas;

- Support to family and micro entrepreneurial enterprises for employment generation; Fostering entrepreneurship through promoting the development of small, micro and medium sized enterprises; Promoting new industries supply goods and services for low income consumers as well as environmentally sustainable products and services.

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1164 France/Germany/Switzerland
1165 Slovenia/Montenegro
1166 Slovenia/Montenegro
1167 Peru
1168 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
1169 Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign
1170 Major Group of Indigenous Peoples
1171 Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
1172 Slovenia/Montenegro
1173 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
1174 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
1175 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
• Ensure a basic income guarantee for vulnerable populations affected by 2030\textsuperscript{1176} acknowledge the positive correlation between minimum wage, poverty eradication and social inclusion.\textsuperscript{1177}

• Promoting green jobs to accelerate the transition towards sustainable development\textsuperscript{1178}; Ensure a just transition to sustainability by increasing decent work in environmentally-sustainable sectors ('green') jobs.\textsuperscript{1179}

• End child labor, forced labor, human trafficking and slavery\textsuperscript{1180}; Eliminating gender based and other forms of labor market discrimination

• Address youth unemployment in post conflict and conflict affected countries\textsuperscript{1181}

• Actions at the level of international economic, financial, trade, technology and social systems, to support and enable developing countries’ efforts in employment objectives\textsuperscript{1182}; Refrain from actions by developed countries that create barriers to developing countries’ efforts and progress\textsuperscript{1183}

• Establish the United Nations Global Strategy on Youth Employment by 2017 and make it operational by 2018\textsuperscript{1184}

• Include a metric related to disasters on the economic growth projections by 2030\textsuperscript{1185}

\textsuperscript{1176} Mexico/Peru

\textsuperscript{1177} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1178} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{1179} Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

\textsuperscript{1180} Brazil/Nicaragua, could replace FA19 sub-area g)

\textsuperscript{1181} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\textsuperscript{1182} Bolivia/ Group of 77

\textsuperscript{1183} Bolivia/ Group of 77

\textsuperscript{1184} Tunisia

\textsuperscript{1185} Peru
• Promote an open, rules-based and development-friendly multilateral trading system and ensure the stability of the global financial system incl. the promotion of responsible finance\textsuperscript{1186}

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• Building productive capacity, access to credit, access to and the application of job-rich technologies and providing training and skills including vocational training\textsuperscript{1187}; Promote an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and promoting rule of law and conductive regulatory environment\textsuperscript{1188}

**Focus area 12. Promote equality**

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

**From Focus Area Document:**

a) eliminating discrimination in laws, policies and practices, including those between women and men;
b) reducing inequalities among social groups, including economic, social, political and environmental inequalities;
c) empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth;
d) ensuring equality of economic opportunities for all, including marginalized groups;
e) strengthening social protection systems, and social protection floors as relevant;
f) promoting differentially high per capita income growth at the bottom of the income distribution;
g) working towards inclusive societies that respect and promote cultural diversity;
h) developing and using evidence based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and impartial, internationally established methods for evaluating progress; and
i) appropriate means of implementation\textsuperscript{1189}.

\textsuperscript{1186} Germany

\textsuperscript{1187} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{1188} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{1189} To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.
Some areas that could be considered in furtherance of greater equality between and among countries through high and sustained growth in developing countries include:

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

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

Inequalities within countries:

- By 2030, half the gap between the income ratios of top 10% and bottom 40% of a country\(^{1190}\); Decrease national income inequality as measured by the ratio of the income of the richest and bottom 10% of the population.\(^{1191}\)

- By 2025, affirmative actions in law and policies to reduce ethnic, religious, gender and disability based discrimination\(^{1192}\); Expand adoption of comprehensive legal and educational systems to fight discrimination and stigmatization of the marginalized.\(^{1193}\)

- Empower and foster the meaningful participation of marginalized groups and those at the bottom of the income quintile.\(^ {1194}\)

- Inequalities need to be addressed through a case by case approach rather than a one-size-fits-all approach\(^ {1195}\)

Inequalities between countries:

\(^{1190}\) Pakistan

\(^{1191}\) Children & Youth, NGOs

\(^{1192}\) Pakistan

\(^{1193}\) Children & Youth, NGOs

\(^{1194}\) Children & Youth, NGOs

\(^{1195}\) Bolivia/ Group of 77
• By 2030, increase migration flows by 10% particularly of skilled labour from lower income countries to higher income countries\(^{1196}\)

• Reforming by 2020, the international rules on trade, business accounting and intellectual property to ensure consistency with the achievement of SDGs\(^{1197}\); "ending subsidies in developed countries that distort international trade, particularly agricultural export subsidies and equivalent measures, by 2020\(^{1198}\); Reforming International Financing Institutions and eliminating North-South Asymmetries in the governing bodies of IFIs; \(^{1199}\)

• Protecting "policy space" of developing countries to strengthening institutional capacities to address their unique needs and circumstances in the pursuit of sustainable development. \(^{1200}\)

• Promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs on a preferential basis\(^{1201}\); Enhancing the voice and participation of LDCs in the global decision making process\(^{1202}\)

• Promote institutional capacity building for inclusive social policy-making and implementation at local, regional and national levels\(^{1203}\)

Focus area 13. Sustainable cities and human settlements

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\(^{1196}\) Pakistan

\(^{1197}\) Pakistan

\(^{1198}\) Brazil/Nicaragua

\(^{1199}\) Brazil/Nicaragua

\(^{1200}\) Brazil/Nicaragua

\(^{1201}\) Benin/LDCs

\(^{1202}\) Benin/LDCs

\(^{1203}\) Costa Rica

\(^{1204}\) Benin/LDCs
Building sustainable cities as well as decent and affordable human settlements for all, including for indigenous peoples, and the realization of the right to adequate housing remain important undertakings. Sustainable cities and settlements will be central in addressing socio-economic and environmental challenges and in building resilient societies. Some areas that could be considered include:

**From Focus Area Document:**

a) eradicating and preventing slum conditions, including by provision of adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services;
b) providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport, improving road safety and urban air quality;
c) improving waste and wastewater management;
d) strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters;
e) access to safe public spaces and services;
f) enhancing capacities for urban planning;
g) strengthening positive economic and social links between cities and peri-urban and rural areas;
h) enhancing social cohesion and personal security;
i) promoting accessible cities for people with disabilities;
j) protecting and safeguarding the world’s cultural and natural heritage, including ancient archaeological sites, intangible and underwater heritage, museum collections, oral traditions and other forms of heritage;
k) appropriate means of implementation\(^\text{1205}\).

**Goals and targets suggested by Member States\(^\text{1206}\), Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:**

- Half by 2030 the proportion of people living in slums in each country towards inclusive and adequate housing including by providing adequate infrastructure and basic services\(^\text{1207}\). Improve the living conditions of slum dwellers, including adequate and affordable housing, adequate water, sanitation and energy as well as other basic infrastructure and services\(^\text{1208}\); By 2030, ensuring all major cities to become disability friendly and offer economic opportunities to them\(^\text{1209}\).

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\(^{\text{1205}}\) To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

\(^{\text{1206}}\) Southern Africa Region proposed a goal “To build resilience in order to withstand the impact of environmental changes” cutting across FA13, 14 and 15.

\(^{\text{1207}}\) Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\(^{\text{1208}}\) Norway/Ireland/Denmark

\(^{\text{1209}}\) Pakistan
Reducing the number of slum dwellers by ensuring safe and affordable housing\textsuperscript{1210}; Access to water\textsuperscript{1211}; Support access to basic services for all and healthy living conditions by following the recommendations of the "International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for all"\textsuperscript{1212}; By 2030, halve the population living in slums around major cities\textsuperscript{1213}; Support access to basic services for all and healthy living conditions by following the recommendations of the "International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for All"\textsuperscript{1214}; Improve the living conditions in deprived settlements and support access to decent housing for all\textsuperscript{1215}; Provide access to affordable housing, land and housing-related infrastructure and basic services while achieving a significant improvement in the lives of slum-dwellers and rural poor (IPoA)\textsuperscript{1216}; Provide adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services\textsuperscript{1217}; Adequate, affordable, equitable, accessible and sustainable infrastructure and services for all, including eradicating slum conditions and gender based violence\textsuperscript{1218}; Eradicating and preventing slum conditions\textsuperscript{1219}; Decent, safe and affordable human settlements for all\textsuperscript{1220}; Eradication of slums and improving living conditions in rural areas\textsuperscript{1221};

- Sustainable transport goal, which would embrace a number of issues, including road safety\textsuperscript{1222}; Improve access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable urban transport, which would also contribute to improving air quality\textsuperscript{1223}; By 2030,
reduce by halve the rate of growth of use of personal vehicle and replace it with affordable and safe public transport; Invest in infrastructure to improve access and accessibility to safe and sustainable transport – and improve road safety; Improving access to sustainable transport, including safe and affordable public transport; Universal access to safe, affordable, and sustainable transport, improving road safety, mobility and air quality; Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport with improved road communications and other infrastructure; Sustainable mass transport systems; Improve and expand access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport with due regard for improving road safety and urban air quality; Access to affordable, accessible, safe, and sustainable transportation; By 2030, ensure universal access to a secure and affordable built environment and basic urban services; Providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport including non-motorized mobility.

- Promote sustainable waste management; Ensure efficient and sustainable waste and wastewater management; Improving waste and wastewater management; Enhance the carrying capacity of cities; Change sustainable consumption and production patterns; Reduction in per capita food waste at

1224 Pakistan
1225 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1226 Greece
1227 the Local Authorities and Women
1228 Benin/LDCs
1229 African Group
1230 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
1231 Saudi Arabia
1232 Germany
1233 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
1234 Belarus
1235 Norway/Ireland/Denmark
1236 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1237 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1238 Belarus
consumer level in the developed countries as well as reduction in per capita energy consumption in developed countries\textsuperscript{1239}, Reducing pollution and waste\textsuperscript{1240}, Reduce waste generation per capita\textsuperscript{1241}

- Promote climate and disaster resilient practices\textsuperscript{1242}. Enhance capacities of local governments for building resilience to climate change and natural disasters in urban planning\textsuperscript{1243}. By 2030, increase by 20\% the number of cities adopting and implementing policies and plans towards resilience and adaptation to climate change\textsuperscript{1244}. Improve resilience to climate change and reduce risks of disasters: encourage the initiatives of local and regional authorities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change; implement territorial climate plans; develop sober, sustainable mobility and networks; reduce the risks of disasters and build mechanisms to prevent and respond to them;\textsuperscript{1245} Strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters, including water-related disasters\textsuperscript{1246}; Enhancing capacities for integrated urban planning\textsuperscript{1247}; Enhancing social cohesion and personal security\textsuperscript{1248} Reduce greenhouse gas emissions\textsuperscript{1249}; Increase resilience of city regions through efficient land and resource use, climate protection and disaster risk reduction\textsuperscript{1250}; Strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters in urban planning\textsuperscript{1251}

- Promote optimizing urban planning and management\textsuperscript{1252}; Accelerate the development of eco-cities\textsuperscript{1253}; Support the development and the implementation

\textsuperscript{1239} India

\textsuperscript{1240} African Group

\textsuperscript{1241} Peru

\textsuperscript{1242} Belarus

\textsuperscript{1243} Norway/Ireland/Denmark

\textsuperscript{1244} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{1245} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{1246} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{1247} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{1248} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{1249} Belarus

\textsuperscript{1250} Germany

\textsuperscript{1251} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\textsuperscript{1252} China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

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of urban and territorial planning policies, through participatory processes to create more compact and inclusive cities, better integrated and connected, with sustainable infrastructure, transports and other services, encouraging social cohesion and resilience to climate change; \(^{1254}\) Sustainable urban and land planning and implementation, including urban-rural linkages and disaster risk reduction, as well as resilient infrastructure \(^{1255}\), Provide reliable and affordable access to basic services and improve access to secure and affordable housing and land tenure \(^{1256}\). Build the capacities of local and regional authorities for planning and implementing urban policies, while supporting their institutional and financial capacities; \(^{1257}\) Promote sustainable urban planning encompassing economic, social and environmental sustainability, intensified rural-urban interaction and social cohesion \(^{1258}\). Improve functions of cities \(^{1259}\); Develop an integrated urban and rural development system that facilitate economic transformation \(^{1260}\). Strong economic and social links between cities, rural areas and peri-urban areas; Enhancing people-centered urbanization \(^{1261}\); Increase the proportion of cities with sustainable and integrated urban development plans based on participatory inclusive processes \(^{1262}\).

- Increase the green park space and reach a park provision of 0.8ha per 1,000 population \(^{1263}\); Ensure urban renewal and development of green spaces, promote heritage and culture \(^{1264}\); Implement public policies to prevent and address geographical segregation based on income or social position and avoid urban fragmentation \(^{1265}\) increase green spaces \(^{1266}\); Promoting the protection and
restoration of safe and green urban spaces including preservation of urban ecosystems and biodiversity\textsuperscript{1267}; Increase the number of cities that meet environmental quality standards (%)\textsuperscript{1268}; Slow the rate of growth of the urban sprawl\textsuperscript{1269}; Increase public space per capita\textsuperscript{1270}

- Increase the use of culture as a tool to achieve sustainable urban development, increase the protection of historical and cultural heritage (%), and increase the number of national laws that include an assessment of cultural impact in the processes of urbanization\textsuperscript{1271}

- Deploy sustainable building standards by 2018 and begin to apply them in newly built areas\textsuperscript{1272}

- Deploying decent work and ensuring equal rights to land tenure and control of productive resources for all, while investing in the green economy sector\textsuperscript{1273}; Promote the creation of gainful employment and sustainable livelihoods, working towards inclusive societies that respect and promote diversity to protect cultural and natural heritage and to promote urban regeneration\textsuperscript{1274}; Create public and private spaces to foster interaction between and integration of different social groups while promoting cultural diversity\textsuperscript{1276}; Promote inclusive, effective and accountable local governance in order to ensure that the needs of the poor and marginalized are met and that they can play a productive role in making cities efficient, safe and inclusive\textsuperscript{1277}; Promote accessible cities for people with disabilities and enhance social protection measures for the disabled\textsuperscript{1278}

\textsuperscript{1267} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{1268} Peru
\textsuperscript{1269} Peru
\textsuperscript{1270} Peru
\textsuperscript{1271} Peru
\textsuperscript{1272} Italy/Spain/Turkey
\textsuperscript{1273} Local Authorities and Women
\textsuperscript{1274} Zambia/Southern Africa Region
\textsuperscript{1275} Local Authorities and Women
\textsuperscript{1276} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{1277} Norway/Ireland/Denmark
\textsuperscript{1278} Zambia/Southern Africa Region
• Provide financial and technical support to least developed to build urban infrastructure including communications, sewerage, waste management, recycling and other basic services\textsuperscript{1279}; Support LDCs, including through financial and technical assistance and technology transfer, for low-cost building, utilizing local contents and materials (based on the IPoA)\textsuperscript{1280}; Promoting the planning and building of climate resilient infrastructure taking into account the need for disaster risk reduction\textsuperscript{1281}

• Tackling air pollution\textsuperscript{1282}; Improve air quality and reduce the burden of air pollution related diseases, inter alia by reducing the particulate concentration and SO\textsubscript{2}, NO\textsubscript{x} and Ozone in urban air\textsuperscript{1283}; Ensure safe air quality for all through standards on particulate matter\textsuperscript{1284} sustainable buildings and specific ones like reducing the number of persons exposed to harmful levels of indoor air pollution\textsuperscript{1285}; By 2030, significantly reduce the severity of air pollution, in particular by reducing the particulate concentration and SO\textsubscript{2}, NO\textsubscript{x} and Ozone in urban air\textsuperscript{1286}; Reduce the urban air pollution\textsuperscript{1287}

• Protection and safeguarding of the world’s cultural and natural heritage, including ancient archaeological sites, intangible and underwater heritage, museum collections, oral traditions and other forms of heritage\textsuperscript{1288}; Promoting revitalization of historic districts and the rehabilitation of city centres\textsuperscript{1289}

• Strengthen sustainability of land use and achieve a land and soil degradation neutral world, as well as preserve and develop soil capacity for carbon storage\textsuperscript{1290}

\textsuperscript{1279} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1280} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1281} Peru
\textsuperscript{1282} Greece
\textsuperscript{1283} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{1284} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{1285} African Group
\textsuperscript{1286} Germany
\textsuperscript{1287} Peru
\textsuperscript{1288} Greece
\textsuperscript{1289} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{1290} France/Germany/Switzerland
• Promoting energy efficiency, promotion of healthy and sustainable lifestyles; providing green spaces and recreational areas as part of sustainable urban planning; and promotion of greater stakeholder cooperation in urban decision-making\textsuperscript{1291}.

• Ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all and extending wastewater treatment\textsuperscript{1292}.

• Expansion in the use of policies and standards to ensure that due account is taken of environmental and social impacts of existing and planned infrastructure from a lifecycle perspective; and the promotion of energy efficient buildings\textsuperscript{1293}.

• Increase the plans and actions for resilience in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants (\%)\textsuperscript{1294}.

• Address the specific needs of rural areas, particularly with regard to the provision of public services and basic needs and infrastructure (transport, education, health) and the promotion of economic activities that generate employment and income, especially for women and youth\textsuperscript{1295}.

MOI

• Promote modern infrastructure development, taking into account adaptation needs in SIDS\textsuperscript{1296}.

**Focus area 14. Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production**

Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns will be vital to have decent standard of living as well as addressing resource depletion and environmental sustainability. Industrialized societies\textsuperscript{1297} and economies would lead a shift to

\textsuperscript{1291} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{1292} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1293} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1294} Peru

\textsuperscript{1295} Morocco

\textsuperscript{1296} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1297} Brazil/Nicaragua: propose to change “industrialized societies” to “developed countries”.
sustainable consumption and production patterns, with other countries benefiting from their experience and know how. The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP is the principal framework for international cooperation and will need to be adequately resourced. Some areas to be considered include:

**From Focus Area Document:**

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

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

- Sustainable public procurement; Sustainable public procurement policies; Consider increasing the proportion of sustainable public procurement; Increase the market share of sustainable products and services, including through competitive and transparent public private procurement processes that

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1298 To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

1299 African Group proposed a goal “Enhance the quality, resilience and protection of the environment and promote sustainable exploitation, use and management of natural resources” which encompass targets on FA14 and FA17; Zambia/Southern Africa Region proposed a goal “To build resilience in order to withstand the impact of environmental changes” cutting cross FA13, 14 and 15.

1300 Norway/Ireland/Denmark

1301 Finland

1302 Australia/Netherlands/UK
follow sustainable development guidelines. By 2020, all public procurement will follow sustainable development guidelines, with no procurement going to environmentally harmful activities. By 2030, significantly increase the market share of sustainable products and services (e.g. marked with reliable labels) and increase their share in public procurement.

- By 2020, all governments put an end to environmentally perverse subsidies, and have realised fiscal reforms that systematically support efficient use of natural resources, including through re-using and recycling.

- Reporting on corporate social and environmental responsibility; Implement corporate social and environmental responsibility. Reduce the negative externalities of natural resource exploitation by strengthening resource governance, promoting sustainable exploitation of renewable resources, reducing corruption and enhancing accountability and transparency. Consider the use of economic, social and environmental accounts by all governments and major companies. By 2020, all governments will have started to apply combinations of financial regulation and other instruments focused on eco-efficiency, sufficiency (capping resources), zero waste, and social innovations, to reduce the resource input in absolute amounts (domestic and external) in all economic activities. By 2020, all governments will integrate the principles of sustainable development into all education policies and programmes, including informal and non-formal education to support the active role of citizens in promoting and practicing sustainable consumption patterns.

- Sound management of chemicals and hazardous materials, and phasing out the use of harmful chemicals; Reducing exposure to harmful substances,
including in products, and leaking of toxic substances into the environment; Sound management of chemical and hazardous wastes in the long term; Sustainable management of chemicals and waste; Reducing, recycling and reusing waste; Reduce food loss and waste; Waste prevention and reuse and increasing recycling; Generalize a life-cycle approach, especially through a circular economy and by increasing prevention, re-use, recycling, and energy recovery of waste and significantly reduce landfilling so that the majority of waste globally is managed as a resource. 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. By 2030, expand the scope of legally-binding obligations under national and international law in the field of chemicals management to include all chemicals of concern and have substituted all highly hazardous pesticides with safer alternatives. Preventing, reducing, recycling and reusing waste, in accordance with waste production per capita; Phasing out of harmful chemicals can be achieved through eliminating their production and use; Promote rational, informed and responsible use of chemicals in general, taking into consideration their negative impacts on human health; Reduction of exposure to harmful substances, including in products, and leaking of toxic substances into the environment and the importance of implementation of SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management); Eliminating pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, and protecting aquifers; By 2020, ensure the sound management of

1314 Greece
1315 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1316 Finland
1317 Norway/Ireland/Denmark
1318 Finland
1319 Greece
1320 France/Germany/Switzerland
1321 NGO, Women and Children & Youth
1322 NGO, Women and Children & Youth
1323 Brazil/Nicaragua
1324 Slovenia/Montenegro
1325 Slovenia/Montenegro
1326 Slovenia/Montenegro
1327 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
chemicals throughout their life cycle, so that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

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

- Promoting sustainable management and use of natural resources; Promoting conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources; Development of policies and instruments as business opportunity for stimulating green production and services; Promote sustainable supply chain management. Sustainable supply chains, with special attention to global cross-border supply chains of multi-national companies; Attention to industry and private sector, which in
general have a role in advancing technologies for sustainable consumption and production, and integrating environment into other policies and sectors.  

- Addressing environmental impacts from consumption and production; Promote awareness among consumers on resource efficiency of products and raw materials used. Fostering collaboration with the private sector, especially from the creative economy area, to raise the awareness towards the importance of sustainable life-styles.

- Enabling consumers through the provision of relevant information, notably on products, standards and labels, providing social, economic and environmental sustainability information on products and services to encourage consumers, especially in developed countries, to adopt sustainable life-styles.

- Developed countries take the lead in adopting measures to change unsustainable models of consumption and production; Increase investments and innovation for green inclusive and climate resilient economy. Develop carbon sobriety and include sustainability criteria all along the chain of production and consumption; and sustainable supply chains.

- Improve the access of developing countries to product and technology markets.

- Implementation of bio or sustainable agriculture.

- Establishing policies to internalize negative externalities in all productive activities.

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1341 Slovenia/Montenegro
1342 Greece
1343 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1344 Brazil/Nicaragua
1345 France/Germany/Switzerland
1346 Brazil/Nicaragua
1347 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1348 France/Germany/Switzerland
1349 France/Germany/Switzerland
1350 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1351 Greece
1352 Costa Rica
• Sustainable buildings and construction, with special attention to the retro-fitting of existing buildings in developed countries\textsuperscript{1353}

• Increase the rate of resource productivity by [x]\%\textsuperscript{1354}; Absolute, not relative, decoupling of ‘economic growth’ from ecological footprints

• Advancing sustainable industrial development based on energy- and resource efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, including phase out of harmful chemicals, waste and pollution, minimising material use and maximizing material recovery, with technology cooperation and transfer to support such development\textsuperscript{1355}

• Preventing, reducing, recycling and reusing waste and Reducing waste in food production and consumption including through traditional knowledge\textsuperscript{1356}

• Increase reporting on corporate social and environmental responsibility\textsuperscript{1357}

• Increase the number of countries that have integrated the traditional knowledge in their environmental protection policies aimed at mitigation and adaptation to climate change and to achieve resilience\textsuperscript{1358}; Strengthen the management of ecosystems according to the international and national legislation in force, taking into account the practices and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and communities, through the maintenance of skills (demonstration of best practices)\textsuperscript{1359}; Strengthen the management of the natural wealth of the indigenous peoples of maintenance skills, demonstration of best practices\textsuperscript{1360}; Participation of indigenous peoples in the management of natural wealth\textsuperscript{1361}

\textsuperscript{1353} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1354} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{1355} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1356} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1357} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1358} Peru

\textsuperscript{1359} Peru

\textsuperscript{1360} Peru

\textsuperscript{1361} Peru
MOI

- The principle of CBDR must apply in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production\textsuperscript{1362}.
- Transfer of technology should among the main means to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns\textsuperscript{1363}; Developed countries should support means of implementation in achieving more sustainable consumption and production patterns\textsuperscript{1364}.

**Focus area 15. Climate**

Climate change poses a grave threat to sustainable development and poverty eradication. Regard must be paid to the principles of the UNFCCC, including that of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and to supporting and urging greater ambition in the ongoing negotiations towards a strong and effective agreement in 2015. Some areas to be considered include:\textsuperscript{1365}

*From Focus Area Document:*

a) reaffirming and reinforcing existing international commitments, such as limiting the increase in global average temperature through equitable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

b) building resilience and adaptive capacity in all vulnerable countries;

c) introducing, inter alia, economic incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions in infrastructure and industry;

d) developing low-carbon, climate-resilient development strategies and plans;

e) reducing the damage caused by climate-induced and other natural hazards through disaster risk reduction;

f) improving education and awareness raising on climate change; and

g) appropriate means of implementation\textsuperscript{1366}

\textsuperscript{1362} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1363} Morocco

\textsuperscript{1364} Saudi Arabia

\textsuperscript{1365} Brazil/Nicaragua propose revision of chapeau: “Climate change poses the gravest threat to sustainable development and poverty eradication. All considerations related to this issue must be crafted in accordance with the agreements under the UNFCCC and its principles and provisions, including equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and support greater ambition in the ongoing negotiations towards a fair, effective and balanced agreement in 2015.”

\textsuperscript{1366} To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.
Goals and targets suggested by Member States\textsuperscript{1367}, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2\textdegree{}C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements\textsuperscript{1368}; Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2\textdegree{}C above pre-industrial levels\textsuperscript{1369}; Keep global average temperatures below 1.5\textdegree{}C above pre-industrial levels\textsuperscript{1370}; Stabilize global temperature increase to no more than below 1.5 degrees Celsius\textsuperscript{1371}; By 2020, global carbon emissions have peaked and by 2030, the atmospheric contents of carbon have stabilized to an acceptable level\textsuperscript{1372}; Integrate climate adaptation and emissions reductions into development plans and poverty reduction strategies\textsuperscript{1373}; Address loss and damage experienced by developing countries disproportionately impacted by global greenhouse gas emissions, with appropriate international support\textsuperscript{1374}; By 2030, carbon intensity from global energy consumption is reduced by 20\%\textsuperscript{1375}; 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\textsuperscript{1376}; Close the pre2020 mitigation gap on greenhouse gas emissions to put the world on a path of achieving a goal of stabilizing temperature increase to below 1.5 degrees Celsius by 14 GTCO\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{1377}; Post 2020 mitigation target to stabilize global temperature increase to below 1.5 degrees Celsius\textsuperscript{1378}; Urgently phase out economic activities incompatible with

\textsuperscript{1367} Southern Africa Region proposed a goal “To build resilience in order to withstand the impact of environmental changes” cutting cross FA13, 14 and 15. 

\textsuperscript{1368} Australia/Netherlands/UK 

\textsuperscript{1369} France/Germany/Switzerland 

\textsuperscript{1370} Benin/LDCs 

\textsuperscript{1371} Solomon Islands 

\textsuperscript{1372} Pakistan 

\textsuperscript{1373} Sweden 

\textsuperscript{1374} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS) 

\textsuperscript{1375} Pakistan 

\textsuperscript{1376} Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People’s Goals and Beyond 2015 

\textsuperscript{1377} Solomon Islands 

\textsuperscript{1378} Solomon Islands
planetary boundaries and ensure there is adequate redress of damage based on the 'polluter pays' principle\textsuperscript{1379}; Not exceed global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial temperatures\textsuperscript{1380}; Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2\textdegree{}C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements\textsuperscript{1381}.

- Combating climate change and promoting adaptation to its adverse effects through the implementation of policies and measures at national, regional and international levels consistent with existing and future commitments under the UNFCCC\textsuperscript{1382}; Provision of support to developing countries for implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation action plans developed under the UNFCCC\textsuperscript{1383}; Appropriate platform for this discussion is the UNFCCC to which its principles such as Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) should be maintained, and developed countries should take the lead in combating climate change and in reducing emissions\textsuperscript{1384};

- Reduce poor people's vulnerability and strengthen their resilience to climate change, environmental hazards and natural disasters\textsuperscript{1385}; Increase capacities for and access to disaster risk management in order to reduce the social and economic impacts of natural hazards and increase the resilience of societies at risk\textsuperscript{1386}; All countries have the means and strategies in place to build their adaptive capacity and resilience, especially of poor and marginalized groups\textsuperscript{1387}; Establish and strengthen early warning information systems\textsuperscript{1388}; Strengthening disaster management and mitigation capacity\textsuperscript{1389}; Building resilience and adaptive capacity in all countries, issues such as loss and damage, adaptation

\textsuperscript{1379} Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

\textsuperscript{1380} Maldives

\textsuperscript{1381} Germany

\textsuperscript{1382} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1383} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1384} Saudi Arabia

\textsuperscript{1385} Sweden

\textsuperscript{1386} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{1387} Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

\textsuperscript{1388} Southern Africa Region

\textsuperscript{1389} Southern Africa Region
and mitigation should be considered\textsuperscript{1390}; Promote financing for climate resilient development and economic incentives for investments in low carbon solutions, and disaster risk reduction needs to be given prominence to reduce the damage caused by climate change induced natural disasters\textsuperscript{1391}; Reduce by 50% the number of affected populations and material losses caused by natural disasters in regions of mountains\textsuperscript{1392}; Increase the number of national plans and strategies that incorporate disaster risk management produced by hydro-meteorological phenomena by 2030\textsuperscript{1393}

- Reversing the loss of forest cover through sustainable forest management; developing climate-resilient land management, including the adaptation of agricultural systems to the impacts of climate change; reducing ocean acidification as well as preserving and developing soil capacity for carbon storage\textsuperscript{1394}; All countries have developed low-carbon, climate-resilient and gender-responsive sustainable development strategies and plans\textsuperscript{1395}; All countries have reduced the damage caused by natural and climate-related natural disasters and slow-onset climate events by engaging marginalized and affected communities in all stages of policy development and project planning to ensure that differentiated needs are taken into account and that solutions are sustainable\textsuperscript{1396}; By 2020, manage cropland area in a sustainable manner, also to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and preserve the global area of grasslands, savannahs, wetlands and forests\textsuperscript{1397}

- All countries have developed comprehensive, ecosystem-based climate change education and awareness-raising on mitigation, adaptation, resilience and disaster response strategies\textsuperscript{1398} Improving education and awareness raising on climate change and preparedness to its adverse effects\textsuperscript{1399}

\textsuperscript{1390} Maldives
\textsuperscript{1391} Maldives
\textsuperscript{1392} Peru
\textsuperscript{1393} Peru
\textsuperscript{1394} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{1395} Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People’s Goals and Beyond 2015
\textsuperscript{1396} Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People’s Goals and Beyond 2015
\textsuperscript{1397} Germany
\textsuperscript{1398} Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People’s Goals and Beyond 2015
\textsuperscript{1399} Brazil/Nicaragua
• Ensure the long-term survival of all SIDS confronting the adverse effects of human induced climate change\textsuperscript{1400}; Provide enhanced financial support to LDCs, including through green climate fund and LDCs fund\textsuperscript{1401}; Make specific provisions on access to technologies for building resilience and adaptive capacity\textsuperscript{1402}; Significantly increase the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and activities in LDCs\textsuperscript{1403}; Increase the rate of investment in environmentally friendly industries, and infrastructure that strengthens the resilience and security of all countries, particularly the most vulnerable including SIDS, against the adverse impact of climate change and natural disasters\textsuperscript{1404}; Climate proof current and future infrastructure, and build safe islands through Promotion of economic incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions\textsuperscript{1405}; Build resilience and adaptive capacity against the adverse impact of climate change and natural disaster in all countries, particularly the vulnerable countries\textsuperscript{1406}; Promoting the planning and building of climate resilient infrastructure taking into account the need for disaster risk reduction\textsuperscript{1407}; Enhancing capacity for comprehensive vulnerability assessments across all sectors including capacity for downscaling climate models for SIDS in the light of the newest available science\textsuperscript{1408}; Assistance to developing countries, in particular SIDS, in the development and implementation of low carbon development strategies which prioritise resilience and disaster risk reduction\textsuperscript{1409}

• Ensure participation and access of all individuals and population groups in a transparent and equal manner in/to the sustainable use of natural resources\textsuperscript{1410}

\textsuperscript{1400} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)  
\textsuperscript{1401} Benin/LDCs  
\textsuperscript{1402} Benin/LDCs  
\textsuperscript{1403} Benin/LDCs  
\textsuperscript{1404} Solomon Islands  
\textsuperscript{1405} Solomon Islands  
\textsuperscript{1406} Solomon Islands  
\textsuperscript{1407} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)  
\textsuperscript{1408} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)  
\textsuperscript{1409} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)  
\textsuperscript{1410} Germany
• Ensure full actualization and disbursement of adequate, appropriate and new climate finance through effective means of implementation, ensuring gender-sensitive social and environmental safeguards\textsuperscript{1411} By 2030, ensuring 50\% of international climate finance resources are allocated to adaptation actions\textsuperscript{1412} By 2020, the goal for meeting mobilization of US $ 100 Billion is met\textsuperscript{1413}

• Introducing, inter alia, economic incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions in infrastructure and industry, especially in developed countries\textsuperscript{1414}; Special emphasis should be given to development of low-carbon technologies, especially in energy sector\textsuperscript{1415}; Increased investment in low carbon solutions in energy, infrastructure and industry \textsuperscript{1416}

• Recognizes traditional knowledge, strategies for resilience, and meaningful participation of impacted communities and peoples within the development of national and international policies, standards and measures pertaining to climate change prevention, adaptation and mitigation\textsuperscript{1417};

• Increase investment in education and mass awareness on climate change\textsuperscript{1418}

• Promote the development and use of energy efficiency practices, technologies and standards in building, industry, agriculture and transport\textsuperscript{1419}
• Increase water efficiency of agricultural production\textsuperscript{1420}

\textsuperscript{1411} Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People’s Goals and Beyond 2015

\textsuperscript{1412} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{1413} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{1414} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1415} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{1416} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1417} Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

\textsuperscript{1418} Solomon Islands

\textsuperscript{1419} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1420} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
• There is a need for a close collaboration between public sector, private sector and scientific community to come up with solutions to mitigate the impact of climate change and to promote sustainable modes of production.1421

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

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

**From Focus Area Document:**

  a) reducing marine pollution and debris including from land-based activities;
  b) halting destruction of marine habitat including ocean acidification;
  c) promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources;
  d) regulating harvesting of straddling fish stocks;
  e) addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and destructive fishing practices;
  f) encouraging sustainable small-scale fisheries;
  g) eliminating harmful subsidies that promote fishing overcapacity;
  h) ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas;
  i) establishing Marine Protected Areas;
  j) protecting marine resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction;
  k) sustainable management of tourism; and
  l) appropriate means of implementation.1422

**Goals and targets suggested by Member States1423, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:**

- Address marine pollution, destruction of marine habitat and ocean acidification1424; Combating pollution and litter and establishment of marine protected areas, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction1425; Reduce the

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1421 Morocco

1422 To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

1423 African Group proposed a goal “Combat desertification, land degradation and drought and promote sustainable management of land and oceanic spaces” which cuts across FA16 and FA17. Southern Africa Region proposed to link it to Cluster 5 (FA13, 14, 15).

1424 Bangladesh

1425 Greece
incidence and impacts of marine pollution from marine and land-based sources by x\% .\textsuperscript{1426} Ensure that coastal and island communities have adequate resources and management capacity in place for effective adaptation to the impacts of ocean warming and ocean acidification, including climate change-induced displacement of coastal and island peoples.\textsuperscript{1427} Reduce marine pollution and debris, including from land-based activities.\textsuperscript{1428} Address ocean acidification.\textsuperscript{1429} Protecting the coastal degradation including salinization.\textsuperscript{1430} Reduce the incidence and impact of pollution on marine ecosystems.\textsuperscript{1431} Protecting vulnerable marine areas and restoring damaged habitats.\textsuperscript{1432} Reducing land-based pollution, including plastic debris.\textsuperscript{1433} Reducing biodiversity loss and establishing and implementing integrated oceans use plans to prevent conflict.\textsuperscript{1434} All types of maritime uses are effectively managed and controlled and all types of marine environmental impacts, (including the effects of climate change and the different types of land-based pollution) are assessed, understood, and mitigated.\textsuperscript{1435} Reducing marine pollution and debris including from land-based activities.\textsuperscript{1436} Holistic approach on eliminating marine pollution and addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.\textsuperscript{1437} Reduce marine pollution and debris including from land-based activity.\textsuperscript{1438} By 2025 achieve significant reductions in marine debris in order to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment.\textsuperscript{1439} Halt destruction of marine habitat including ocean acidification.\textsuperscript{1440}

\textsuperscript{1426} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1427} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1428} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{1429} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{1430} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1431} Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
\textsuperscript{1432} Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders
\textsuperscript{1433} Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders
\textsuperscript{1434} Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders
\textsuperscript{1435} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{1436} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1437} Maldives
\textsuperscript{1438} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{1439} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{1440} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
• Marine ecosystems are restored and safeguarded, marine biodiversity is effectively protected and fish stocks, are rebuilt and maintained at healthy and productive levels\textsuperscript{1441}; Enhance the protection of oceans and seas and marine resources\textsuperscript{1442}; Coastal and marine areas critical to food security and livelihoods are protected and restored through area-based conservation measures, including effective and equitably managed systems of marine protected areas (MPAs), consistent with international law\textsuperscript{1443}; Oceans and seas are sustainably managed through the implementation of the ecosystem-based approach\textsuperscript{1444}; Striving for clean, healthy, productive and resilient marine ecosystems by 2020\textsuperscript{1445}; Maintain the capacity of the oceans as healers of damages already done to the Earth atmosphere\textsuperscript{1446}; Full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas\textsuperscript{1447}; By 2020, establish and effectively manage ecologically representative and well-connected systems of marine protected areas within and beyond national jurisdiction, covering at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas\textsuperscript{1448}; Implement relevant conventions and regional protocols on integrated and ecosystem-based ocean and coastal management by x [date]\textsuperscript{1449}; Develop approaches and mechanisms to ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred\textsuperscript{1450}; Establish Marine Protected Areas\textsuperscript{1451}; Ensure X\% of coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved\textsuperscript{1452}; Protection of marine resources; and establishment of marine protected areas\textsuperscript{1453}; Conservation and sustainable use

\textsuperscript{1441} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{1442} Southern Africa Region
\textsuperscript{1443} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{1444} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{1445} Italy/Spain/Turkey
\textsuperscript{1446} Italy/Spain/Turkey
\textsuperscript{1447} Greece
\textsuperscript{1448} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1449} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1450} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1451} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{1452} Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
\textsuperscript{1453} Bangladesh
of marine resources, oceans and seas including reducing marine pollution, promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources, achieving sustainable fisheries, ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas \(^{1454}\); Establishing ecologically representative networks of marine protected areas to increase oceans health and resilience \(^{1455}\). Protection of the marine environment from habitat destruction and pollution, including from land-based activities, contributing to healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services \(^{1456}\); Establish Marine Protected Areas in accordance with relevant legal instruments and regimes \(^{1457}\); Conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond national jurisdiction \(^{1458}\); full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas \(^{1459}\); regulating harvesting of straddling fish stocks, in accordance with relevant legal instruments on the matter \(^{1460}\); Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction \(^{1461}\); Promote sustainable use of marine resources and establish Marine Protected Areas \(^{1462}\); Promote establishment of connections land/shore/sea for sustainable use of natural resources \(^{1463}\); Halting destruction and improving the health and resilience of marine habitats including coral reefs \(^{1464}\); Ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas \(^{1465}\); Establishing Marine Protected Areas and strengthening management of such areas; and Conservation and use of sustainable marine biodiversity in areas beyond national

\(^{1454}\) Croatia/Bulgaria

\(^{1455}\) Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

\(^{1456}\) Iceland

\(^{1457}\) Brazil/Nicaragua

\(^{1458}\) Brazil/Nicaragua

\(^{1459}\) African Group

\(^{1460}\) Brazil/Nicaragua

\(^{1461}\) Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

\(^{1462}\) Slovenia/Montenegro

\(^{1463}\) Slovenia/Montenegro

\(^{1464}\) Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\(^{1465}\) Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
jurisdiction; Protect and safeguard our marine ecosystems; Establish marine protected areas

- Build human and institutional capacities to conserve, sustainably manage, and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries; Promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources; Assuring an appropriately equitable share of fish resources, particularly for those dependent on fishing for food security and subsistence; Promotion of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, which are necessary for food security and biodiversity; Restore all overexploited stocks to levels that fall within maximum sustainable economic yield; Increase proportion of fisheries subject to management plans; Double every fifth year capacity-building measures in developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of ocean resources; promoting sustainable use of marine resources, with due regard to the needs of developing countries, including capacity-building and transfer of technology; Encouraging sustainable aquaculture including mariculture to promote food security and employment; Promote sustainable exploitation of marine resources

- Eliminate fishing subsidies that contribute to overfishing; By [x] date, eliminate harmful fishing subsidies, which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing.

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1466 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
1467 Maldives
1468 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
1469 AOSIS
1470 Bangladesh
1471 Italy/Spain/Turkey
1472 Greece
1473 Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
1474 Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
1475 Iceland
1476 Brazil/Nicaragua
1477 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
1478 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
1479 Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
1480 Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
Eliminate harmful subsidies that promote overfishing and overcapacity\textsuperscript{1481}; By 2020 Eliminate subsidies that promote fishing overcapacity\textsuperscript{1482}; Eliminating harmful subsidies that promote fishing overcapacity\textsuperscript{1483}; Promote the establishment of marine protected areas, end to perverse subsidies that promote overfishing, and give incentive and promote small-scale sustainable fisheries\textsuperscript{1484}; By 2019, gradually eliminate discards by avoiding and reducing, as far as possible, unwanted catches\textsuperscript{1485}

- Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing\textsuperscript{1486} Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing\textsuperscript{1487}; Promoting sustainable use of marine fisheries and address all IUU fishing practices\textsuperscript{1488}; By x[\text{date}], restore highly migratory and straddling fish stocks to levels that can produce at least maximum sustainable yield\textsuperscript{1489}; By [x] date, eliminate illegal, unreported and unreported (IUU) fishing including through, inter alia implementing national and regional plans to identify vessels engaged in IUU fishing and deprive offenders of the benefits accruing from IUU\textsuperscript{1490}; By [x] date, manage by-catch, discards, and eliminate destructive fishing practices\textsuperscript{1491}; Assess on an [annual] basis the progress and performance of Regional Fishery Management Organizations under their respective treaties and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement\textsuperscript{1492}; Address overfishing and other unsustainable fishing practices\textsuperscript{1493}; Increase the capabilities for artisanal fishing\textsuperscript{1494}; Combating over-fishing and overcapacity, as well as to restoring fish stocks\textsuperscript{1495}; Ensuring that all fish stocks are being fished

\textsuperscript{1481} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{1482} Iceland
\textsuperscript{1483} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1484} Maldives
\textsuperscript{1485} Germany
\textsuperscript{1486} African Group
\textsuperscript{1487} Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
\textsuperscript{1488} Bangladesh
\textsuperscript{1489} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1490} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1491} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1492} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1493} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{1494} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1495} Greece
sustainably and rebuilt to healthy levels; Eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; By 2030 all countries have in place responsible fisheries management system, through implementation of existing international instruments, including the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, that ensures conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources. By 2020 Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; Encourage sustainable small-scale fisheries; Encouraging sustainable small-scale fisheries; Regulating harvesting of straddling and other shared fish stocks and strengthening regional cooperation for their conservation and management, additionally address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, and strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance capability of States;

- The effects of climate change and ocean acidification to the marine ecosystems are effectively addressed and the rate of investment to strengthen the resilience and security of all countries, particularly of the most vulnerable including SIDS, against the adverse impact of climate change and natural disasters is increased; Address the special needs of least developing countries, African countries, and small island developing states in the management of coastal and marine resources and enhance the economic and social benefits derived from these resources; Improve access and equity to fisheries and markets for subsistence, small scale and artisanal fisheries, women fish workers and indigenous people, particularly in SIDS; Provide financial and technical support and facilitate technology transfer to LDCs to develop and implement national strategies for sustainable use, preservation and protection of the national environmental resources and the sustainable management of marine biodiversity and ecosystems in line with their broader sustainable development strategies; Support LDCs financially and technologically to effectively use

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1496 Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders
1497 Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders
1498 Iceland
1499 Iceland
1500 Slovenia/Montenegro
1501 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
1502 Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
1503 AOSIS
1504 Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
1505 Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
1506 Benin/LDCs
marine resources and to protect marine bio-diversity\textsuperscript{1507}; Increase the economic returns to LDCs and SIDS from the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources from within their jurisdictions\textsuperscript{1508}; Increase the number of countries with coastal areas located in areas prone to the occurrence of disasters that have developed and adopted plans for risk management by 2030\textsuperscript{1509}; Addressing ocean acidification;

- By 2020, develop and implement the necessary measures to ensure that marine ecosystems are clean, healthy, productive and resilient, marine biodiversity is maintained, and habitats, in particular coral reefs, and species are protected and on track to being restored, i.a. by i) reducing significantly the direct or indirect input of substances or energy into the oceans which result or are likely to result in deleterious effects, such as harm to living resources and marine ecosystems, e.g. chemicals, waste, hazardous substances, nutrients into the oceans and underwater noise and collect the scientific data available on marine litter, and ii) minimise negative impact of fishing activities\textsuperscript{1510}

- Collecting the scientific data available on marine litter in order to establish reference levels and concrete measures for its reduction by 2020\textsuperscript{1511}; Enhance technical and scientific collaboration, including building the capacity of nations to sustainably and equitably manage oceans and seas\textsuperscript{1512}

- Increase the rate of investment in environmentally friendly infrastructure that strengthens the resilience and security of all countries\textsuperscript{1513}

- Increase the capacity to achieve sustainable management of tourism activities\textsuperscript{1514}; Provide support for sustainable tourism activities\textsuperscript{1515}

- Integrate the principles and strategies of “ocean-based economy” in national economies to help eradicate poverty, move toward a low-carbon economy, enhance social inclusion, improve human welfare, and create job opportunities in coastal and island communities, while maintaining healthy oceans\textsuperscript{1516}

\textsuperscript{1507} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1508} Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
\textsuperscript{1509} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1510} Germany
\textsuperscript{1511} Italy/Spain/Turkey
\textsuperscript{1512} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1513} AOSIS
\textsuperscript{1514} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1515} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
\textsuperscript{1516} Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
• Increase by x% by 2030 the economic benefits from sustainable use of living marine resources in particular, in least developing countries, African countries and small island developing states ¹⁵¹⁷

• Decrease conflicts among different sectors and uses of shore and sea (transport, energy, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism), possibly through integrated management ¹⁵¹⁸

• Strengthening the resilience of coastal communities ¹⁵¹⁹

MOI

• Improving quality assurance systems and reducing post-harvest losses ¹⁵²⁰

• Promoting value chain approach to fish and seafood harvesting, handling, processing and marketing ¹⁵²¹

• Capacity building and technology transfer to enable developing countries, in particular SIDS, to realise the full economic benefit of the sustainable exploration and exploitation of resources within EEZs. ¹⁵²²

• Capacity building, technology transfer and to implement and monitor large ocean territories. A specific target should be integrated on an area-based conservation consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information. ¹⁵²³

Focus area 17. Ecosystems and biodiversity

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

¹⁵¹⁷ Iceland

¹⁵¹⁸ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁵¹⁹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁵²⁰ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁵²¹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁵²² Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁵²³ Maldives
From Focus Area Document:

a) protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity;
b) stopping poaching and trafficking of endangered species;
c) maintaining the genetic diversity of both farmed species and their wild relatives;
d) ensuring fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources;
e) promoting sustainable forest management;
f) slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and conversion of forests to crop lands;
g) restoring degraded forest ecosystems and increasing area of protected forests;
h) supporting measures to protect mountain ecosystems;
i) achieving a land-degradation-neutral world;
j) ensuring inclusion of indigenous and local communities in decision making and in sharing of benefits derived from conservation and sustainable use of forests and other cultural and natural assets;
k) promoting and protecting traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples;
l) developing and using evidence based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and methodology for evaluating progress; and
m) appropriate means of implementation

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

- Protection of critical eco-systems; Biodiversity and ecosystem services must be appropriately valued and taken into account; Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, Enhance ecological conservation, Wealth accounting and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems in relevant national strategies and national accounts. Integration of sustainable natural resource management, ecosystems, and biodiversity into development planning and decision-making at

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1524 To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.
1525 African Group proposed a goal “Enhance the quality, resilience and protection of the environment and promote sustainable exploitation, use and management of natural resources” which encompass targets on FA14 and FA17. Southern Africa Region proposed to link it to Cluster 5 (FA13, 14, 15).
1526 Bangladesh
1527 Greece
1528 Bangladesh
1529 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1530 Sweden
different levels\textsuperscript{1531}; ensure effective mechanisms are in place to safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity\textsuperscript{1532}; Sustainable management of marine and coastal eco-systems, oceans and fisheries, including reducing marine pollution\textsuperscript{1533}; Promote preservation of ecosystems and conservation of biodiversity\textsuperscript{1534}; Use of terrestrial ecosystems and the goods and services they produce, and the protection and conservation of these ecosystems, including biodiversity\textsuperscript{1535}; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity\textsuperscript{1536};

- Sustainable management of forests, including through involvement of all relevant stakeholders\textsuperscript{1537}; By 2020, strengthening forest governance frameworks, including encouraging an expansion of the global certified forest area, and collectively aiming at halting the global forest cover loss by 2030\textsuperscript{1538}; Promoting sustainable management and ensuring resilience of mountain ecosystems\textsuperscript{1539}; Restoring degraded forest ecosystems and increasing area of protected forests\textsuperscript{1540}; Increase the best practices in sustainable land management through reforestation and ecological recovery (\%)\textsuperscript{1541}; Increase the number of countries that have adopted mechanisms for sustainable management of forests by 2030 (\%)\textsuperscript{1542}; Sustainable forest management; reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide, halt the rate of loss of primary forests and increase significantly the areas of protected forests, inter alia through eliminating illegal logging and associated trade\textsuperscript{1543}; Expand forest coverage and harness forest resources\textsuperscript{1544};

\textsuperscript{1531} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{1532} Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
\textsuperscript{1533} Sweden
\textsuperscript{1534} Southern Africa Region
\textsuperscript{1535} Morocco
\textsuperscript{1536} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1537} Bangladesh
\textsuperscript{1538} Italy/Spain/Turkey
\textsuperscript{1539} Italy/Spain/Turkey
\textsuperscript{1540} Italy/Spain/Turkey
\textsuperscript{1541} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1542} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1543} Greece
\textsuperscript{1544} China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
By 2030, reduce to zero the annual rate of loss of forests\textsuperscript{1545}; Reverse the loss of forest cover through sustainable forest management and improved forest governance\textsuperscript{1546}; Increase the best practices in sustainable land management through reforestation and ecological recovery (%)\textsuperscript{1547}; Slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and conversion to other land\textsuperscript{1548}; Reduce deforestation by X\% and increase appropriate reforestation and afforestation\textsuperscript{1549}; Sustainable forest management including reducing deforestation, soil erosion and combating desertification\textsuperscript{1550}; Promoting sustainable forest management and sustainable use of biodiversity\textsuperscript{1551}; Improving the livelihoods of people and communities by creating the conditions needed for them to sustainably manage forests\textsuperscript{1552}; Slowing, halting and reversing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion of forests to crop lands\textsuperscript{1553}; Incentives for developing countries to advance sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks\textsuperscript{1554} Promote sustainable forest and land use management\textsuperscript{1555}; Improved management and use of forests and forests resources\textsuperscript{1556}; Ensure that ecosystems, which provide vital ecosystem services are restored and safeguarded, restoring degraded wetland ecosystems\textsuperscript{1557}; Protect natural wetlands and their catchments, and ensuring that invasive alien species (IAS) and their pathways are identified\textsuperscript{1558}; Controlled and IAS eradicated, and maintaining biosafety\textsuperscript{1559}; Sustainable management, restoration, preservation, and improved economic and environmental contributions from forest ecosystems,
and possibly their importance in the green economy\textsuperscript{1560}; - Promoting sustainable forest management, and supporting measures to protect mountain ecosystems\textsuperscript{1561}; Slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and conversion of forests to crop lands\textsuperscript{1562}; Promote the sustainable management, restoration, preservation and the improving of forest ecosystems and their economic and environmental contributions, and eventually their importance for the green economy\textsuperscript{1563}; By 2030, reach zero net deforestation\textsuperscript{1564}; Strengthen forest governance frameworks and promote sustainable forest management including the expansion of the global certified forest areas\textsuperscript{1565}

- Sustainable utilization of genetic resources and sharing of benefits\textsuperscript{1566}. Improve the protection and conservation of genetic resources derived from the biological diversity through a better and successful implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)\textsuperscript{1567} maintaining the genetic diversity of both farmed, cultivated species and their wild relatives\textsuperscript{1568}

- Promotion and protection of traditional knowledge and practices\textsuperscript{1569}. Ensuring inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making processes regarding conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as in sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge\textsuperscript{1570}; Ensuring inclusion of indigenous and local communities in decision-making and in sharing of benefits derived from conservation and sustainable use of forests and other cultural and natural assets\textsuperscript{1571}.

\textsuperscript{1560} Morocco
\textsuperscript{1561} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1562} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1563} Morocco
\textsuperscript{1564} Germany
\textsuperscript{1565} Germany
\textsuperscript{1566} Bangladesh
\textsuperscript{1567} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1568} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{1569} Bangladesh
\textsuperscript{1570} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{1571} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
• Addressing land degradation and soil erosion\textsuperscript{1572}; Achieving a land-degradation-neutral world and mitigating the effects of desertification and drought\textsuperscript{1573}; Improve the quality of the land, reducing the erosion of the land in (x) tons and combat desertification\textsuperscript{1574}; Improve soil quality, and combat land degradation and desertification\textsuperscript{1575}; Land degradation-neutral world by 2030; All countries have in place sustainable land management policies built on ecosystem approach by 2020; All drought prone countries develop and implement drought preparedness policies by 2020; All countries to have in place before 2020 capacity building to restore or rehabilitate degraded land and reverse land degradation\textsuperscript{1576}; Zero Net Land Degradation by 2030 \textsuperscript{1577}; Reduced rate of desertification and land degradation\textsuperscript{1578}; Promoting sustainable land use and management\textsuperscript{1579}; Achieving a land-degradation-neutral world \textsuperscript{1580}; Address the important economic and environmental roles and functions of biodiversity conservation, particularly in the fight against desertification; moreover, the content should reflect in a balanced manner, two important components (i) the concept of the use of terrestrial ecosystems and the goods and services they produce, and (ii) the protection and conservation of these ecosystems, including biodiversity\textsuperscript{1581}

• 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\textsuperscript{1582}; Include biodiversity in relevant sectorial policies and strategies\textsuperscript{1583}

\textsuperscript{1572} Bangladesh

\textsuperscript{1573} Italy/Spain/Turkey

\textsuperscript{1574} Peru/Mexico

\textsuperscript{1575} Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

\textsuperscript{1576} Iceland, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Namibia, Qatar and Republic of Korea (Group of Friends on Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD))

\textsuperscript{1577} African Group

\textsuperscript{1578} Southern Africa Region

\textsuperscript{1579} Southern Africa Region

\textsuperscript{1580} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1581} Morocco, which also suggests the following title for the focus area 17 " Systems of support to terrestrial life ".

\textsuperscript{1582} Already agreed Aichi Target 15, proposed to include by the Major Group of NGOs

\textsuperscript{1583} Slovenia/Montenegro
• Elimination of the illegal wildlife trade\textsuperscript{1584}; Addressing and eradicating wildlife trafficking and poaching\textsuperscript{1585}; Increase the legal protection of integrated ecosystem, species and genetic diversity in mountains, forests and oceans, taking into account the knowledge, experiences and rights of indigenous peoples\textsuperscript{1586}; Promote legislation to prevent biopiracy\textsuperscript{1587}; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity\textsuperscript{1588}; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity\textsuperscript{1589}; Stopping poaching and trafficking of protected species\textsuperscript{1590}; Develop infrastructure that will enhance wildlife management\textsuperscript{1591}; Stopping poaching and trafficking of endangered species, and maintaining the genetic diversity of both farmed species and their wild relatives\textsuperscript{1592}; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity through the creation of protected areas\textsuperscript{1593}

• Increase the number of countries that have implemented comprehensive plans for the protection of ecosystems based on the risk management of disasters by 2030\textsuperscript{1594}

• Raise public awareness\textsuperscript{1595}; Awareness raising, education for creating a culture of sustainable lifestyles\textsuperscript{1596}; Improving education and awareness raising on the

\textsuperscript{1584} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1585} Greece
\textsuperscript{1586} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1587} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1588} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{1589} Sweden
\textsuperscript{1590} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{1591} Southern Africa Region
\textsuperscript{1592} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1593} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{1594} Peru/Mexico
\textsuperscript{1595} China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
\textsuperscript{1596} Croatia and Bulgaria
values of biodiversity and conservation and sustainable use measures\textsuperscript{1597}

- By 2020, establish a national standard for natural capital accounting and by 2030 establish a harmonized and global accounting of natural capital\textsuperscript{1598}; increase the proportion of legally certified renewable resource based-commodities in the market\textsuperscript{1599}
- By 2020, integrating sustainable resource use into national development models and accountability mechanisms for the private sector\textsuperscript{1600}; integrating biodiversity conservation measures into national and local development strategies, planning processes and poverty reduction strategies\textsuperscript{1601}
- Restoring degraded ecosystems, including forests, and increasing areas under protection\textsuperscript{1602}
- Promote economic incentives for sustainable management of natural resources, including investments in environmental friendly technology, innovations and elimination of subsidies harmful for the environment and the climate\textsuperscript{1603}
- Within sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition goal the genetic diversity of farmed and cultivated species and their wild relatives can be emphasized\textsuperscript{1604}; Within water and sanitation goal we propose to address not only eliminating invasive alien species in water bodies but also prevention of their introduction in water bodies\textsuperscript{1605}; Ensuring fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources\textsuperscript{1606};
- Ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing the conversation and sustainable utilisation of biological resources\textsuperscript{1607}

\textsuperscript{1597} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1598} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{1599} Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

\textsuperscript{1600} Pakistan

\textsuperscript{1601} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1602} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1603} Sweden

\textsuperscript{1604} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{1605} Slovenia/Montenegro

\textsuperscript{1606} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1607} Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)
• By 2020, effective and urgent action has been taken to halt the loss of biodiversity, all Aichi biodiversity targets are reached and ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, with a view to reach the 2050 vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

• Means of implementation: 1) Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets – from Rio+20 paragraph 198; 2) implementing the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the commitment to substantially increasing resources from all sources in support of biodiversity – from Rio+20 paragraph 200; 3) Supporting and strengthening the implementation of the UNCCD and the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance its implementation (2008–2018), including by mobilizing adequate, predictable and timely financial resources – from Rio+20 paragraph 207; 4) promoting capacity-building, extension training programmes and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies and practices – also from paragraph 207

• Enhance investment in sustainable management of natural resources

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

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

From Focus Area Document:

a) further progress on development-supportive trade reforms within an open, rules-based multilateral trading system;

1608 Germany

1609 Brazil/Nicaragua

1610 Southern Africa Region
b) recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable;
c) enhancing accountability in development cooperation based on agreed principles;
d) mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple sources such as remittances, foreign direct investment, institutional and other long-term investors and innovative financing;
e) reducing the transaction costs of remittances;
f) enhancing scientific and technological cooperation involving developing countries and technology transfer to developing countries;
g) strengthening capacity building efforts for developing countries and knowledge sharing and technical cooperation among all countries through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation;
h) strengthening capacities for tax-collection, reducing tax evasion;
i) strengthening systems of domestic savings;
j) reducing illicit financial flows;
k) improving efficiency of public spending, reducing corruption;
l) strengthening capacities for disaggregated and expanded data collection for measuring progress; and
m) regular monitoring and reporting of progress with means of implementation and aid efficiency, in conjunction with SDG progress reporting.

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

a) greater involvement of public and private sector business and industry, including financial institutions;
b) strengthening commitment and involvement of multilateral financial development institutions;
c) enhanced involvement of philanthropic organizations;
d) creating inclusive initiatives and partnerships in support of all areas;
e) such initiatives and partnerships to develop resource mobilization strategies;
f) system of regular monitoring, reporting on achievements of initiatives and partnerships; and

g) close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and intergovernmental efforts in support of sustainable development.

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

On ODA:

- Ensure the fulfilment of ODA commitments of 0.15-0.20 per cent of the GNI of the development partners to the LDCs by 2020; and the alignment of aid with
LDCs national priorities forthwith; Donor countries should review their ODA commitments in 2015 and commit to allocate at least 50% of ODA to LDCs; Fulfilling commitments on official development assistance to developing countries, including SIDS; Directing financial flows, including ODA to those countries (including Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States and Landlocked Developing Countries) and sectors where the need is greatest; A recommitment from the developed countries to meet quantity and quality of ODA targets, with a marked proportion for gender equality; Increase the allocation of ODA to LDCs’ priorities with particular focus on productive capacity development (IPoA); Commitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable, and ensure the provision of adequate financial resources for sustainable development in developing countries to enable them to achieve SDGs, including the fulfillment of the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance (ODA); make development assistance more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term. By 2020, fulfil all commitments related to ODA to developing states. Make development assistance more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term. By 2020, eliminate all barriers to remittance flows to developing countries; By 2020, return all illicit financial resources to countries of origin; Intensify development financing according to Monterrey Consensus. ODA still represents the main source of international financing for many developing countries. Developed countries should continue to provide ODA to developing countries. International financial institutions should mobilize and
coordinate all possible resources for development; Increase financing and ODA; Recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable; Strengthening commitment and involvement of multilateral financial development institutions with attention paid to concessionary financing for development; Improving efficiency and increasing flexibility of international community and financial institutions in the extension of grants and concessionary debt financing for sustainable development for countries in special situation, especially SIDS; Enhance access to concessionary sources of financing; Cumbersome application procedures to access finance for development in bilateral and multilateral as well as domestic financing sources need to be overhauled and simplified; Intensify development financing according to Monterrey Consensus, Provide enhanced financial and technical support to LDCs (IPoA); ODA, including ways to direct it more strategically to advance key development priorities and to leverage other flows; Urgent implementation of enhanced ODA by the developed countries; A recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets; Principles for effective development cooperation should be applied both to ODA and other sources of finance; Countries have a primary responsibility for their own development and the means of implementation will need to be adapted to the specific needs and capacities of each country; Address the special needs of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS; Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the

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1623 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1624 LLDCs
1625 CARICOM
1626 CARICOM
1627 AOSIS
1628 Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
1629 Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
1630 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1631 Benin/LDCs
1632 US/Canada/Israel
1633 India
1634 Norway/Denmark/Ireland
1635 Norway/Denmark/Ireland
1636 Norway/Denmark/Ireland
1637 Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries. Other countries in a position to do so are encouraged to set and achieve voluntary targets\textsuperscript{1638}; Developing countries require continued and strengthened international cooperation in finance including the fulfilment of the commitments related to ODA, debt relief, technology transfer and capacity-building if they are expected to achieve the SDGs\textsuperscript{1639}; Developed countries should honor their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments, provide development assistance, and scale up their support for developing countries\textsuperscript{1640}.

On external debt:

- Address the debt problem of LDCs on a sustainable basis, including through the cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by least developed countries to creditors, both public and private\textsuperscript{1641}; Ensure long-term debt sustainability and address issues of sovereign debt\textsuperscript{1642}; Ensure developing countries achieve debt sustainability through debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring\textsuperscript{1643} Cancel external debt of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) to reduce debt distress\textsuperscript{1644}; Ensure developing countries achieve debt sustainability through debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring\textsuperscript{1645}; Enhance debt sustainability\textsuperscript{1646}; Effective assistance to developing countries in the area of debt relief\textsuperscript{1647};

On new and additional financing

- Adopt, expand and implement dedicated investment promotion regimes for LDCs\textsuperscript{1648}; Encouraging responsible, stable, long-term private foreign investment

\textsuperscript{1638} Bhutan/Thailand/VietNam

\textsuperscript{1639} G77 and China

\textsuperscript{1640} G77 and China

\textsuperscript{1641} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{1642} Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

\textsuperscript{1643} Egypt

\textsuperscript{1644} African Group

\textsuperscript{1645} African Group

\textsuperscript{1646} Southern Africa Region

\textsuperscript{1647} CARICOM

\textsuperscript{1648} Benin/LDCs
and inclusive finance.\textsuperscript{1649} Explore new, additional, long-term innovative sources of finance and strengthen and scale up existing ones; and earmark at least 50 per cent of such financing for LDCs.\textsuperscript{1650} Improve resource mobilization for financing development, provide timely financial and technical support and establish new innovative finance mechanism and scale up existing ones\textsuperscript{1651} Establishment and implementation of financial mechanism at all levels to facilitate financing capital formation for sustainable development programs\textsuperscript{1652}; Provisioning of predictable additional financial resources for sustainable development \textsuperscript{1653}; Supporting developing countries create an enabling environment to attract and effectively utilise development finance\textsuperscript{1654}; Mobilising all financial flows, including innovative sources of finance for sustainable development \textsuperscript{1655}; Facilitate sufficient, additional and predictable financial resources to developing countries, especially SIDS to build their resilience capacities and capabilities including in climate change mitigation and adoption projects \textsuperscript{1656}; Steady and predictable access to adequate financing and technology from all sources \textsuperscript{1657}; Increased FDI 1658; Private investment, reducing the cost of remittances and curbing illicit flows 1659; t facilitating the substantial mobilization of additional financial resources – private and public, domestic and international 1660; reiterates that it is important the SDGs reflect the different national realities, capacities and development priorities of all members of the United Nations, that they are additional resources that do not subtract from existing development financing flows, and that they do not place additional restrictions or burdens on the national priorities and development plans of developing countries, in this regard once again we recall the developed countries to honor their international commitment on the principle of common but

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item France/Germany/Switzerland\textsuperscript{1649}
\item Benin/LDCs\textsuperscript{1650}
\item Southern Africa Region\textsuperscript{1651}
\item AOSIS\textsuperscript{1652}
\item AOSIS\textsuperscript{1653}
\item Australia/Netherlands/UK\textsuperscript{1654}
\item Australia/Netherlands/UK\textsuperscript{1655}
\item Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)\textsuperscript{1656}
\item Benin/LDCs\textsuperscript{1657}
\item LLDCs\textsuperscript{1658}
\item US/Canada/Israel\textsuperscript{1659}
\item Norway/Denmark/Ireland\textsuperscript{1660}
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
differentiated responsibilities\textsuperscript{1661}; Enhancing comprehensive reform of the international financial system\textsuperscript{1662}

- Reducing the transaction costs of remittances\textsuperscript{1663}; Reduce all costs within migration process, including the transaction cost within global remittance flows; and foster the developmental impacts of migration \textsuperscript{1664}; Ensure enabling environment to make migration beneficial for all countries and thus resist the imposition of restrictive measures on labor migration in order to maximize the benefits of international migration; and also deepen short-term, circular migration, particularly for migrant workers from LDCs\textsuperscript{1665}; Ensuring safe and regular migration while facilitating migrants' contribution to development by reducing the costs of remittances and mitigating brain drain; and making effective use of all potentials of migration for the countries of origin;\textsuperscript{1666} Eliminate all barriers to remittance flows to developing countries\textsuperscript{1667}; reduce transaction costs of remittances and facilitate working conditions for migrants, e.g. through measures to enhance the portability of skills and earned social security benefits and to combat discrimination;\textsuperscript{1668} Tackling illicit financial flows, tax evasion and corruption\textsuperscript{1669}

**On domestic resource mobilization:**

- Enhance support for domestic resource mobilization of LDCs through comprehensive measures and cooperation including through investment in productive sectors in order to significantly increase the domestic resources to GDP ratio\textsuperscript{1670}; Support to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery and money laundering, the illegal

\textsuperscript{1661} G77 and China
\textsuperscript{1662} Iran
\textsuperscript{1663} CARICOM
\textsuperscript{1664} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1665} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1666} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{1667} Egypt
\textsuperscript{1668} Sweden
\textsuperscript{1669} Norway/Denmark/Ireland
\textsuperscript{1670} Benin/LDCs
transfer of funds and other illicit activities by both public and private entities. Strengthening support to developing countries, especially SIDS, in their efforts to develop and implement national development strategies and programs; Curbing illicit financial flows and eliminating tax havens; Ensuring policy coherence for sustainable development; Strengthening domestic resource mobilization; including by: improving tax collection and the efficiency of public spending; reducing illicit flows and tax evasion and avoidance and improving stolen asset recovery; taking measures to promote debt sustainability; improving transparency of governments and companies, and securing revenue from natural resources; combatting corruption and strengthening anti-money laundering; and strengthening systems to harness domestic savings for investment; Mobilizing domestic resources including for infrastructure investment; Pursue responsible macroeconomic policies and reform measures, strengthening policy coordination and international cooperation, to ensure the stability of the global financial system and avoid negative spillover effects on developing countries; Domestic resource mobilization, including issues of capacity for tax collection and broadening the tax base and boosting savings; Reinforce domestic resource mobilization; Promoting a facilitation mechanism for the economic institutional capacities.

On technology transfer & capacity building
- Encourage transfer of appropriate technologies to needy countries; Establishment and implementation of regional technology transfer facilities to provide, inter alia, sound and appropriate technologies to developing countries, in particular countries in special situation especially SIDS, to support sustainable development programs; Facilitating informed policy decision-making on

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1671 Benin/LDCs
1672 AOSIS
1673 France/Germany/Switzerland
1674 France/Germany/Switzerland
1675 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1676 Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
1677 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1678 US/Canada/Israel
1679 Norway/Denmark/Ireland
1680 Iran
1681 Southern Africa Region
1682 AOSIS
sustainable development with a science-policy interface; Establishment and implementation of national and regional information and communication technology platforms and information dissemination hubs in LDCs and SIDS to facilitate information exchange; Scaling up investment in vocational, entrepreneurial, and technical skills training to build human capacity for sustainable development in developing countries, especially SIDS; Promoting collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation, knowledge sharing, capacity building and development data; Establish and improve mechanisms for technology transfer; Help promote increased regional and international cooperation for science and technology and solution-oriented research; Greater connectivity, including through mobile broadband and expanded access to scientific knowledge and data, which can foster knowledge-sharing and innovation across issues, regions, and platforms; Ensuring access to science, technology, innovation and ensuring access to sustainable development data; Fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs; Develop alternate measurements beyond GDP and GNI that accounts for special circumstances and vulnerabilities for accessing finance for development; Ensure equitable access of developing countries to environmentally sound technologies with necessary lifting of intellectual property barriers; Support the development of science and technology to increase agricultural production and productivity (IPoA); Transfer environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and establish the Global UN technology facilitation mechanism, as mandated by Rio+20; continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for

1683 AOSIS
1684 AOSIS
1685 AOSIS
1686 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1687 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1688 US/Canada/Israel
1689 US/Canada/Israel
1690 France/Germany/Switzerland
1691 Benin/LDCs
1692 Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)
1693 Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders
1694 Benin/LDCs
1695 Egypt
Technology Support and Capacity-building\textsuperscript{1696}, Increase and support Developing countries use of TRIPS flexibilities \textsuperscript{1697} Reforming the international intellectual property regime with a view to facilitating technological catch-up and improving health and education standards and food security in developing countries.\textsuperscript{1698} Transfer environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and establish Global UN technology facilitation mechanism, as mandated by Rio+20\textsuperscript{1699}; continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building \textsuperscript{1700}; In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries\textsuperscript{1701} Increase and support Developing countries use of TRIPS flexibilities\textsuperscript{1702}; Reforming the international intellectual property regime with a view to facilitating technological catch-up and improving health and education standards and food security in developing countries\textsuperscript{1703}. Establish and improve mechanisms for technology transfer. It is imperative to promote and support the R&D, dissemination and transfer of technologies that meet the actual needs of developing countries\textsuperscript{1704}. Enhance human resources development and institutional capacity building through training, experience sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance.\textsuperscript{1705} Increase technical assistance and capacity building support \textsuperscript{1706}; Increase adaptive technology transfer mechanism\textsuperscript{1707}; Building productive capacity, access to credit, access to and the application of job-rich technologies and providing training and skills including vocational training\textsuperscript{1708}, Providing financial and technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity of developing countries, especially SIDS, in sustainable development planning, macroeconomic policy, management, international trade,
development financing, and data collection and analysis; Enhance human resources development and institutional capacity building through training, experience sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance. Provide adequate financial and technical assistance through aid-for-trade mechanisms to build capacity in developing countries especially SIDS to assist them effectively participate in the multilateral trading system, including trade policy formulation and implementation; institutional environments that can attract and make best use of productive capital; investment climates that are stable and predictable; property rights that are clear and contracts that are enforceable; and policy environments that encourage businesses and help them operate with confidence, including the small and medium-sized enterprises that generate so many jobs globally; promote increased regional and international cooperation for science and technology and solution-oriented research; greater connectivity, including through mobile broadband and expanded access to scientific knowledge and data, which can foster knowledge-sharing and innovation across issues, regions, and platforms; Technology transfer and capacity building; Capacity building and reform of the IPR regime to make it consistent with the SDGs; Affordable access to environmentally-friendly technology for developing countries and in this regard the early operationalization of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism under the UN; Diffusion of technological solutions in developing countries; In cooperation with the private sector, make available to developing countries benefits of technology transfer and new technologies, especially environmentally-friendly technologies and ICT; Build science and technology capacity for developing countries, by e.g.

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1709 AOSIS

1710 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

1711 Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

1712 US/Canada/Israel

1713 US/Canada/Israel

1714 US/Canada/Israel

1715 US/Canada/Israel

1716 US/Canada/Israel

1717 Sweden

1718 India

1719 India

1720 Norway/Denmark/Ireland

1721 Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
increasing the provision of education and training opportunities and support for research and development activities in developing countries\textsuperscript{1722}; Strengthen cooperation between member states and UN agencies at every levels, particularly regional and national levels to ensure effective technical assistance and capacity building in SDGs\textsuperscript{1723}; mechanisms for technology transfer need to be established and improved. It is imperative to promote and support the R&D, dissemination and transfer of technologies that meet the actual needs of developing countries. Human resources development and institutional capacity building need to be enhanced through training, experience sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance. These means of implementation must be supported by actions from developed countries at the international level, such as time-bound financing targets; associated trade and economic policies; technology transfer and other resources to assist and enable developing countries efforts\textsuperscript{1724}; Promote cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation should be further strengthened, especially in fields that relate to management and use of natural resources and biodiversity\textsuperscript{1725}; Technology transfer, which should be based on mutually agreed terms, remains important instrument for bridging the gap between science and policy in each country as well as among countries at different stages of technological advancement\textsuperscript{1726}; By 2030, strengthen productive capacity by sharing access to science, technology and innovation and by increasing the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by x%\textsuperscript{1727}; Establishing a facilitation mechanism for the transfer of clean and environmentally sound technologies\textsuperscript{1728}

- Developing and using evidence-based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and impartial, internationally established methods for evaluating progress\textsuperscript{1729}; the need for assistance to these countries in monitoring the implementation of goals and target\textsuperscript{1730}. Data collection, disaggregation, and analysis\textsuperscript{1731}; Strengthen capacities to generate data and statistics, with a particular emphasis on gender

\textsuperscript{1722} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{1723} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
\textsuperscript{1724} G77 and China
\textsuperscript{1725} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{1726} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{1727} Germany
\textsuperscript{1728} Iran
\textsuperscript{1729} Brazil/Nicaragua (proposed to move from FA1)
\textsuperscript{1730} Brazil/Nicaragua
\textsuperscript{1731} US/Canada/Israel
disaggregated statistics, relevant for all SDGs; Data revolution and the need for disaggregated data; Policy and progress should be informed and measured by evidence based data;

On international enabling environment:

- Increasing representation of developing countries, particularly countries in special situation, including SIDS, in decision-making at the international financial system and UN development system; Improve fair, just, inclusive and orderly international financial system, aiming to increase representation and voice of developing countries, implement IMF 2010 quota and governance reform agreement; Improve financial regulation system, strengthening regulation of cross border capital flow and commodities price volatility; Conclude the Doha Round; Enhancing the voice and participation of LDCs in the global decision making process; Ensuring a regulated, stable and efficient global financial system; Guaranteeing the rule of law and transparent, effective and accountable institutions; Enhancing development effectiveness based on agreed principles; Broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm setting, and the reform of the governance of those institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions; Concluding reforms for increasing effective participation of developing countries in international financial institutions, including the implementation of the quota and

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1732 Sweden
1733 India
1734 Norway/Denmark/Ireland
1735 AOSIS
1736 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1737 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
1738 Paraguay
1739 Benin/LDCs
1740 France/Germany/Switzerland
1741 France/Germany/Switzerland
1742 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1743 Egypt
governance reforms of the International Monetary Fund\textsuperscript{1744}; Strengthen regulation of financial markets and institutions to ensure global financial stability\textsuperscript{1745}; Control and regulate speculation in the commodities markets, including through ensuring favourable terms for commodity-dependent Domestic Companies in contracts with Trans-National Companies to enable them to add more value to commodities and obtain more revenues from commodity-related activities\textsuperscript{1746}; Reforming the international monetary system to support sustainable development and addressing the shortcomings in the exchange rate and the international reserves systems\textsuperscript{1747}; Increasing policy coherence for sustainable development\textsuperscript{1748}; Domestic and international enabling environment for a more effective engagement of the private sector; Corporate Social Responsibility\textsuperscript{1749}; By 2020, reform all international institutions to make them more democratic and increase representation of developing countries in their decision making structures\textsuperscript{1750}; Broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm setting, and the reform of the governance of those institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions\textsuperscript{1751}; Strengthen regulation of financial markets and institutions to ensure global financial stability\textsuperscript{1752}; Control and regulate speculation in the commodities markets, including through ensuring favourable terms for commodity-dependent Domestic Companies in contracts with Trans-National Companies to enable them to add more value to commodities and obtain more revenues from commodity-related activities\textsuperscript{1753}; Reforming the international monetary system to support sustainable development and addressing the shortcomings in the exchange rate and the international reserves systems\textsuperscript{1754}; By 2020, strengthen capacities of national institutions to enable them respond to the needs of Member States\textsuperscript{1755}; Eliminate all

\textsuperscript{1744} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1745} Egypt

\textsuperscript{1746} Egypt

\textsuperscript{1747} Egypt

\textsuperscript{1748} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{1749} Italy/Spain/Turkey

\textsuperscript{1750} African Group

\textsuperscript{1751} African Group

\textsuperscript{1752} African Group

\textsuperscript{1753} African Group

\textsuperscript{1754} African Group

\textsuperscript{1755} African Group
conditionalities for lending and access to other forms of support to developing states\textsuperscript{1756}. Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions are both enabling conditions of sustainable development and a result of achieving sustainable development.\textsuperscript{1757}; Cut Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) by 50\% by 2020, halt flows by 2025, and repatriate them to their countries of origin by 2030\textsuperscript{1758}; Improve fair, just, inclusive and orderly international financial system, aiming to increase representation and voice of developing countries, implement IMF 2010 quota and governance reform agreement\textsuperscript{1759}; Improve financial regulation system, strengthening regulation of cross border capital flow and commodities price volatility\textsuperscript{1760}; Countries especially developed countries should pursue responsible macroeconomic policies and reform measures, strengthening policy coordination and international cooperation, to ensure the stability of the global financial system and avoid negative spillover effects on developing countries\textsuperscript{1761}; Enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, including SIDS in international financial institutions (IFIs)\textsuperscript{1762}; Reforms in global economic governance including the maintenance of global financial stability\textsuperscript{1763}; Better regulation of international financial system\textsuperscript{1764}; Reform of global economic governance to give developing countries real voice and participation\textsuperscript{1765}; In fulfilling their SDGs, developing countries should be supported by an enabling international environment, which includes a supportive and just economic and financial international system where the rules are fair and pro-development, as well as a genuine global partnership to enable developing countries to achieve the SDGs\textsuperscript{1766}; Recognize the urgent need to enhance coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems\textsuperscript{1767}; Underline the importance of improving global economic governance and

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\textsuperscript{1756} African Group
\textsuperscript{1757} Egypt
\textsuperscript{1758} Egypt
\textsuperscript{1759} China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
\textsuperscript{1760} China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
\textsuperscript{1761} China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan
\textsuperscript{1762} CARICOM
\textsuperscript{1763} CARICOM
\textsuperscript{1764} India
\textsuperscript{1765} India
\textsuperscript{1766} G77 and China
\textsuperscript{1767} G77 and China
strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development\textsuperscript{1768}; A genuine departure from the market-based policies of development fashioned on the so-called 'Washington Consensus' to a new set of open macroeconomic policies that avoid the contractionary and unequal impact of the liberal approach is needed, in order to maintaining reasonably stable macroeconomic environment, pursuing explicitly long-term growth and employment and lowering income inequality\textsuperscript{1769}; Underscore the importance of the regional, sub-regional and inter-regional cooperation as appropriate frameworks for a coordinated action between countries for the promotion of sustainable development and for facilitating the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete actions\textsuperscript{1770}

- Full support to the establishment of the monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of paragraph 181 of the document adopted at Rio+20 "The Future We Want" relating to reclassify half of the Least Developed Countries outside their category in 2020\textsuperscript{1771}

On trade:

- Double the share of least developed countries’ exports in global exports by 2020, including by broadening least developed countries’ export base and increase further by three times by 2030\textsuperscript{1772}; Further enhance market access for all LDC products with full realization of duty-free quota-free commitments on a lasting basis for all LDCs, with simplified rules of origin and dismantling all non-tariff and para-tariff barriers\textsuperscript{1773}; Increase trade-related capacity-building assistance, by providing at least 50 per cent of the total Aid for Trade disbursement to LDCs, and significantly enhancing resource allocation for the 'Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for trade related technical assistance to LDCs'\textsuperscript{1774}; Promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs on a preferential basis\textsuperscript{1775}; Strengthening inclusive and equitable trading system at all levels\textsuperscript{1776};

\textsuperscript{1768} G77 and China
\textsuperscript{1769} G77 and China
\textsuperscript{1770} Morocco
\textsuperscript{1771} Chad
\textsuperscript{1772} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1773} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1774} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1775} Benin/LDCs
\textsuperscript{1776} AOSIS
Promoting an open, rules-based and development friendly multilateral trade system, while implementing the WTO 2013 Bali meeting, reducing trade distortions and increasing LDC’s share in global trade\(^ {1777}\); Enhance open, rule-based, non-discriminatory, pro-development multilateral trade system and implement agreements reached at WTO Bali meeting\(^ {1778}\); Supporting an open, fair, rules-based and pro-development trading system, including: swift implementation of the outcomes from the WTO Bali agreement, and making progress on future pro-development multilateral trade issues; integrating the poorest developing countries further into the global trading system, and increasing LDC’s share of global trade; reducing trade distortions and trade costs globally; and enhancing Aid for Trade initiatives\(^ {1779}\); Development in various trade and economic agreements special and differential treatment for small vulnerable economies at the WTO and trade preferences for countries in special situations, including SIDS\(^ {1780}\); Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory international trade system\(^ {1781}\); Reform international financial institutions\(^ {1782}\); Elimination of subsidies to the agriculture\(^ {1783}\); Recognition and mainstreaming of the principle of special and differential treatment for LLDC’s and other countries in special situations in the international trade system\(^ {1784}\); Regulate financial institutions and markets to reduce international financial instability and instability of commodity prices\(^ {1785}\); Ensure international trade at multilateral, bilateral and other levels is informed by human rights and social justice and is “rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable”, to create opportunities for all\(^ {1786}\); Ensure that multilateral trade and investment treaties do not allow infringement by corporate actors on human rights and national policy space\(^ {1787}\); Include mechanisms that can subject investors and transnational corporations to legally binding norms and standards\(^ {1788}\); Improve the climate for

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\(^{1777}\) France/Germany/Switzerland

\(^{1778}\) China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

\(^{1779}\) Australia/Netherlands/UK

\(^{1780}\) Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

\(^{1781}\) Paraguay

\(^{1782}\) Paraguay

\(^{1783}\) Paraguay

\(^{1784}\) Paraguay

\(^{1785}\) Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

\(^{1786}\) Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

\(^{1787}\) Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

\(^{1788}\) Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders
trade for developing countries, and ensuring that trade and trade rules work to the benefit of developing countries and to help meet their development objectives.\textsuperscript{1789} Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.\textsuperscript{1790} Ensuring that trade and investment agreements enable the necessary policy space in developing countries that is required for development.\textsuperscript{1791} Eliminate all trade protectionist measures to increase the volume of exports from developing states and their market access.\textsuperscript{1792} Improve the climate for trade for developing countries, and ensuring that trade and trade rules work to the benefit of developing countries and to help meet their development objectives.\textsuperscript{1793} Develop an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.\textsuperscript{1794} Ensuring that trade and investment agreements enable rather than discourage or detract from policy space in developing countries that is required for their development.\textsuperscript{1795} By 2020, eliminate all trade protectionist measures to increase the volume of exports from developing states in particular African states.\textsuperscript{1796} Africa contributes only 3% of global trade.\textsuperscript{1797} Eliminate export subsidies for agricultural products in developed countries.\textsuperscript{1798} Improve market access and remove prohibitive tariffs that stifle competitive trading.\textsuperscript{1799} Enhance open, rule-based, non-discriminatory, pro-development multilateral trade system and implement agreements reached at WTO Bali meeting. Developed countries should continue to provide assistance of aid for trade to developing countries.\textsuperscript{1799} Increase market access and aid for trade infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1800} Free, open multilateral rules based trade system as a central element for growth and poverty reduction.\textsuperscript{1801} Enhanced market access.
for developing countries in particular the LDCs\textsuperscript{1802}; development-oriented multilateral trade regime which is consistent with the SDGs\textsuperscript{1803}; An open, rules-based multilateral trade system benefits all countries with preferential market access for produce and products of LDCs\textsuperscript{1804}; Develop further an open, rule-based, stable, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system, including reducing substantially trade-distorting measures and increasing market access to products from developing countries\textsuperscript{1805}

**On Global Partnership and multi-stakeholder partnerships**

- Advanced developing countries would provide enhanced, quantifiable, need-specific support to the LDCs in various areas under a transformative framework\textsuperscript{1806}; Lending full support to research and development of vaccines and medicines for the common diseases in LDCs\textsuperscript{1807}; Providing support for strengthening the LDC efforts to increase the ratio of health professionals to the population\textsuperscript{1808}; Supporting LDCs to develop their capacity to systematically collect and analyse demographic data to be used, inter alia, for designing appropriate national policies\textsuperscript{1809}; Fostering scientific, knowledge-sharing, and technical cooperation, including North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation\textsuperscript{1810}; Strengthening the institutional and financial support for South-South cooperation within the UN development system, in particular the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation\textsuperscript{1811}; Enhancing the global development partnership based on MDG8 in accordance of CBDR for common prosperity and development of all countries. North-South cooperation remains as the core of this partnership and South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are useful supplement to North-South cooperation. Development financing should be enhanced with North-South cooperation serving as the main channel according to Monterrey Consensus. Developed countries should scale

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\textsuperscript{1802} India  
\textsuperscript{1803} India  
\textsuperscript{1804} Norway/Denmark/Ireland  
\textsuperscript{1805} Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam  
\textsuperscript{1806} Benin/LDCs  
\textsuperscript{1807} Benin/LDCs  
\textsuperscript{1808} Benin/LDCs  
\textsuperscript{1809} Benin/LDCs  
\textsuperscript{1810} AOSIS  
\textsuperscript{1811} Brazil/Nicaragua
up their support especially ODA for developing countries, especially countries in special situations. Developing countries could further enhance South-South cooperation, help each other in the spirit of solidarity, and pursue common development.  

Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)  

Global partnership for development should be guided by intergovernmental cooperation. Private sector, philanthropic organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders should be complementary partnerships not a substitute. Close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and inter-governmental efforts in support of sustainable development; Strengthening support to the development finance needs of countries in special situations, including SIDS, and the improvement of governance at all levels; Supporting broad-based multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with civil society, the private sector and multiple levels of government; Strengthen global partnership and effectively mobilizing the finance, knowledge, skills and capacities through dynamic, practical, multi-stakeholder partnerships that draw in the private sector and civil society; South-South Cooperation must be seen purely as complementary to the North-South aid; North-South cooperation remains as the core of the much needed strengthened Global partnership, South-South cooperation is not a substitute to North-South cooperation; Forging stronger and more efficient partnership with a common purpose and stronger coordination among all stakeholders – donors, partner countries, multilateral institutions, civil society, private sector and other important actors; Focus on the national ownership over the development processes and the increased role of private sector; Promote South-South Cooperation, as complement to North-South Cooperation, and as an important drivers of cooperation for development should be promoted and encouraged in the framework of the

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1812 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

1813 Sweden

1814 China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan, propose to merge bullet points c,d,e,f into narrative para to reflect the complementary nature of other stakeholders in the global partnerships for development.

1815 CARICOM

1816 CARICOM

1817 Australia/Netherlands/UK

1818 US/Canada/Israel

1819 India

1820 G77 and China

1821 Slovenia/Montenegro

1822 Slovenia/Montenegro
SDGs\textsuperscript{1823}; Strengthen global partnership for sustainable development, especially Least Developed Countries and Landlocked Developing Countries, especially i) undertake additional and specific commitments to facilitate transit by all transportation means from and to Landlocked Developing Countries, ii) improve and guarantee effective access to international markets for the production of Landlocked Developing Countries, and iii) mainstream the principle of special and differential treatment for Landlocked Developing Countries in the international trade system\textsuperscript{1824}; Greater involvement of public and private sector business and industry\textsuperscript{1825}; Creating inclusive initiatives and partnerships in support of all areas\textsuperscript{1826}; Close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and inter-governmental efforts in support of sustainable development\textsuperscript{1827}

- Universally applicable goals, building on mutual respect and shared values, i.e. all countries are responsible for both the goals and for achieving them (developing countries, industrialised countries and emerging economies) and for all policy areas, while ensuring that national realities, capacities and levels of development are taken into account and national policies and priorities are respected\textsuperscript{1828}; Shared responsibility for global wellbeing through the protection of global public goods and the creation of structural framework conditions that are conducive to development\textsuperscript{1829}

**Monitoring and accountability**

- Ensuring regular intergovernmental monitoring and oversight on all UN multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships;\textsuperscript{1830} ensuring transparency, accountability and reporting on all UN multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships;\textsuperscript{1831} Strengthened South-South cooperation, that is complementary

\textsuperscript{1823} Morocco

\textsuperscript{1824} Paraguay

\textsuperscript{1825} Republic of Korea

\textsuperscript{1826} Republic of Korea

\textsuperscript{1827} Republic of Korea

\textsuperscript{1828} Germany

\textsuperscript{1829} Germany

\textsuperscript{1830} Brazil/Nicaragua

\textsuperscript{1831} Brazil/Nicaragua
to North-South cooperation. Developing and implementing comprehensive strategic control mechanism for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on progress of SDG implementation at all levels. Track existing international commitments, identify gaps and obstacles at all levels in the fulfillment of official development assistance, market access (trade), debt sustainability, access to environmentally sound technologies and medicines. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems. Enhancing accountability in development cooperation based on agreed principles; Establishing a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Global Partnership Goal and Targets in accordance with the post-2015 development agenda; Transparency and accountability in implementing the SDGs and the post 2015 agenda; Enhanced mechanism of accountability should be an integral part of the partnership for development; Mainstream the principle of special and differential treatment for Landlocked Developing Countries in initiatives for partnership for development and in the implementation and monitoring of the sustainable development goals; Enhancing accountability of countries for the trans-boundary negative implications of their financial and economic policies and practices; Enhancing accountability in development cooperation; System of regular monitoring and reporting on means of implementation, achievements of initiatives and partnerships, and development efficiency.

- Effectiveness, transparency and monitoring at the international level through compelling indicators and mutual accountability; Not only national governments but also civil society, the private sector and academia must play a

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1832 LLDCs
1833 AOSIS
1834 African Group
1835 Southern Africa Region
1836 CARICOM
1837 Egypt
1838 Sweden
1839 Morocco
1840 Paraguay
1841 Iran
1842 Republic of Korea
1843 Republic of Korea
1844 Germany
vital role in the development process and in bringing the concept of partnership to life.\footnote{1845}

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

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

From Focus Area Document:

a) combating organized crime;
b) strengthening the rule of law at all levels;
c) reducing illicit arms transfer and trafficking;
d) reduction of crime, violence, abuse, exploitation, including against children and women;
e) promoting information and education on a culture of non-violence;
f) reducing the number of internally displaced persons and refugees;
g) strengthening the fight against human trafficking;
h) improving planned and managed migration policies; and
i) appropriate means of implementation.\footnote{1846}

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

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

\footnote{1845}{Germany}

\footnote{1846}{To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.}
o) developing and using evidence based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and methodology for evaluating progress; and
p) appropriate means of implementation.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:
• Transparency of public institutions and improved access to the information and data owned by those institutions, whether at local, regional or national level\(^{1847}\); Guarantee the public’s right to information and access to government data\(^{1848}\); Promoting information and education on a culture of non-violence\(^{1849}\); By 2020, all stakeholders under a given SDG have access to official data, reports and on progress with ability to comment and challenge\(^{1850}\); Transparent, accountable and effective institutions and public authorities, free from corruption\(^{1851}\); Guarantee by law citizens the right to information about government data, including public profits, expenditures and on the budget\(^{1852}\); Guarantee fundamental rights and liberties, universal access to fair, efficient, accountable and independent justice, security and police systems, freedom of expression and access to information and independent media.\(^{1853}\); Provision of effective, transparent and accountable private and public institutions at all levels, including fair and equitable fiscal systems, fighting bribery and corruption, solving conflicts through dialogue and justice, fair and peaceful means, and guarantying access to public data and to information, especially related to public finance, natural resources management, weather and climate change\(^{1854}\); Enact legislation on the right to Information with all actors cooperating to ensure access to and understanding of basic rights and entitlements, public expenditure and other information necessary to promote sustainable development, including independent community and civil society oversight processes, mechanisms and institutions\(^{1855}\); Ensure effective, accountable and transparent institutions\(^{1856}\); Strengthen the capacity of national and local government institutions to guarantee ownership and use of country systems\(^{1857}\); Ensure universal access to public services and detailed accounts of public spending and other publicly owned information\(^{1858}\); Promote information and education on a culture of non-violence, including through promoting the use of mediation and interfaith

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1847 Latvia
1848 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1849 Finland
1850 Pakistan
1851 Sweden
1852 Sweden
1853 France/Germany/Switzerland
1854 France/Germany/Switzerland
1855 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
1856 Southern Africa Region
1857 Timor-Leste
1858 Timor-Leste
Ensuring effective, accountable and transparent institutions; Reduce corruption at all levels and all its forms as well as illicit resources by X% by year Y and ensure that perpetrators can be held accountable; Build, ensure and strengthen effective, accountable and transparent public and private institutions at all levels, and increase political participation and strengthen state–society relations; Enhance effective, accountable and transparent institutions and strengthen the rule of law at all levels.

- Professionalism and accountability of the security forces; Strengthening the capacity and accountability of security institutions; Provision of quality public services; Enhance the capacity, professionalism, accountability and legitimacy of the security forces, police and judiciary; Strengthened capacity and accountability of the security sector and of the trust of citizens in the security sector; Ensure that all citizens including marginalized people feel safe and have confidence in security provision by x%; Increase by x% the budgets to address human rights and gender equality issues in national strategic plans; Institutionalise accountability public and private mechanisms that promote respect for human rights and environment by x.

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1859 Slovenia/Montenegro
1860 Slovenia/Montenegro
1861 Liechtenstein
1862 Germany
1863 Republic of Korea
1864 Portugal
1865 Greece
1866 Portugal
1867 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1868 Sweden
1869 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
1870 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
1871 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
mechanisms for prevention of corruption; Enhance the capacity and accountability of security forces, police and judiciary.

- Inclusive participation in the decision-making processes; Ensure inclusive public participation in democratic politics and civic engagement; Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable; Effective, accountable and transparent institutions, including in public finances management; Fighting corruption in all its forms; Inclusive, participatory decision-making; By 2020, reduce by 50% public perception and cases of corruption in public procurement (baseline 2015); Ensure public participation in political decision-making; Ensure transparent decision-making and reduce corruption; Strengthen the capacity of parliaments and all elected representatives and promoting a diverse and independent media; Inclusive and participatory decision-making and engagement of civil society and private sector in decision-making processes at local and national level; Accountability and fight against impunity; Inclusive, participatory decision making at different levels of society, by all women and men; Inclusive and participatory governance processes that increase citizens participation in political processes at all levels, especially the most vulnerable including poor people, women, girls and people with disabilities, enhancing social cohesion and confidence in institutions, while promoting the role of parliaments, civil society, local democracy with

1872 Southern Africa Region
1873 Slovenia/Montenegro
1874 Portugal
1875 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1876 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1877 Finland
1878 Finland
1879 Finland
1880 Pakistan
1881 Greece
1882 Greece
1883 Greece
1884 Latvia
1885 Latvia
1886 Sweden
efficient and inclusive local authority\textsuperscript{1887}; Promoting participation of women in decision-making processes, as well as addressing women’s justice and security concerns\textsuperscript{1888}; Independent national human rights institutions\textsuperscript{1889}; Develop capacity building programs to empower all people to participate in local, national and global-level dialogues\textsuperscript{1890}; Enabling greater transparency, accountability and participation of children and young people in decision-making at all levels.\textsuperscript{1891} Strengthening local participatory governance\textsuperscript{1892}; Consultative and participatory mechanisms such as pre-budget consultations to address concerns of socially-excluded, economically-weaker sections with robust follow-up institutional processes for action\textsuperscript{1893}; Ensure equal opportunities for representation in key public decision-making agencies, disaggregated by gender, social, ethnic or other groupings.\textsuperscript{1894} Increase opportunities for people to participate in inclusive political dialogues and engage in decision-making processes disaggregated by gender, social, ethnic or other groupings\textsuperscript{1895}; Reduce the corruption and ensuring that those involved in such activities are held accountable\textsuperscript{1896}; Implement policies and programmes to increase public participation in Governance, and promoting government accountability, transparency and responsiveness to citizens\textsuperscript{1897}; Enhance inclusive and participatory decision-making in political process\textsuperscript{1898}

- Strengthening local governments and civil society\textsuperscript{1899}; Need to strengthen effective oversight mechanisms and transparent institutions, in order to achieve higher level of institutions’ accountability and efficiency, as well as to strengthen the fight against corruption\textsuperscript{1900}; Locally-relevant strategies with follow-up

\textsuperscript{1887} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{1888} Latvia
\textsuperscript{1889} Portugal
\textsuperscript{1890} Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
\textsuperscript{1891} Children & Youth
\textsuperscript{1892} Latvia
\textsuperscript{1893} Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
\textsuperscript{1894} Timor-Leste
\textsuperscript{1895} Timor-Leste
\textsuperscript{1896} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{1897} Barbados (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1898} Republic of Korea
\textsuperscript{1899} Finland
\textsuperscript{1900} Croatia and Bulgaria
institutional mechanisms to address multiple disadvantages confronting women, children, aged, persons with disability, religious minorities, indigenous castes and tribal communities; Institutions and practices to ensure non-divertible budgets that are gender-responsive and sensitive to the disadvantaged; Ensure good governance at the national and international levels and strengthening of national institutions; Establishment of a multilateral trade system that favors development, the promotion of Foreign Direct Investment and transfer of technology are important aspects of the good governance at the international level; Strengthening local governments and Strengthening of civil society.

- Freedom of speech and association, as well as access to independent information and media, including social media; Freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information; Freedom of media, association and speech; The right to association, organisation and freedom of expression by all women and men, Media freedom, including on the internet, and the right for media to scrutinize the activities of the public and the private sector without risk of retaliation; Ensure that people enjoy freedom of speech, association, and peaceful protest and access to independent media and information; Mechanisms and infrastructure (ICTs) to ensure independent media, freedom of speech, public right to information covering government and private sector including openness of state-business transactions to public scrutiny such as private sector participation in extractive sector. Freedom from violence, real and perceived, is an integrated part of a sustainable development; Ensuring the enjoyment of freedom of

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1901 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
1902 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
1903 Tunisia
1904 Morocco
1905 Republic of Korea
1906 Latvia
1907 Australia/Netherlands/UK
1908 Finland
1909 Sweden
1910 Sweden
1911 Croatia and Bulgaria
1912 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
1913 France/Germany/Switzerland
speech, association and peaceful protest and the realization of the right to information\textsuperscript{1914}; Ensure universal freedom of expression, association, peaceful assembly and access to independent media by year Y\textsuperscript{1915}; Guarantee public’s right to information and access to government data, including budgets as an indispensable measure of transparency by year Y\textsuperscript{1916}; Improve public access to publicly owned information\textsuperscript{1917}; Promote citizen participation in public discussion, political activities and decision-making\textsuperscript{1918}; Fostering open, transparent and efficient public institutions\textsuperscript{1919}; Free access to ICT\textsuperscript{1920}

- Provision of legal identity\textsuperscript{1921}; Free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations\textsuperscript{1922}; Provision of public services for all, including provision of legal identity and access to publicly owned information\textsuperscript{1923}; By 2020, all citizens have proper identity that would enable them to access microfinance or credit with gender disaggregation \textsuperscript{1924}; Strengthen vital statistics including birth registration\textsuperscript{1925}; Free and universal legal identity, such as birth registration\textsuperscript{1926}; Free and universal legal identity for all, such as birth registrations\textsuperscript{1927}; Recognise all minorities by the State as citizens with equal rights\textsuperscript{1928}; Provide free and universal legal identity to all citizens, which is often a pre-requisite to access basic services, social protection measures and engage in employment and business\textsuperscript{1929}; Ensure legal identity, including universal birth registration, by year

\textsuperscript{1914} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{1915} Liechtenstein
\textsuperscript{1916} Liechtenstein
\textsuperscript{1917} Republic of Korea
\textsuperscript{1918} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{1919} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{1920} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{1921} Portugal
\textsuperscript{1922} Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{1923} Finland
\textsuperscript{1924} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1925} US/Canada/Israel
\textsuperscript{1926} Sweden
\textsuperscript{1927} France/Germany/Switzerland
\textsuperscript{1928} Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
\textsuperscript{1929} Timor-Leste
Enhance cooperation for the financial and technical support to needy societies. Redesign global governance dispensation to include the right to development. Provide LDC Governments with timely information in a transparent manner on annual commitments and disbursements of their development assistance. Provide continued support for strengthened and effective voice and participation of LDCs in the international decision-making and standard-setting processes in all areas affecting their development. Support the efforts of LDCs to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery and money laundering, the illegal transfer of funds and other illicit activities by both public and private entities.

Reduction of crime, giving particular attention to the protection of children and women from violence; Prevention and reduction of violent deaths; Prevention and elimination of all violence against individuals, especially women and children; Reduction of crime, violence, abuse, exploitation, including against children and women; Eliminate all forms of violence against children; Reduced violence against civilians during conflict by x%; Elimination of all forms of violence and exploitation against children, i.a. through legislation against corporal punishment; Reducing violent deaths; reducing violence, abuse, exploitation against women, girls and children; Reduce the number of violent deaths per 100,000 and the number of all social groups affected by all forms of violence by x%; Bring down sexual violence and harmful practices.

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1930 Liechtenstein
1931 Southern Africa Region
1932 Southern Africa Region
1933 Benin/LDCs
1934 Benin/LDCs
1935 Benin/LDCs
1936 Portugal
1937 Portugal
1938 Croatia and Bulgaria
1939 Finland
1940 US/Canada/Israel
1941 Sweden
1942 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
against girls and boys by x% and establish effective child protection systems\textsuperscript{1943}; Elimination of all forms of violence against children including in the household, the school and care settings through prevention and responsive policies\textsuperscript{1944}; Reduction of crime, violence, abuse, and exploitation, including against women and children\textsuperscript{1945}; Prevent and reduce violent deaths and injuries by X% by year Y\textsuperscript{1946}; By 2030, significantly reduce violent deaths caused by homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, and by 2030, reduce proliferation of small arms and light weapons\textsuperscript{1947}; By 2030, reduce significantly organized crime including through addressing its root causes (fight illicit flows of goods and human trafficking)\textsuperscript{1948}

- Combating international organised crime and illicit trade and trafficking\textsuperscript{1949}; Reducing the incidence of crime and violence in societies\textsuperscript{1950}, Reduce levels of violence\textsuperscript{1951}; Reduce organized crime, including illicit flows and trafficking (of people, arms, drugs, finance, wildlife)\textsuperscript{1952}; Combating organized crime\textsuperscript{1953}; Curbing illicit financial flows\textsuperscript{1954}; Reduced international organized crime including trafficking and illicit arms transfers\textsuperscript{1955}; Promote global cooperation to address illicit capital flows and eliminate safe heavens\textsuperscript{1956}; Reducing and preventing crime, including organized crime, illicit flows of arms, drugs, natural resources and human trafficking, especially all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse\textsuperscript{1957}; Reducing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons\textsuperscript{1958}; End impunity for

\textsuperscript{1943} Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

\textsuperscript{1944} Children & Youth

\textsuperscript{1945} Barbados (CARICOM)

\textsuperscript{1946} Liechtenstein

\textsuperscript{1947} Germany

\textsuperscript{1948} Germany

\textsuperscript{1949} Greece

\textsuperscript{1950} Greece

\textsuperscript{1951} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{1952} Australia/Netherlands/UK

\textsuperscript{1953} Finland

\textsuperscript{1954} Finland

\textsuperscript{1955} Sweden

\textsuperscript{1956} Benin/LDCs

\textsuperscript{1957} France/Germany/Switzerland

\textsuperscript{1958} France/Germany/Switzerland
serious international crimes so that all societies can flourish peacefully and
develop sustainably through regional and international cooperation\textsuperscript{1959}; reducing
organized crime and illicit trafficking in human beings, arms, drugs and other
nationally and internationally prohibited goods\textsuperscript{1960}; Reduce trade in arms and
conflict commodities and drug trafficking by x\%\textsuperscript{1961}; Tackle transnational crime;
stop the illicit flow of arms, conflict resources and trafficking\textsuperscript{1962}; Fight against
human trafficking and improve planned and managed migration policies\textsuperscript{1963};
Strengthening the fight against human trafficking\textsuperscript{1964}; Reduce organized crime,
including human and wildlife trafficking\textsuperscript{1965}; Improve laws, policies and
instruments designed to combat organised crime, and reduce illicit arms transfer
and trafficking through inter alia early ratification and implementation of the Arms
Trade Treaty\textsuperscript{1966}

- Universal access to independent justice\textsuperscript{1967}; Ensure an independent and effective
justice system for all\textsuperscript{1968}; Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent,
well-resourced and respect due-process rights\textsuperscript{1969}; Strengthening the rule of law
at all levels\textsuperscript{1970}; Providing access to independent and responsive justice
systems\textsuperscript{1971}; By 2030, all citizens must have equal access to justice\textsuperscript{1972}; By 2020,
all countries should create provision of effective public prosecution system to aid
vulnerable and poor people’s access to justice\textsuperscript{1973}; By 2030, law and regulations

\textsuperscript{1959}Palestine
\textsuperscript{1960}Croatia and Bulgaria
\textsuperscript{1961}Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
\textsuperscript{1962}Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders
\textsuperscript{1963}Greece
\textsuperscript{1964}Finland
\textsuperscript{1965}Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{1966}Barbados (CARICOM)
\textsuperscript{1967}Portugal
\textsuperscript{1968}Greece
\textsuperscript{1969}Australia/Netherlands/UK
\textsuperscript{1970}Finland
\textsuperscript{1971}Finland
\textsuperscript{1972}Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1973}Pakistan

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at the national level are enacted to ensure local level governance\textsuperscript{1974}; By 2030, reduce by 100% average duration of decisions on criminal and civil cases\textsuperscript{1975}; Impartial and equal access to justice for all women and men and legal protection for all, focusing on the poor and their assets\textsuperscript{1976}; Provision of property, use and access rights, to all persons\textsuperscript{1977} Increase the opportunities for people to participate in formal and non-formal dispute resolution mechanisms disaggregated by gender, social, ethnic or other groupings;\textsuperscript{1978} Strengthen legal system, consistent with international human rights standards, with quicker delivery of justice, and access to free, quality legal resources for the marginalised and poor\textsuperscript{1979}; Promote equity and justice at the national and international levels\textsuperscript{1980}; Ensure effective and fair national judiciaries which includes access to legal aid and in particular equal access to these judiciaries for every person by X\% by year Y\textsuperscript{1981}; Strengthen commitment to Rule of Law at national and international level with focus on better access to justice and independence of the judiciary as well as other structures and procedures in accordance with rule of law, and strengthen effective, formal and informal mechanisms to manage disputes peacefully\textsuperscript{1982}; By 2030, make more people feel safe and have confidence in public institutions and mechanisms to resolve conflicts\textsuperscript{1983}; Access to independent justice system\textsuperscript{1984}

- Reducing the number of internally displaced persons and refugees\textsuperscript{1985}; Improving planned and managed migration policies\textsuperscript{1986}; Reduce the number of IDPs and refugees\textsuperscript{1987}; Strengthened rule of law, with protection of the rights of vulnerable

\textsuperscript{1974} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1975} Pakistan
\textsuperscript{1976} Sweden
\textsuperscript{1977} Finland
\textsuperscript{1978} Timor-Leste
\textsuperscript{1979} Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
\textsuperscript{1980} Tunisia
\textsuperscript{1981} Liechtenstein
\textsuperscript{1982} Germany
\textsuperscript{1983} Germany
\textsuperscript{1984} Costa Rica
\textsuperscript{1985} Finland
\textsuperscript{1986} Finland
\textsuperscript{1987} Australia/Netherlands/UK
including refugees and internally displaced persons. Protection of internally displaced persons and refugees’ rights and their safe and voluntary return or integration. Decrease numbers of, and find durable solutions for, internally displaced people from all forms of shocks, including: natural disasters, conflict, climate change and other social, economic and environmental disturbances. Tackling of the root causes of forced migration; Enhancing partnership cooperation in the field of migration, mobility and development with the countries of origin and transit; Awareness of enhancing protection of persons displaced because of the climate changes and environmental reasons; Reducing the number of asylum seekers; Reduce the number of internally displaced persons; Reduce the number of internally displaced persons and refugees by X% by year Y; By 2030, increase capacities for and access to disaster risk management in order to reduce the social and economic impacts of natural hazards and increase the resilience of societies at risk.

- 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 with a greater percentage of tax revenue mobilized from direct taxes such as corporate, personal income, wealth and property tax as opposed to regressive indirect and sales taxes; Increased rate of convictions for those on corruption charges including against government and

1988 Sweden
1989 France/Germany/Switzerland
1990 Timor-Leste
1991 Slovenia/Montenegro
1992 Slovenia/Montenegro
1993 Slovenia/Montenegro
1994 Slovenia/Montenegro
1995 Barbados (CARICOM)
1996 Liechtenstein
1997 Germany
1998 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
1999 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
2000 Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
public officials\textsuperscript{2001} Collaborate to reduce illicit financial flows and tax evasion, and increase stolen asset recovery\textsuperscript{2002}; Strengthen good financial governance (including improvement of domestic resource mobilization through sound and just fiscal systems and elimination of corruption and illicit financial flows)\textsuperscript{2003}

- Secure disaggregated data of disadvantaged groups (young, women, girls, indigenous people, and persons with disabilities) that measure the extent of participation in design, implementation and monitoring of public policies at all levels\textsuperscript{2004}; Strengthening the civil society, including women’s and youth groups, as well as organizations of vulnerable, marginalized and excluded groups\textsuperscript{2005}; Promoting stakeholder dialogue and their participation in policy formation and decision-making\textsuperscript{2006}; Prohibit all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities and encouraging research on how to improve accessibility and inclusiveness in particular for planning and evaluation\textsuperscript{2007}

- Increase by X\% the share of women and men, communities and businesses with secure rights to land, property and other assets by year Y\textsuperscript{2008}; Enhance the role of women in promoting peaceful and non-violent societies including in prevention, protection, peacebuilding and recovery\textsuperscript{2009}

- Increase promotion of a culture of non-violence, in particular the promotion of mediation and other peaceful mechanisms, by X\% by year Y\textsuperscript{2010}

\textsuperscript{2001} Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
\textsuperscript{2002} Timor-Leste
\textsuperscript{2003} Germany
\textsuperscript{2004} Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
\textsuperscript{2005} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{2006} Slovenia/Montenegro
\textsuperscript{2007} Germany
\textsuperscript{2008} Liechtenstein
\textsuperscript{2009} Cyprus/Singapore/UAE
\textsuperscript{2010} Liechtenstein
• Reach universal membership of UNCTOC and the protocols thereto by year Y
  2011

• Culture, the respect of cultural diversity and the adaptation of development
  approaches to local contexts should be considered among the enablers of
  sustainable development. 2012

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2011 Liechtenstein

2012 Morocco
PROPOSALS FOR CROSS-CUTTING TARGETS:

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

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

AOSIS proposes to include climate change targets under different goals:

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

Tunisia proposes to enhance national capacity to innovate and absorb technologies and to secure an enabling international political and economic environment for sustainable development through the following:
• Establish an International Mechanism on transfer of technology for sustainable development by 2018. This Global Technology facilitation mechanism should consist of the following:

(a) A global network, mechanism, or partnership, together with a technology development fund, in order to strengthen global research, development and demonstration cooperation, technology transfer and participation of developing countries;

(b) A global network of national business incubators, together with support programmes and technology prizes;

(c) A global clean technology venture capital fund and sharing pools/funds related to intellectual property;

(d) A global network of technology transfer and information mechanisms, based on existing global and regional centres, online platforms, clearing houses, international conventions with technology provisions and economic partnership agreements;

(e) Public-private partnerships on collaborative intellectual property systems and licensing;

(f) A network of capacity development programmes and knowledge platforms within the United Nations system, to promote clean technology transfer, diffusion and public participation;

(g) An international network of technology assessment centres and/or national and global advisory groups on technology assessment and ethics;

(h) An independent advisory team (or dialogue mechanism) within the United Nations, composed of experts and stakeholders, drawing on a large pool of experts;

(i) A management and coordination structure within the United Nations, including regional and subregional cooperative mechanisms and national coordination units.

And in order to approach the matter systematically and comprehensively, the global technology facilitation mechanism should provide an intergovernmental forum under the United Nations. This technology facilitation mechanism should be able as well to interact with the high level political forum, in order to ensure global coordination and monitoring.

• Ensure the effectiveness of the global technology facilitation mechanism through:

(a) Addressing gaps throughout the full technology cycle, from research to development, demonstration, market formation and diffusion;

(b) Addressing these gaps in each and every country;
(c) Providing special support to developing countries.

(d) Promoting partnerships to achieve technology-related sustainable development goals and reduce poverty, by enabling all countries to contribute to knowledge and technology development;

(e) Taking action across sectors and countries to address issues related to technology convergence and underpinning technologies;

(f) Improving technology transfer,

(g) Addressing intellectual property rights constraints for technology transfer, wherever they exist, including by exploring innovative voluntary approaches;

(h) Promoting voluntary technology assessment through a global network;

(i) Building and greatly expanding open international networks of collaboration in research, development and demonstration that allow for the participation of all countries,