

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 implementation¹.

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

- Reduce to zero by 2030 the proportion of people with income less than 1.25 US dollars a day²; Eradicating extreme poverty, reduce to zero the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day³; Eradication of extreme poverty defined as 1.25 USD/day by 2030⁴; Eliminate absolute poverty by 2030⁵; Eradication of extreme poverty by 2030⁶; Eliminate by 2030, the extreme poverty (people living on US \$1.25 a day)⁷; Reduce to half by 2030, the intensity of poverty based on nationally determined indices⁸; Use national poverty line as reference to define

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 stage⁹; Reduce the number of people vulnerable to extreme poverty and living on less than \$2.50 a day¹⁰; Reduce the share of people living below their national poverty definition¹¹; Bring the number of people living below 1.25 USD a day to zero¹²; Reduce the number of people living below their country poverty line¹³; Eradicate extreme poverty from developing countries¹⁴; By 2030, end extreme income poverty (1,25\$ PPP/day)¹⁵; Eradicating absolute poverty (by 2030)¹⁶; Reducing the share of people living below the national poverty line (by 2030)¹⁷

- Creating resilient economies and minimizing income and wealth disparities at all level¹⁸; 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 all¹⁹; Ensure that the extreme multidimensional poor have access to a minimum income, food, health, education and housing²⁰; Eradicating extreme poverty and reducing the percentage of people in each country living below their country's national poverty line²¹; Ending extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition for all²²; Ending multidimensional poverty” (which covers the number and the intensity of overlapping human deprivations in health, education and standard of living)²³;

⁹ China/ Indonesia/ Kazakhstan

¹⁰ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹¹ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹² Slovenia/Montenegro

¹³ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁵ Germany

¹⁶ Republic of Korea

¹⁷ Republic of Korea

¹⁸ Ethiopia

¹⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

²⁰ Mexico/Peru

²¹ US/Canada/Israel

²² Benin/LDCs

²³ Benin/LDCs

Ensure a progressive spending budget intended to fight poverty and inequality²⁴; Reduce relative poverty in societies, measured by proportion of households with incomes below 50% of median income²⁵; Reduce the intensity of multidimensional poverty as defined by a Multidimensional Poverty Index²⁶; Develop a multidimensional vision of poverty²⁷; 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 met²⁸; End extreme economic inequality within and between countries²⁹; End extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition for all³⁰; Ending multidimensional poverty (which covers the number and the intensity of overlapping human deprivations in health, education and standard of living)³¹

- Provide effective social protection and social protection floors to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor and marginalized³²; Provide social protection to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, unemployed and persons with disabilities³³; Ensuring minimum economic and social protection for all to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen capabilities³⁴; Ensuring access to social protection floors for the poorest and most vulnerable population³⁵; Establish by 2030 sustained social protection floor against relative poverty³⁶; Social protection floors that can reduce vulnerabilities³⁷; Providing and enhancing social protection systems to improve the resilience of all³⁸; Provide social protection floors for all

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 recommendations³⁹; Ensure that older people have access to a minimum pension⁴⁰; Increasing the number of people, especially poor and vulnerable, covered with social protection system⁴¹; Expand access to income security and social services for all through a standalone goal on provision of social protection floors.⁴² A reduction in the number of children that live in households with per capita incomes below national poverty lines.⁴³ A target for universal access to adequate social protection, decent work and livelihoods for young people.⁴⁴ social security guarantees to all people, including older people, as part of comprehensive floors of social protection⁴⁵; Providing and enhancing social protection systems to improve the resilience of all⁴⁶; 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 persons⁴⁷; Enhancing social protection for all people⁴⁸; Establish and maintain national floors of social protection comprising basic social security guarantees according to ILO recommendation No. 202⁴⁹; Develop social protection floors taking into account national needs and circumstances⁵⁰; Enhancing social protection and social safety net with a particular emphasis on the poorest and the most vulnerable population⁵¹

³⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁰ Mexico/Peru

⁴¹ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁴² Children & Youth and NGOs

⁴³ Children & Youth

⁴⁴ Children & Youth

⁴⁵ Other stakeholders – aging peoples

⁴⁶ Benin/LDCs

⁴⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁴⁸ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

⁴⁹ Germany

⁵⁰ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁵¹ Republic of Korea

- Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters⁵²; Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by some amount of percentage⁵³; Build resilience and reduce deaths due to natural disasters⁵⁴; Reduce the number of people at risk of falling into poverty because the occurrence of disasters⁵⁵; Increasing resilience to and reducing deaths from natural and man-made disasters⁵⁶; Strengthen societies' resilience to disasters, external shocks and violence⁵⁷; Ending extreme poverty and fighting inequalities, while building resilience to prevent falling back into poverty.⁵⁸ Build resilience and reduce economic losses caused by disasters⁵⁹; Building resilience to vulnerabilities, especially to natural disasters⁶⁰; Ensuring transparency at the national level in the management of natural resources⁶¹;
- 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.⁶²
- Reduce the proportion of people without access to nutrition adequate housing, water and sanitation⁶³; End extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition for all.⁶⁴
- Ensure access to property and productive assets including associated rights, finance and markets⁶⁵; Ensure universal access to financial services⁶⁶; Ensure

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 markets⁶⁷; Ensure adequate and predictable financing and technical assistance⁶⁸; Promote universal access to inclusive financial services⁶⁹; Promoting access to property and productive assets for all women and men (particularly women)⁷⁰; Access to basic services such as water and sanitation, education and primary health care⁷¹; Strengthen institutional capacity for effective delivery of services⁷²

- Ensuring predictable and adequate international financing for developing countries by fulfilment of commitment of ODA, technology and capacity building⁷³; Differential and preferential treatment (DPTL) for LDCs⁷⁴; 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 basis⁷⁵; Enhancing the voice and participation of LDCs in the global decision making process⁷⁶
- Promoting increased equality⁷⁷; Ensuring equality of economic opportunity for all women and men⁷⁸; Encourage national governments to reduce inequalities and work towards more inclusive societies⁷⁹; Promote differentially high per capita income growth at the bottom of the income distribution⁸⁰; Promote equity and justice at the national and international levels⁸¹

⁶⁷ Ethiopia

⁶⁸ Ethiopia

⁶⁹ Mexico/Peru

⁷⁰ US/Canada/Israel

⁷¹ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁷² Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁷³ China/ Indonesia/ Kazakhstan

⁷⁴ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁵ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁶ Benin/LDCs

⁷⁷ Sweden

⁷⁸ Sweden

⁷⁹ China/ Indonesia/ Kazakhstan

⁸⁰ Benin/LDCs

⁸¹ Tunisia

- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people⁸²; Productive employment for all⁸³
- Empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups⁸⁴; Eliminating discrimination against marginalized groups and between men and women⁸⁵;
- Increase investments in rural infrastructure, including roads, storage, and processing facilities⁸⁶; Poverty eradication in rural areas⁸⁷
- Achieve rapid, sustained and inclusive economic growth at least at 10 per cent per annum for least developed countries⁸⁸; Importance of economic growth to poverty eradication, and emphasize that it is only possible within a fair and balanced international trading system⁸⁹; Sustained, inclusive, and equitable economic growth in developing countries, including the Pacific Small Island Developing States, is a key requirement for eradicating poverty⁹⁰
- Incorporate culture and partnerships with cultural agents to achieve poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth.⁹¹; Mainstreaming culture in the SDGs as an essential component of human development⁹²; 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.⁹³

⁸² Ethiopia

⁸³ Sweden

⁸⁴ Sweden

⁸⁵ Sweden

⁸⁶ Ethiopia

⁸⁷ Morocco

⁸⁸ Ethiopia

⁸⁹ Saudi Arabia

⁹⁰ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

⁹¹ Mexico/Peru

⁹² Qatar

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 solidarity⁹⁴
- 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 2030⁹⁵
- Enhance cooperation and information sharing related to foreign stolen assets and facilitate more systematic and timely return of these assets⁹⁶; Reduce corruption at the national and international levels and ensuring equitable taxation and redistribution of assets⁹⁷; Enhance transparency of banks proceedings and systems⁹⁸
- Address climate poverty by increasing sustainably agricultural productivity⁹⁹
- Adults with an account at a formal financial institution, bottom 20%¹⁰⁰; Adults with an account at a formal financial institution¹⁰¹; Number of access points (bank branches, ATMs, mobile agents) per 100,000 adults in developing countries¹⁰²; Adults making digital payments (payment card, mobile, internet, etc.)¹⁰³; Average cost of sending international remittances <\$200 (as % of amount sent)¹⁰⁴

⁹⁴ Qatar

⁹⁵ Costa Rica

⁹⁶ Tunisia

⁹⁷ Tunisia

⁹⁸ Tunisia

⁹⁹ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹⁰⁰ Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

¹⁰¹ Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

¹⁰² Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

¹⁰³ Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

¹⁰⁴ Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

MOI

- Enhanced ODA with long-term predictability and as a direct budgetary support on a sustained basis¹⁰⁵; Access to nutritious food at a sufficient level is essential¹⁰⁶; Ensuring employment for the poor, access to finance and productive capacity building¹⁰⁷; Employment and income creation as the main means to fight poverty and to address the challenge of inequality¹⁰⁸
- 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 poverty¹⁰⁹
- Undertake an ambitious and expeditious reform of the International Financial Institutions, particularly in their governance structures, based on full and fair representation of developing countries¹¹⁰
- Debt relief, including debt cancellation and debt structuring must be included¹¹¹
- 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.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 timetable¹¹³

¹⁰⁵ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁶ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁷ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁸ Morocco

¹⁰⁹ Bolivia/ Group of 77

¹¹⁰ Bolivia/ Group of 77

¹¹¹ Bolivia/ Group of 77

¹¹² Bolivia/ Group of 77

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 countries¹¹⁴
- Need for Effective regulation and supervision of financial markets and capital flows¹¹⁵
- 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 employment¹¹⁶; Facilitating international movement of physical persons regardless of their qualification, capacity building of human and productive capacities, and infrastructure, scientific and education¹¹⁷

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;

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 implementation¹¹⁸.

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 habits¹¹⁹; Sufficient nutritious food for everyone to ensure healthy lives for everyone, especially focusing on children¹²⁰; End hunger and ensure universal access to sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious food¹²¹; Eradicate hunger and ensuring year-round access by all to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food¹²²; Ensuring food security and good nutrition¹²³; Ensuring adequate policy space for food security¹²⁴
- Reduce chronic malnutrition and infant mortality¹²⁵; Reduce stunting, wasting and anemia for all children under five, and maternal undernutrition¹²⁶; By 2030, eliminating chronically malnourished people¹²⁷; Ending hunger and promoting access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food¹²⁸; Reducing child malnutrition, stunting and anaemia – which we are pleased to see referenced in

¹¹⁸ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

¹¹⁹ Mexico/Peru

¹²⁰ Sweden

¹²¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²² Egypt

¹²³ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹²⁴ Tunisia

¹²⁵ Mexico/Peru

¹²⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²⁷ Pakistan

¹²⁸ US/Canada/Israel

the Focus Areas document, and which are vital to children's ability to learn, grow, and thrive¹²⁹; Easy access to food¹³⁰; End malnutrition in all its form, with special attention stunting, by securing year-round access to sufficient safe, affordable, diverse and nutritious food;¹³¹ Ensure universal year-round access to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food for all¹³²; Eradicate child malnutrition and stunting¹³³; Secure year-round access to safe, adequate, nutritious, affordable and culturally appropriate food for all, and end hunger and malnutrition, with special attention to stunting¹³⁴; Secure year-round access to safe, adequate, nutritious and affordable food for all, and end hunger and malnutrition.¹³⁵ ending child malnutrition and stunting;¹³⁶ Promote sustainable agriculture and achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all¹³⁷; Achieve food security and improve nutrition status for all, especially women and children¹³⁸; Ending hunger and ensuring everyone has access to safe, affordable and nutritious food¹³⁹; By 2025, end hunger and reduce malnutrition and stunting among children under five by 2/3¹⁴⁰

- Increase physical volume of national agricultural and fishing production of basic foods¹⁴¹; Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing small holder yields and promoting climate smart agriculture and access to irrigation¹⁴²; Double the farmland productivity per unit by 2030¹⁴³;

¹²⁹ US/Canada/Israel

¹³⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹³¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹³² Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam

¹³³ Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam

¹³⁴ Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster

¹³⁵ Major Group of NGOs

¹³⁶ Egypt

¹³⁷ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹³⁸ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹³⁹ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁴⁰ Germany

¹⁴¹ Mexico/Peru

¹⁴² Colombia/Guatemala

¹⁴³ Sri Lanka

Increase sustainable agricultural productivity¹⁴⁴ ; Increase agricultural productivity¹⁴⁵; Doubling by 2030, in each country food production and global food production to ensure universal access to food¹⁴⁶; 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%¹⁴⁷; 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 generations¹⁴⁸; Increase production and productivity of the agricultural sector through investment aimed primarily to technological innovation and infrastructure¹⁴⁹; 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.¹⁵⁰ Production in harmony with nature¹⁵¹; Improved access and distribution of water¹⁵²; Increasing agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation, desertification and mitigating drought¹⁵³; Land Degradation-neutral world by 2030¹⁵⁴; Improving efficiency of water use in agriculture¹⁵⁵; All countries to have in place before 2020 capacity building to restore or rehabilitate degraded land and reverse land degradation¹⁵⁶; Increasing agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation and desertification and mitigating drought.¹⁵⁷ Increase agriculture production and productivity¹⁵⁸; 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 2020¹⁵⁹; Increasing global agricultural productivity by 70% by 2050¹⁶⁰; Achieving zero net land degradation by 2030¹⁶¹; Achieve a land and soil degradation neutral world¹⁶²

- Reduce farmland affected by climate change (%)¹⁶³; Enforce the resilience of agricultural and provision systems against extreme climatic events and climate change¹⁶⁴; Compensate for any economic losses due to the adverse impacts of climatic events and natural disasters¹⁶⁵; Cater for food shortages resulting from natural disasters¹⁶⁶; Halt and reverse land degradation, drought and desertification¹⁶⁷; By 2030, halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture¹⁶⁸; By 2030, ensure farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters¹⁶⁹; 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 disasters¹⁷¹; Support LDCs' efforts to establish or strengthen safety nets such as access to agricultural finance, insurance and other risk-mitigation tools¹⁷²; Increase access to credit and other financial services for agriculture¹⁷³; 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 2020¹⁷⁴; Increase international support for net food importing developing countries, including in the areas of finance, transfer of agricultural technologies, infrastructure and water¹⁷⁵; Strengthening resilience of farming systems and food supplies to climate change¹⁷⁶

- Promote and raise productivity of small farmers¹⁷⁷; Develop robust insurance schemes for farmers or fishers, in particular small scale farmers and fishers¹⁷⁸; 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)¹⁷⁹; Strengthen smallholder agriculture and family farming.¹⁸⁰; Promote the importance of family, indigenous and peasant agriculture.¹⁸¹; Increasing rural income and jobs with a focus on empowerment of family farms and small scale food producers¹⁸²; Increase agricultural productivity with focus on small-holder farmers, including in mountainous areas¹⁸³; Increasing rural income and jobs with a focus on empowerment of family farms and small scale food producers¹⁸⁴; Increase agricultural productivity with focus on small-holder farmers, including in mountainous areas¹⁸⁵; Ensure adequate access by small farmers to credit, markets and marketing facilities¹⁸⁶; Ensure small-scale food producers have secure access to knowledge, productive resources and services to sustainably improve their livelihoods, including income, productivity and resilience¹⁸⁷; Substantially increasing investment in rural infrastructure¹⁸⁸; Support efforts

¹⁷⁴ Qatar

¹⁷⁵ Tunisia

¹⁷⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁷⁷ Mexico/Peru

¹⁷⁸ AOSIS

¹⁷⁹ Pakistan

¹⁸⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁸¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁸² France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁸³ Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam

¹⁸⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁸⁵ Bhutan/ Thailand/ Viet Nam

¹⁸⁶ China/Indonesia/ Kazakhstan

¹⁸⁷ Women, Indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the Food and Agriculture Cluster

¹⁸⁸ Benin/LDCs

aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity¹⁸⁹ Boost productive capacity of small farmers in developing countries through proper functioning of markets, storage, rural infrastructure, research, post-harvest practices, etc.¹⁹⁰ 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 countries¹⁹¹; 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)¹⁹²; 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 terms¹⁹³; Increase access of smallholder farmers, especially women in rural areas to agricultural land, markets & finances, training, capacity building, knowledge and innovative practices¹⁹⁴; By 2030, increase by at least 40 % the share of women and men, local communities and businesses with legally recognised evidence of tenure rights¹⁹⁵

- Address limitation of export restrictions on staple food products¹⁹⁶; Increase open and functioning markets and trade, including by eliminating harmful agricultural subsidies¹⁹⁷; Elimination of incentives and agricultural subsidies in developed countries.¹⁹⁸; 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.¹⁹⁹; Comply with the mandates on fisheries subsidies in the Doha Round and in the Rio+20 outcome document.²⁰⁰ Increase market access for agricultural products from developing

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;²⁰¹ Ensure an equitable multilateral trade system that promote rural development and food security;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 agreements²⁰³ 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 countries²⁰⁴ Ensure an equitable multilateral trade system that promote rural development and food security;²⁰⁵ phasing out harmful agricultural subsidies;²⁰⁶ Substantially and effectively phase out trade distorting subsidies in developed countries²⁰⁷ 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).²⁰⁸ Facilitating/improving market access to agricultural exports of developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (Rio+20 para.109).²⁰⁹ Increase efficiency in marketing system for agricultural commodities²¹⁰; Eliminating harmful agricultural subsidies²¹¹

- Adopt sustainable agricultural ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels²¹²; Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and systems (rebuilding designated fish stocks to sustainable levels)²¹³; Implement productive, resilient, and diverse sustainable agriculture and food systems, including sustainable livestock,

²⁰¹ Egypt

²⁰² Egypt

²⁰³ Egypt

²⁰⁴ Egypt

²⁰⁵ Egypt

²⁰⁶ Egypt

²⁰⁷ In line with WTO Doha Declaration 2001, para 118 of FWW, Egypt

²⁰⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

²⁰⁹ Brazil/Nicaragua

²¹⁰ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

²¹¹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

²¹² Colombia/Guatemala

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 welfare²¹⁴; Implement sustainable agriculture and food systems, including livestock, fisheries and forestry²¹⁵ Ensure the extension of better farming and fishing practices and innovative and sustainable technologies by 2030²¹⁶; Increase sustainable agricultural production and sustainable fisheries²¹⁷; Increasing the productivity of agriculture sustainably while protecting ecosystems and biodiversity²¹⁸

- Promoting indigenous and sustainable farming and fishing practices²¹⁹
- Reduce post-harvest loss and food waste by x%²²⁰; Sustainable consumption minimizing food loss²²¹; Reduce post-harvest losses and food waste²²²; Halve post-harvest losses and food waste²²³; Reduce post-harvest loss and food waste²²⁴; Halve the global rate of food production losses and waste throughout the food supply chain, including by reducing overconsumption and protein loss and waste²²⁵; Halve food losses and waste by 2030.²²⁶ Reducing post-harvest crop losses and food waste along food supply chains as well as promoting sustainable consumption patterns, especially in developed countries²²⁷; Achieve zero post-harvest and other food loss and waste²²⁸; Promote post-harvest

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 industries²²⁹; Reducing post-harvest loss and food waste²³⁰; By 2030, reduce by 50% worldwide post-harvest loss and food waste²³¹

- Eliminate use of toxic chemicals, according to adequate international agreements such as the Codex Alimentarius and the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions on toxic waste²³²; Call for a stronger link with the GHG emissions reductions²³³
- Achieve 100 percent food security by 2030²³⁴; Ensure sustainable land use in agriculture and forestry as well as long term sustainable fisheries, to ensure food security and contribute to sustainable economic growth²³⁵; Raise awareness on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security.²³⁶
- Address excessive price volatility, including through market information and oversight on financial commodity markets²³⁷; 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 volatility²³⁸; Reshape trade policies and mitigate food price volatility, and eliminate food speculation²³⁹; 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 volatility²⁴⁰ Regulate commodity markets to curb speculation and address food price volatility²⁴¹ Introduce effective international and national

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 activities²⁴² 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 dwellers²⁴³ Address excessive price volatility of the commodity markets²⁴⁴; Containment of speculation in global food markets to a minimum²⁴⁵

- Ensure equal access, for women and men, to productive resources, markets, financial services, information and technological solutions²⁴⁶
- Increased investment and support to research, development and transfer of sustainable agricultural technologies from developed countries to developing countries²⁴⁷; increased investment and support to research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies;²⁴⁸ Devote a significant part of national agricultural budget to sustainable agriculture practices in crops, livestock and the marine sector;²⁴⁹ Promote Agricultural research, with emphasis placed on research development, knowledge sharing and management and technology dissemination and adoption²⁵⁰; Promoting responsible agricultural investments as they can substantially contribute to promote sustainability in agricultural sector²⁵¹; Increased investment and the support to research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies²⁵²; Enhancing biological diversity²⁵³
- 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;²⁵⁴ 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 implementation²⁵⁵ Increase international funding including aid to agriculture, particularly sustainable agriculture, in developing countries²⁵⁶ Increase international funding for developing countries to develop their agriculture production in a sustainable way and to improve their food security situation²⁵⁷ 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 methods²⁵⁸; Improve access to markets for developing countries for an adequate commercialization of agricultural practices²⁵⁹

- Promoting adherence to and use of science-based, intergovernmentally agreed sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards²⁶⁰
- Enhancing adherence to and upholding of the internationally recognized Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (Rio+20 para.115)²⁶¹
- Promote nutrition sensitive cross-sectorial policies (especially agriculture, health, sanitary, education and social welfare) and strengthen political commitment to do so²⁶²
- Adults with an account at a formal financial institution, rural²⁶³; Adults who saved at a financial institution in the past year, rural²⁶⁴; Adults with a loan from a financial institution in the past year, rural²⁶⁵

²⁵⁴ Egypt

²⁵⁵ Egypt

²⁵⁶ Egypt

²⁵⁷ Egypt

²⁵⁸ Egypt

²⁵⁹ Costa Rica

²⁶⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

²⁶¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

²⁶² Germany

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- Provide enhanced financial and technical support for the development of the agricultural sector²⁶⁶; Support efforts aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity²⁶⁷; Support LDCs' efforts to establish or strengthen safety nets such as access to agricultural finance, insurance and other risk-mitigation tools²⁶⁸; Provide resources to the relevant United Nations agencies to expand and enhance food assistance and safety net programmes to address hunger and malnutrition in LDCs²⁶⁹; Support LDCs efforts to establish or strengthen agricultural and/or marine research and development institutions²⁷⁰; 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-how²⁷¹
- 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 production²⁷²
- A commitment by the international community to supporting development-focused trade reforms within the multilateral trading system²⁷³

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 ²⁷⁴
- Capacity building and financing for the improvement of water supply systems for irrigation, water harvesting and storage for agriculture²⁷⁵

Focus area 3. Health and population dynamics

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

From Focus Area Document:

- a) universal health coverage;
- b) strengthening health systems, including through increased health financing, development and training of the health workforce, and access to safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines, vaccines and medical technologies;
- c) ensuring affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all;
- d) dissemination of medical and public health knowledge, including traditional knowledge;
- e) elimination of preventable child and maternal deaths;
- f) significant reduction of child morbidity;
- g) End the HIV/AIDS epidemic;
- h) preventing and treating communicable diseases, including malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases;
- i) addressing non-communicable diseases (NCDs) inter alia through promoting healthy diets and lifestyles, including for youth;
- j) tackling environmental causes of disease;
- k) access to sexual and reproductive health, including modern methods of family planning;
- l) providing for the health needs of persons with disabilities, youth, migrants, and ageing populations;
- m) eliminating harmful practices;
- n) reducing road accidents; and
- o) appropriate means of implementation²⁷⁶.

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 diseases²⁷⁷; Reduce the environmental causes of disease such as exposure to harmful pollutants and substances, unsafe drinking water, and insufficient nutrition²⁷⁸; Prevent and treat communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis²⁷⁹; Prevent and treat non-communicable diseases (NCDs)²⁸⁰; preventing, early diagnosing and treating non-communicable diseases (NCDs)²⁸¹; Tackle environmental causes of disease, in particular air pollution, as well as exposure to harmful substances²⁸²; Elimination of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and prevention and reduction of malaria and other tropical diseases²⁸³; Decrease the incidence of non-communicable diseases (through reducing exposure to harmful use of tobacco, alcohol, hazardous substances, unhealthy diets and other risk factors)²⁸⁴; Address social and environmental causes of disease, which has clear linkages to other goals²⁸⁵; Achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and to eliminate mother to child transition of HIV²⁸⁶; Strengthen the fight against malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases²⁸⁷; 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 States²⁸⁸; 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 health²⁸⁹; Reducing the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases²⁹⁰; By 2030, reducing by half the human and economic losses from water related diseases and disasters²⁹¹; End the HIV/AIDS epidemic and create an AIDS-free generation²⁹²; Prevent and treat communicable diseases including malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases²⁹³; Reduce premature morbidity from non-communicable diseases²⁹⁴; Develop all necessary actions to eliminate completely the malaria, tuberculosis and tropical diseases.²⁹⁵ Achieve full access to prevention, treatment, care and support related non-communicable diseases, especially cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, among others.²⁹⁶; Prevent and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, including HIV/Aids, malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases and water related diseases.²⁹⁷ End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria²⁹⁸; Prevention and treatment of communicable (HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable diseases²⁹⁹; Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, tropical diseases and non-communicable diseases³⁰⁰; 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.³⁰¹ Adopt prevention strategies for key risk factors behind NCDs and mental health³⁰²; Improving healthy life expectancy and maximising health from the cradle to the grave. It can be achieved through universal health coverage and

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 malaria³⁰³; Reduce rates of communicable diseases -i.e. HIV, Malaria, TB³⁰⁴; Improve management, care and prevention of non-communicable diseases³⁰⁵; Reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases and reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases³⁰⁶; Addressing causes of NCDs and reducing non communicable diseases, including through access for all to affordable medicines and enhancement of knowledge sharing³⁰⁷ End the HIV / AIDS epidemic³⁰⁸ ; Significantly decreasing deaths caused by communicable diseases and neglected tropical diseases, and Reducing by 25% by 2025 deaths caused by non-communicable diseases³⁰⁹; 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 1/3³¹⁰ ; Promote trans-boundary cooperation mechanism through exchange of early-warnings, risk reduction, knowledge and know-how sharing³¹¹; Address NCDs by reducing harmful substances³¹²

- Implement the MDGs targets on maternal health³¹³; Increase life expectancy, linked to child, maternal and adult mortality³¹⁴; Eliminate preventable child and maternal deaths³¹⁵; End preventable infant and maternal death by 2030³¹⁶; Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than 40 per 100,000³¹⁷;

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 deaths³¹⁸; Significant reduction of child and maternal morbidity³¹⁹; Reduce the rate of maternal mortality (%)³²⁰; Improving healthy life expectancy³²¹; Elimination of preventable child and maternal deaths³²²; Reduce child and maternal mortality³²³; Decreasing the maternal mortality ratio to less than 40 per 100,000 live births³²⁴; Eliminate preventable child and maternal deaths³²⁵; Improve the early detection of breast and cervical cancer, and increase the years of survival³²⁶; Reduce maternal and infant mortality and improve the health of women, youth and children³²⁷; End preventable maternal, new born and child deaths and reduce maternal and child morbidity³²⁸; Drastically reduce infant and under-five mortality rate³²⁹; End the preventable deaths in children under five and decrease the maternal mortality ratio³³⁰; Elimination of preventable child and maternal Deaths, "through inter alia improving quality of and access to reproductive health and sexual "³³¹; By 2030, reduce maternal and child mortality by 2/3 and ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights³³²

- Achieve by year X universal access to reproductive health³³³; Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights³³⁴; Ensure universal access

³¹⁸ Latvia

³¹⁹ Latvia

³²⁰ Mexico/Peru

³²¹ Sweden

³²² Sweden

³²³ Greece

³²⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³²⁵ US/Canada/Israel

³²⁶ Mexico/Peru

³²⁷ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

³²⁸ Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals

³²⁹ Bhutan/Thailand /Viet Nam

³³⁰ Slovenia/Montenegro

³³¹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

³³² Germany

³³³ Guatemala/Colombia

to comprehensive sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights³³⁵; 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 planning³³⁶; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights³³⁷; 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 services³³⁸; Emphasis on sexual and reproductive health and rights³³⁹; 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.³⁴⁰; A target guaranteeing universal access to evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education that is grounded in human rights and gender equality³⁴¹; Eliminate preventable child and maternal deaths, particularly through access to sexual reproductive health services³⁴²; Ensuring universal health coverage with quality health services for all and to strengthening the health systems³⁴³; Attaining universal health coverage³⁴⁴; More attention to the specific needs of rural population with regard to access to health services³⁴⁵

- Functional health systems with adequate human resources and infrastructure³⁴⁶; Ensure quality, adequate, affordable, accessible and comprehensive health services for all³⁴⁷; Increase by 50% the ratio of health professionals to the

³³⁴ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

³³⁵ Ethiopia

³³⁶ Latvia

³³⁷ Greece

³³⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³³⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

³⁴⁰ Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat, the Psychology Coalition at the UN and the World Society for the Protection of Animals

³⁴¹ Children & Youth

³⁴² Bhutan/Thailand /Viet Nam

³⁴³ Slovenia/Montenegro

³⁴⁴ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

³⁴⁵ Morocco

³⁴⁶ Guatemala/Colombia

³⁴⁷ Ethiopia

population³⁴⁸; Ensure adequate and predictable financing, technical assistance and capacity building³⁴⁹; By 2030, at least 80% of the poorest 40% of the population have coverage to ensure access to essential health services³⁵⁰; By 2030, at least 80% of the poorest 40% of the population have coverage to ensure access to essential health services³⁵¹; Universal access to essential services for all survivors of gender-based and sexual violence³⁵²; 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)³⁵³; Increase the number of doctors and health workers per 100 thousand inhabitants (%)³⁵⁴; Ensure that the number of medical units have essential inputs for the obstetric care (%)³⁵⁵; Increase the capacity for early warning and management of health risks³⁵⁶; Ensure access to health care and health services in the exercise to the right to health.³⁵⁷; Ensure free inclusive health systems and the provision of equitable universal health coverage, mainly for the benefit of the poor and vulnerable populations.³⁵⁸; Access to essential quality services for all as well as coverage from financial risk.³⁵⁹; Ensure quality, adequate, affordable, accessible and comprehensive health services for all³⁶⁰; Increase provision of quality health care services (at both primary and referral level) to all especially the rural population³⁶¹; Promote the development of health infrastructure and facilities in rural areas³⁶²;

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 coverage³⁶³; Achieve Universal Health Coverage, where all people have access to the quality, essential health services they need without enduring financial hardship³⁶⁴; 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 services³⁶⁵; Equitable access to quality universal health care that is affordable and focused on prevention³⁶⁶; By 2030, significantly increase coverage from financial risk of being pushed into poverty or kept in poverty because of expenditure on health services³⁶⁷; Achieve universal coverage in health from contributory and non-contributory systems³⁶⁸; Reduce the percentage of pocket expenditures on health³⁶⁹; Achieving universal coverage of the full vaccination scheme in less than a year³⁷⁰; Ensure universal health coverage, including equal access to prevention, treatment and strengthened health systems as well as medicines and vaccines³⁷¹; Achieve universal health coverage³⁷²; Ensuring universal health coverage³⁷³; By 2030, ensure universal access to basic health including maternal health³⁷⁴; 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 diseases³⁷⁵; 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 people³⁷⁷; Achieve universal health coverage³⁷⁸; Provide universal health coverage for all by 2030 with focus on primary healthcare³⁷⁹; Prevent and reduce the number of people affected by non-communicable diseases³⁸⁰; Achieving universal health coverage³⁸¹; Promote Universal Health coverage³⁸²

- Increase by 50% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated³⁸³; Reduce the rates of children suffering from malnutrition³⁸⁴; Ensure the establishment of environments suitable for the healthy development of children³⁸⁵; Put an end to the infant mortality, of children under the age of five years, due to preventable diseases³⁸⁶; Ensure the establishment of environments suitable for the healthy development of children and young people³⁸⁷; Reduce the prevalence of overweight in children and adults (%)³⁸⁸; Reduce the homicide rate in adolescents and young people³⁸⁹; Ending preventable neonatal, infant and under-5 deaths³⁹⁰; Access to health information

³⁷⁷ Children & Youth

³⁷⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua, also recalled the definition of UHC in paragraph 10 of resolution 67/81, entitled “Global health and foreign policy”, which reads: “acknowledges that universal health coverage implies that all people have access, without discrimination, to nationally determined sets of the promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative basic health services needed and essential, safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the users to financial hardship, with a special emphasis on the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population”.

³⁷⁹ Bhutan/Thailand /Viet Nam

³⁸⁰ Slovenia/Montenegro

³⁸¹ Iran

³⁸² Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

³⁸³ Ethiopia

³⁸⁴ Mexico/Peru

³⁸⁵ Mexico/Peru

³⁸⁶ Mexico/Peru

³⁸⁷ Mexico/Peru

³⁸⁸ Mexico/Peru

³⁸⁹ Mexico/Peru

³⁹⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

and services, information on consumption and lifestyle and how to prevent health risks³⁹¹;

- Ensuring effective immunization coverage of children and other vulnerable groups against priority diseases³⁹²; Ensuring access for all to essential medicines, contraceptives and vaccines³⁹³; By 2030, reducing by half the cost of acquisition of international patents by the developing countries on essential medicines and pandemics³⁹⁴; Ensure full access to medicines and medical treatment, as well as the right of countries to produce and distribute life-saving medicines, including generic medicines³⁹⁵; Ensure availability and accessibility to essential drugs and modern technology, including medical supplies³⁹⁶; 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 health³⁹⁷; Access to safe, quality and effective medicines³⁹⁸; Increase the number of children and youth, as well as older people that are fully vaccinated³⁹⁹
- Reduce road deaths⁴⁰⁰; Reducing road accident by 50%⁴⁰¹; Actions to reducing road accidents⁴⁰²; Reducing road accidents⁴⁰³
- Addressing occupational health and safety⁴⁰⁴; Promote safe labor practices⁴⁰⁵

³⁹¹ Bolivia/ Group of 77

³⁹² Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁹³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

³⁹⁴ Pakistan

³⁹⁵ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

³⁹⁶ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

³⁹⁷ Bolivia/ Group of 77

³⁹⁸ Slovenia/Montenegro

³⁹⁹ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁴⁰⁰ Jordan

⁴⁰¹ Ethiopia

⁴⁰² Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁰³ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁴⁰⁴ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁴⁰⁵ Costa Rica

- Address social and environmental determinants of health, including rising anti-microbial resistance in humans⁴⁰⁶
- 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 settlements⁴⁰⁸
- 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-being⁴¹¹
Realize the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health⁴¹²; Addressing mental health⁴¹³
- By 2030, introducing and implementing national water quality standards⁴¹⁴; Reducing air , water and chemical pollution for better health⁴¹⁵
- 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

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.⁴¹⁷ Providing for the health needs of persons with disabilities, youth, women, migrants, older persons and racial and ethnic minorities⁴¹⁸; Providing for the health needs of persons with disabilities, youth migrants, aging populations and rural communities⁴¹⁹; Fair and equitable healthcare provision for gender equality and women's empowerment⁴²⁰
- Increase investments in health systems in rural areas and address regional development⁴²¹
- Adults who personally paid for health insurance⁴²²
- Advance the institution of the family and rebuild the family culture in society, as well as to promote the value of the family among youth⁴²³; Highlight the role of the family as a natural and fundamental group unit of society in sustainable development of mankind⁴²⁴

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- Develop and use evidence-based, high quality, timely, disaggregated and impartial data;⁴²⁵
- Increase health financing, development and training of the health workforce⁴²⁶; Sustainability of the health sector financing and good governance⁴²⁷

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 countries⁴²⁸; Intellectual Property Rights issues for the provision of affordable drugs for treatment⁴²⁹
- 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 regard⁴³⁰;
- 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 context⁴³¹.
- Lending full support to research and development of vaccines and medicines for the common diseases in LDCs⁴³² ; Providing support for strengthening the LDC efforts to increase the ratio of health professionals to the population⁴³³ ; Supporting LDCs to develop their capacity to systematically collect and analyse demographic data to be used, inter alia, for designing appropriate national policies⁴³⁴ ; Promoting youth exchange programmes, including through virtual campuses and other networking mechanisms, which is already agreed in the IPoA⁴³⁵
- Improve health care financing including alternative ways and private sector⁴³⁶; 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 infrastructure⁴³⁷

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 diseases⁴³⁸
- Financing for the expansion of rural community health care centers⁴³⁹

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 implementation⁴⁴⁰.

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 areas⁴⁴¹; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education

⁴³⁸ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁴³⁹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁴⁴⁰ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

⁴⁴¹ Guatemala/Colombia

able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards⁴⁴²; 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%⁴⁴³; Universal, free primary and secondary quality education for girls and boys⁴⁴⁴; Achieving high completion rates at all levels of education for both girls and boys⁴⁴⁵; Ensure universal access to free primary and secondary education focusing on learning outcomes and reducing repetition by 50% and the dropout rates to zero⁴⁴⁶; Ensure universal access for all children to primary and secondary education by 2030⁴⁴⁷; Increase capabilities (personal, educational and work skills) for children and adolescents according to their respective ages⁴⁴⁸; Universal and free quality primary and secondary education for girls and boys of relevant school age⁴⁴⁹; Guarantee literacy for all boys and girls after completing compulsory schooling and ensuring adult literacy for all⁴⁵⁰; Ensure that all adolescents reach their national knowledge requirements after completing compulsory schooling⁴⁵¹; Ensure the possibility for lifelong learning for all women and men⁴⁵²; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to meet minimum learning standards⁴⁵³; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes⁴⁵⁴; By 2030, provide and ensure completion of universal primary education with ability to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards⁴⁵⁵; By 2030, Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has

⁴⁴² Guatemala/Colombia

⁴⁴³ Guatemala/Colombia

⁴⁴⁴ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

⁴⁴⁵ Denmark/Ireland/Norway

⁴⁴⁶ Ethiopia

⁴⁴⁷ Mexico/Peru

⁴⁴⁸ Mexico/Peru

⁴⁴⁹ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

⁴⁵⁰ Sweden

⁴⁵¹ Sweden

⁴⁵² Sweden

⁴⁵³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁴⁵⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁴⁵⁵ Pakistan

access to lower secondary education⁴⁵⁶; Increase the proportion of children able to participate in early childhood programming⁴⁵⁷; Ensuring that every child regardless of circumstance completes primary school able to read, write, and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards⁴⁵⁸; 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 all⁴⁵⁹; Strengthen equity in availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability of education, skills and knowledge development for all, at all levels and ages.⁴⁶⁰; Recognize and foster the diversity of lifelong educational and training paths, from pre-primary to higher education⁴⁶¹; 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 count⁴⁶²; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to meet minimum learning standards⁴⁶³; Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes⁴⁶⁴; By 2030, provide and ensure completion of universal primary education with ability to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards⁴⁶⁵; By 2030, Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education⁴⁶⁶; Increase the proportion of children able to participate in early childhood programming⁴⁶⁷; Ensuring that every child regardless of circumstance completes primary school able to read, write, and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards⁴⁶⁸; Ensure that every child regardless of circumstance has access to secondary education, with

⁴⁵⁶ Pakistan

⁴⁵⁷ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁵⁸ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁵⁹ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁶⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁶¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁶² France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁶³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁴⁶⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁴⁶⁵ Pakistan

⁴⁶⁶ Pakistan

⁴⁶⁷ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁶⁸ US/Canada/Israel

emphasis on retention rates for girls with standards-based learning outcomes for all⁴⁶⁹; Strengthen equity in availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability of education, skills and knowledge development for all, at all levels and ages.⁴⁷⁰; Recognize and foster the diversity of lifelong educational and training paths, from pre-primary to higher education.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 count⁴⁷²; Equitable access to education at all levels also for the most marginalized (indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disability, providing universal early childhood education, universal adult literacy and lifelong learning opportunities for all)⁴⁷³; By 2030, every child has equitable access to and completes a continuous, free, quality early childhood, primary, lower and upper secondary education;⁴⁷⁴ By 2030, all young people and adults have equitable access to quality post-secondary education and lifelong learning⁴⁷⁵; Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels⁴⁷⁶; 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 outcomes⁴⁷⁷; Ensure qualitative education and training⁴⁷⁸; Achieve high completion rates at all levels for education for both boys and girls and provide universal early childhood education⁴⁷⁹; Providing universal early childhood care and education⁴⁸⁰; 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

⁴⁶⁹ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁷⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁷¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁷² France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁷³ Romania/Poland

⁴⁷⁴ Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions

⁴⁷⁵ Major Groups of Children & Youth, Women, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and Workers and Trade Unions

⁴⁷⁶ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁴⁷⁷ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁴⁷⁸ Tunisia

⁴⁷⁹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

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 growth⁴⁹³; 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 work⁴⁹⁴ Increase the number of young and adults, women and men, with transferable 21st century skills, including technical and vocational, for work life and future learning⁴⁹⁵; 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 well⁴⁹⁶; 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 work⁴⁹⁷; Increase the provision of and access to vocational training, especially for the young, to equip them with necessary skills for quality employment⁴⁹⁸; Eliminate gender disparities in education and training⁴⁹⁹; Ensure that all young people have enough technical vocational and life skills for their active participation in social and working life⁵⁰⁰; Achieve gender equity at all levels of education⁵⁰¹; 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 education⁵⁰²; Access to technical and vocational training, as these skills are important components of inclusive growth⁵⁰³; 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 youth⁵⁰⁴; Mainstream the issue of youth, especially with regard to their economic empowerment, mainly through employment⁵⁰⁵; By 2030,

⁴⁹³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁴⁹⁴ Pakistan

⁴⁹⁵ US/Canada/Israel

⁴⁹⁶ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁴⁹⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁴⁹⁸ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

⁴⁹⁹ Ethiopia

⁵⁰⁰ Children & Youth

⁵⁰¹ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵⁰² Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁵⁰³ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁵⁰⁴ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁵⁰⁵ Morocco

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 learning⁵⁰⁶

- Continued education for teachers to improve their subject knowledge, teaching methods and other skills and competencies⁵⁰⁷; Enhancing teacher-training⁵⁰⁸; All children to be taught by qualified teachers and all schools to provide safe and healthy learning environment for all students⁵⁰⁹
- Universal adult literacy and lifelong learning opportunities for all⁵¹⁰; Achieve 100% literacy rates for all⁵¹¹ Eliminate women's illiteracy before 2030⁵¹²; Achieving universal adult literacy and providing opportunities for lifelong learning all⁵¹³; Increase adult literacy to X%⁵¹⁴
- Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels⁵¹⁵; Increase the quality of education at all levels and increase literacy and numeracy rates of adults and children⁵¹⁶; Improve the quality of educational services and ensure equal access for children and adolescents⁵¹⁷; Good quality education and lifelong learning for all⁵¹⁸; 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 life⁵¹⁹; Improve the quality of education and learning

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

outcomes⁵²⁰; Improve quality of teaching & learning and reduce inequalities with relevant and inclusive education programs, especially for girls⁵²¹; 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 poverty⁵²²; 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 resources⁵²³; Increase levels of quality education, including skills development at secondary and tertiary education⁵²⁴; Increase access to quality and affordable education for all⁵²⁵; Promote relevant and measurable learning outcomes⁵²⁶; Accessible, affordable quality education at all levels⁵²⁷; Gender-equal education of good quality for girls and boys⁵²⁸

- Integrating sustainable development in education curricula⁵²⁹; Implementation of educational processes aimed at promoting peace, solidarity, community, complementarity, and respect⁵³⁰; Increased international cooperation and transfer of technologies focused on the promotion of human talent from developing countries⁵³¹; Integrate at all levels into education, training curricula and awareness-raising: sustainable development, including wise use of natural resources, climate change, health and nutrition-related issues, human rights including gender equality⁵³²; 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 development⁵³³; Integrating sustainable consumption and production in education curricula⁵³⁴; Ensure equal access to education, including human rights and sustainable development education⁵³⁵; Building the necessary competences and skills of youth and future generations for sustainable development⁵³⁶; Promoting information and education on a culture of non-violence⁵³⁷; Integrating sustainable development and awareness of climate change in education curricula⁵³⁸; By 2020, include sustainable development concepts, health and nutrition related issues, human rights including gender equality at all levels into education and training curricula⁵³⁹; Integrate climate change and SCP in education curricula and awareness raising⁵⁴⁰; Promoting education for sustainable water consumption and recycling⁵⁴¹

- Recognize and promote conditional cash transfer schemes that combine income support with education responsibilities and health commitments⁵⁴²
- Ensure access to information technology skills⁵⁴³; Achieve 80% - 100% universal ICT literacy by 2030⁵⁴⁴; Provide enhanced financial and technical support and capacity building; including improving higher educational and technical and vocational education and training facilities and equipment⁵⁴⁵; Integrate relevant knowledge and skills in education curricula, including ICT skills, education for

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 development⁵⁴⁶

- Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship⁵⁴⁷
- Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x%⁵⁴⁸
- 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 situations⁵⁴⁹; 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 migrants⁵⁵⁰; Ensure that persons with disabilities have access to inclusive education, skills development and vocational training⁵⁵¹; By 2030, achieve universal youth and adult literacy with particular attention to women and the most marginalized⁵⁵²
- In terms of equality, increase the levels of physical, cognitive, motor ability, emotional and social development of children between 0 and 5 years.⁵⁵³
- Reduce the incidence of risky behavior patterns in children and adolescents⁵⁵⁴; Secure access to education of children in conflict and post conflict situations⁵⁵⁵

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)⁵⁵⁶; Improve learning environment (including type of infrastructure) especially for all girls and women⁵⁵⁷
- Ensure the transmission of cultural heritage for future generations⁵⁵⁸
- Increase the share of the contribution of SMEs in national economies⁵⁵⁹
- 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 equality⁵⁶⁰
- By 2030, sustained and sufficient financing is in place to guarantee free quality education for all, including in emergencies⁵⁶¹; 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 economics⁵⁶²; Promoting students exchange programmes, joint researches and access to digital libraries⁵⁶³; 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 teachers⁵⁶⁴; Promote transnational cooperation in education, vocational and skills⁵⁶⁵.

⁵⁵⁶ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁵⁷ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁵⁵⁸ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁵⁹ Sri Lanka

⁵⁶⁰ Qatar

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

⁵⁶² Benin/LDCs

⁵⁶³ Benin/LDCs

⁵⁶⁴ Benin/LDCs

⁵⁶⁵ Iran

- Address and minimize international constraints to the ability of developing countries in particular to carry out expenditure in education sectors and for public employees⁵⁶⁶

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 implementation⁵⁶⁷.

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 discrimination⁵⁶⁸; End all forms of violence against women and children⁵⁶⁹; End violence against girls and women in all its forms⁵⁷⁰; Promote and

⁵⁶⁶ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁵⁶⁷ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

⁵⁶⁸ Guatemala/Colombia

⁵⁶⁹ Ethiopia

⁵⁷⁰ Latvia

eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women by 2030⁵⁷¹; Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including early forced child marriages and harmful practices including FGM (female genital mutilation)⁵⁷²; Eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls⁵⁷³; By 2030, ensure prevention of and elimination of all forms of violence against girls and women⁵⁷⁴; End discrimination against women in all its forms⁵⁷⁵; Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, which includes, harmful traditional practices, including child, early and forced marriage⁵⁷⁶; 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)⁵⁷⁷; By 2030, women have access to justice including an end to sexual and gender-based violence.⁵⁷⁸ Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls⁵⁷⁹ Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces⁵⁸⁰; Eliminate all forms of gender based violence⁵⁸¹; End all forms of discrimination and violence against women of all ages⁵⁸²; End all forms of discrimination against women of all ages with a special focus on elimination of violence against girls⁵⁸³; End all forms of discrimination against women of all ages and end violence against girls and women in all forms⁵⁸⁴;

⁵⁷¹ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁷² Sweden

⁵⁷³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁵⁷⁴ Pakistan

⁵⁷⁵ US/Canada/Israel

⁵⁷⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁵⁷⁷ Romania/Poland

⁵⁷⁸ Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.

⁵⁷⁹ Iceland

⁵⁸⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁵⁸¹ Bolivia/ Group of 77

⁵⁸² Bhutan/Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁵⁸³ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁵⁸⁴ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

- Full access of women and girls to education, basic services, economic opportunities and health services⁵⁸⁵; Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015⁵⁸⁶; 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 2030⁵⁸⁷; Ensuring equal access to education and closing gender gaps at all levels⁵⁸⁸; Ensure equal access to primary and secondary education by the year 2025 and towards all levels of education by 2030⁵⁸⁹; Guarantee literacy for all women and girls and eliminate gender-based differences in access to education at all levels⁵⁹⁰; Ensuring women's access to education, development of technical and technological capacities, skills and abilities⁵⁹¹ Eliminate gender disparities at all levels and forms of education⁵⁹² 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 levels⁵⁹³; Ensure equal access to education, including human rights education, at all levels⁵⁹⁴; 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 occupation⁵⁹⁵; Achieving high completion rates at all levels for education for both boys and girls⁵⁹⁶; ensure women the same rights, same access and same opportunities, while ending all forms of discrimination against women of all ages⁵⁹⁷; Emphasis should be put in the issues of poverty eradication, education and health as important factors for the empowerment of

⁵⁸⁵ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁵⁸⁶ Guatemala/Colombia

⁵⁸⁷ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁵⁸⁸ Latvia

⁵⁸⁹ Mexico/Peru

⁵⁹⁰ Sweden

⁵⁹¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁵⁹² Iceland

⁵⁹³ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁵⁹⁴ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁵⁹⁵ Tunisia

⁵⁹⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁵⁹⁷ Maldives

women⁵⁹⁸; Achieving 100% enrollment and completion by girls of gender equal primary and secondary education of good quality by 2030⁵⁹⁹

- Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account⁶⁰⁰; Ensure women's access to land and other productive assets, credit, finance and extension services, training⁶⁰¹; Ensure adequate and predictable financing and technical assistance⁶⁰²; 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 technologies⁶⁰³; Eliminate gender-based differences in access to and control over economic resources, e.g. to access to finance, land and ICT⁶⁰⁴; 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 account⁶⁰⁵; By 2030 ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business, open a bank account and secure credit⁶⁰⁶; Ensuring access, ownership and control of finances and productive resources to women.⁶⁰⁷; Building a legal framework and regulatory mechanism to ensure equal rights and equal access of opportunities for women⁶⁰⁸; Full access, control and management of commercial, financial, credit, banking and economic services to women⁶⁰⁹; 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

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 work⁶¹⁰; Ensure equal access to financial services for women and female and male⁶¹¹; 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 account⁶¹²; Access to quality education at all levels and life-long learning as well as safe and supportive learning environments⁶¹³; 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 redistribution⁶¹⁴ Protection of assets, property and inheritance rights for women of all ages⁶¹⁵ Eliminate gender disparities in access and control over economic resources, including land⁶¹⁶; Ensure women's access to modern forms of information technology⁶¹⁷; Increase women's access to productive assets and affordable financial services⁶¹⁸; Ensuring gender quality in the distribution, access and ownership of productive resources, assets and opportunity⁶¹⁹; Ensure equal rights of women to access to assets and resources and employment opportunities⁶²⁰; 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 Y⁶²¹; 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 work⁶²²; Equal access to services in the fields of finance and credit, inter alia, micro-finance and micro-credit for women's productive self-employment⁶²³;

⁶¹⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁶¹¹ Mexico/Peru

⁶¹² Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶¹³ Romania/Poland

⁶¹⁴ Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.

⁶¹⁵ Other stakeholders – aging peoples

⁶¹⁶ Iceland

⁶¹⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁶¹⁸ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁶¹⁹ Bolivia/Group of 77

⁶²⁰ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

⁶²¹ Liechtenstein

⁶²² Germany

⁶²³ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

Women with an account at a formal financial institution⁶²⁴; Female-owned SMEs with a loan or line of credit⁶²⁵

- Ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work⁶²⁶; Ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work⁶²⁷; Reducing women's disproportionate burden of unpaid care work and promoting public awareness on shared responsibilities with men and boys⁶²⁸; Ensure universal access of women to the decent employment by 2030⁶²⁹; 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 inheritance⁶³⁰; Ensure women's right to work and rights at work through gender-responsive policies and programs that promote women's economic empowerment⁶³¹; Enhance equal employment opportunities from women and equal pay for equal work⁶³²; Ensuring equality of Economic Opportunities for All, Including marginalised groups, and eliminating gender based and other forms of labor market discrimination⁶³³
- 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.⁶³⁴; 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 inclusion⁶³⁵ Ensuring equal sharing of unpaid work, and ensuring valorization, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care work⁶³⁶; Reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, done mostly by women and migrant domestic workers⁶³⁷; Reducing the burden of unpaid work disproportionation⁶³⁸

- Ensure women's equal political representation and participation⁶³⁹ Ensure universal access of women to civil, economic and political participation by 2030⁶⁴⁰; Achieve at least 50% women employees in the public sector with at least 50% of management positions held by women⁶⁴¹; Ensure equal participation of women in political, economic, and public decision making processes⁶⁴²; 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 girls⁶⁴³; Ensuring equal participation of women in decision-making in public and private sectors at all levels, including in conflict resolution⁶⁴⁴; Guarantee equal political participation and representation of women and men at all levels, from local councils to national parliaments⁶⁴⁵; Promote economic empowerment of women, by supporting women as entrepreneurs, workers, employees and producers⁶⁴⁶; Promote equal participation in decision-making in public and private institutions⁶⁴⁷; Expanding and strengthening the participation of women in the leadership of private, public, social and economic institutions⁶⁴⁸; Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and

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

public life⁶⁴⁹; Ensuring women's equal participation and leadership to all spheres and all levels of decision-making (political, economic, cultural, public and private life)⁶⁵⁰; Eliminate discrimination, and increase women's leadership, voice and participation government and public life⁶⁵¹; Using enabling technologies, in particular Information and Communication Technologies for the empowerment of women⁶⁵²; Women and girls would need access to finance including microfinance, access to education, health care and massive employment opportunities⁶⁵³; Establish data repositories for gender disaggregated data to improve gender policies⁶⁵⁴; By 2030, achieve full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in all public and private spheres⁶⁵⁵; Increase gender equality and parity in parliament and in decision making positions⁶⁵⁶; Promoting gender equality in decision making in private, public and commercial life⁶⁵⁷; 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 societies⁶⁵⁸; 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 pay⁶⁵⁹; Ensure equal participation of women in decision-making in public and private institutions⁶⁶⁰; Ensure women's equal access to justice by year Y⁶⁶¹; Ensure equal participation of women in decision-making in public and private institutions, including in conflict prevention, resolution and recovery by year Y⁶⁶²; 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 institutions⁶⁶³; Full and equal participation and leadership of women in all areas of sustainable development⁶⁶⁴

- 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.⁶⁶⁵ Eliminate discrimination, violence and abuse for women of all ages throughout their lives⁶⁶⁶
- Ensure sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights to women⁶⁶⁷; End early marriage, forced marriage and Female genital mutilation⁶⁶⁸; Ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights to women and adolescent girls⁶⁶⁹; Guarantee women and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)⁶⁷⁰; End child, early and forced marriage⁶⁷¹; Eliminate harmful practices for women and girls and FGM/C⁶⁷²; Ensure the respect, promotion and protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all⁶⁷³; By 2030, end child marriage⁶⁷⁴; Prevent and eliminate all forms of sexual and gender-based violence⁶⁷⁵; End early enforced marriage⁶⁷⁶; Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights⁶⁷⁷; Guaranteeing universal access to sexual and reproductive

⁶⁶³ Germany

⁶⁶⁴ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁶⁶⁵ On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce

⁶⁶⁶ Other stakeholder – aging peoples

⁶⁶⁷ Ethiopia

⁶⁶⁸ Ethiopia

⁶⁶⁹ Latvia

⁶⁷⁰ Sweden

⁶⁷¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁷² Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁷³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁶⁷⁴ Pakistan

⁶⁷⁵ US/Canada/Israel

⁶⁷⁶ US/Canada/Israel

⁶⁷⁷ US

health and rights⁶⁷⁸; 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.⁶⁷⁹; By 2030, eliminate early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, honour killings, child labour and trafficking of children, especially of girls.⁶⁸⁰ Ensure women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights⁶⁸¹; Ensuring sexual and reproductive health, and sexual and reproductive rights, in accordance with existing national legal frameworks⁶⁸²; Improve access to sexual and reproductive health for women and adolescents⁶⁸³; Ensure respect, promotion and protection of the sexual and reproductive health and rights⁶⁸⁴; End harmful customary practices, including child, early and forced marriage⁶⁸⁵; Improving the provision of sexual and reproductive health care⁶⁸⁶; Ending child and forced marriage⁶⁸⁷; Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights" subject to "in accordance with the ICPD"; Include sexual and reproductive health and rights⁶⁸⁸; Include right to comprehensive sexuality education for all, especially for young people⁶⁸⁹

- Protection and promotion of human rights of elderly women⁶⁹⁰
- Promoting the availability of data disaggregated by gender, race and ethnicity⁶⁹¹; Availability of gender disaggregated data to improve gender equality policies,

⁶⁷⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁶⁷⁹ On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.

⁶⁸⁰ On behalf of Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, NGOs and the Feminist Taskforce.

⁶⁸¹ Iceland

⁶⁸² Brazil/Nicaragua

⁶⁸³ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁶⁸⁴ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁶⁸⁵ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁶⁸⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁶⁸⁷ Iran

⁶⁸⁸ Finland

⁶⁸⁹ Finland

⁶⁹⁰ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁶⁹¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

including gender sensitive budgeting⁶⁹²; 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 evaluation⁶⁹³; Need for the development of a unified method with clear elements for data collection⁶⁹⁴

- Ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed in all relevant national laws and policies⁶⁹⁵; Mainstream gender equality⁶⁹⁶
- 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 assistance⁶⁹⁷
- Equal access to all basic services such as health, water and sanitation and energy⁶⁹⁸
- Making available day care facilities for children⁶⁹⁹

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.⁷⁰⁰ Some areas that could be considered include:

⁶⁹² Slovenia/Montenegro

⁶⁹³ Germany

⁶⁹⁴ Iran

⁶⁹⁵ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

⁶⁹⁶ Slovenia/Montenegro

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

⁶⁹⁸ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁶⁹⁹ Costa Rica

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 implementation⁷⁰¹.

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 water⁷⁰²; Increase the efficiency of water use in the agricultural sector⁷⁰³; Protect the services of mountain ecosystems and their biodiversity and ensure the proper management of water and other natural resources⁷⁰⁴; Effective management and sustainable use of water resources at the local, national and regional level, taking into account the effects of climate change⁷⁰⁵; Improve the sustainable use and development of water resources⁷⁰⁶; By 2030, improve by 50% the sustainable use and increasing water productivity for economic growth⁷⁰⁷; By 2030, reduce wastewater by more than half and

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 reuse⁷⁰⁸; By 2030, double the count of rainwater harvesting in all countries⁷⁰⁹; Manage water resources at the basin level in an integrated way, including in trans-boundary basins⁷¹⁰; Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainably available water resources respecting ecosystems requirements⁷¹¹; Increase water efficiency in agricultural and food production, industry and energy generation, also in support of equitable and sustainable growth⁷¹²; Increase the efficiency of water use in agriculture and industry⁷¹³; Improved water productivity, recycling and water-use efficiency⁷¹⁴; A zero target on freshwater extraction beyond sustainable supply⁷¹⁵; Promote 100% wastewater treatment and improve water use efficiency⁷¹⁶; Promote the protection and restoration of watersheds and ecosystems and ensure minimum flows needed to facilitate and maintain valuable ecosystem services⁷¹⁷; 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 ecosystems⁷¹⁸; Improving water-use efficiency and extending wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse⁷¹⁹; Better water resource management and improving water-use efficiency in all sectors, including in households, agriculture, industry, energy and urban areas⁷²⁰; Strengthening wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse of water⁷²¹; Protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems, including mountains as well as watersheds and wetlands⁷²²; Protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems: such as mountains,

⁷⁰⁸ Pakistan

⁷⁰⁹ Pakistan

⁷¹⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷¹¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷¹² France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷¹³ Bhutan,/Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁷¹⁴ US/Canada/Israel

⁷¹⁵ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁷¹⁶ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁷¹⁷ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁷¹⁸ Major Group of NGOs

⁷¹⁹ Egypt

⁷²⁰ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁷²¹ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁷²² Slovenia/Montenegro

watersheds and wetlands⁷²³; By 2030, significantly improve water efficiency in all sectors, in particular in agricultural/ food, industrial and energy production⁷²⁴; Improving wastewater treatment and Improving water use efficiency⁷²⁵

- Increase access to safe drinking water in homes, schools and health centers⁷²⁶; Significantly reduce water pollution and increase water quality⁷²⁷; Ensure access to clean drinking water for all without harmful substances⁷²⁸; Reduce wastewater pollution and improve water quality by reducing the discharge of untreated domestic, agricultural and industrial wastewater and increasing the safe reuse of wastewater⁷²⁹; Protected water resources⁷³⁰; 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 wastewater⁷³¹; A zero target on mortality due to lack of safe water and hygiene⁷³²; Promote 100% access to safe and affordable drinking water and suitable sanitation for all, including menstrual hygiene⁷³³ ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all;⁷³⁴; Increase accessibility to reliable safe, clean and affordable water and adequate sanitation for all⁷³⁵; Ensuring universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all⁷³⁶; Ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all, extending wastewater treatment,

⁷²³ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁷²⁴ Germany

⁷²⁵ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁷²⁶ Mexico/Peru

⁷²⁷ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁷²⁸ Sweden

⁷²⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁷³⁰ US/Canada/Israel

⁷³¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷³² Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁷³³ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁷³⁴ Egypt

⁷³⁵ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

⁷³⁶ Slovenia/Montenegro

and improving water use efficiency⁷³⁷; Equitable, universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation⁷³⁸; 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 camps⁷³⁹;

- Increase access to sanitation services in the schools and workplaces, and eliminate defecation in open places⁷⁴⁰; Increase the access to sanitation services in homes(%)⁷⁴¹; Ensure universal access to save drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, taking into account the importance of health impacts related to good water and sanitation management⁷⁴²; By 2030, achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene⁷⁴³; Access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene⁷⁴⁴; Ensure universal sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, while progressively reducing inequalities⁷⁴⁵; Ensure access to adequate sanitation for all, with a special emphasize on women and girls⁷⁴⁶; Ensure access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation, especially for people living in rural and mountainous areas⁷⁴⁷; A zero target on open defecation⁷⁴⁸; By 2030, achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities⁷⁴⁹; By 2030, Halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services⁷⁵⁰ Eliminate open defecation⁷⁵¹ reducing risks and impacts of water-

⁷³⁷ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁷³⁸ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁷³⁹ Finland

⁷⁴⁰ Mexico/Peru

⁷⁴¹ Mexico/Peru

⁷⁴² Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁷⁴³ Pakistan

⁷⁴⁴ US/Canada/Israel

⁷⁴⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁷⁴⁶ Sweden

⁷⁴⁷ Bhutan,/Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁷⁴⁸ Women, Indigenous Peoples, Children & Youth, NGOs and the Mining Working Group

⁷⁴⁹ Major Group of NGOs

⁷⁵⁰ Major Group of NGOs

related disasters, and address floods, droughts and water scarcity;⁷⁵² Increase provision of adequate, safe and cost-effective water supply and adequate sanitation services⁷⁵³; By 2030, ensure universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all⁷⁵⁴; Eliminating open defecation⁷⁵⁵

- Reduce the mortality caused by water-related disasters⁷⁵⁶; Reduce economic losses caused by the occurrence of disasters up to 80% by 2030⁷⁵⁷; Reduce the risk of mortality and economic loss from natural and human-induced floods and droughts⁷⁵⁸; By 2030, increase resilience of countries, people and ecosystem to water related disasters, impacts of climate change⁷⁵⁹; Reduced disaster risk⁷⁶⁰; 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 disasters⁷⁶¹; Reduce human and economic loss caused by water-related disasters and unsustainable use and development of water resources⁷⁶²; Improve the resilience of societies and economies to floods, droughts and other water-related disasters⁷⁶³
- Include the quantification and accounting of water fluxes in the economy and the impacts on the supply chains⁷⁶⁴

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 transgressions⁷⁶⁵; A zero target on harm done by extractive industry in vital local watershed areas⁷⁶⁶; Eliminating pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, and protecting aquifers⁷⁶⁷; 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.⁷⁶⁸
- Address water technology in the framework of means of implementation with developed countries assisting developing countries with technology transfer and dissemination⁷⁶⁹; Support efforts in developing countries on water and sanitation activities and programmes, through provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer⁷⁷⁰; 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 purposes⁷⁷¹; Expanding water-related vocational training at all levels;⁷⁷² 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.⁷⁷³; Develop innovative approaches and appropriate technologies for the effective management of water resources⁷⁷⁴; Increase investment in water harvest technologies⁷⁷⁵
- Strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance⁷⁷⁶; Improved water governance⁷⁷⁷; 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 cooperation⁷⁷⁸; Promote effective water governance including fully informed and inclusive local democratic management and public financing as well as trans-boundary cooperation⁷⁷⁹; 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 principle⁷⁸⁰; Improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate⁷⁸¹; Enhancing effective water governance including catchment area based integrated water resources and appropriate management and transboundary cooperation⁷⁸²; Enhancing effective water governance, which as a part of “management of natural resources” should be seen under the sovereign rights of countries⁷⁸³; Support to including trans-boundary water cooperation⁷⁸⁴

- Provide adequate facilities and infrastructure, for safe drinking water and sanitation systems in all areas;⁷⁸⁵; Reduce the distance to water sources⁷⁸⁶; Ensure access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services such as land, water and sanitation services⁷⁸⁷;
- Improving water supply systems, irrigation and water harvesting developing and storage infrastructure developing agriculture and for sewerage and wastewater treatment⁷⁸⁸
- Reduce the number of countries facing water scarcity and number of people under the water poverty line⁷⁸⁹;

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.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 levels⁷⁹¹
- 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)⁷⁹² ; Help LDCs preserve and develop water sources, manage water sheds and enhance water productivity, including through sub-regional and regional collaborations (IPoA)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;

⁷⁸⁹ Egypt

⁷⁹⁰ Maldives

⁷⁹¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

⁷⁹² Benin/LDCs

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 implementation⁷⁹⁴.

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

- Universal access to modern energy services and energy technologies⁷⁹⁵; Widening the access and use of renewable energy⁷⁹⁶; Universal access to clean, renewable, and affordable modern energy services by 2020⁷⁹⁷; Ensure universal access to modern energy services⁷⁹⁸; Enhance capacities in energy production, trade and distribution with the aim of ensuring access to energy for all by 2030⁷⁹⁹; 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 sector⁸⁰⁰; Ensuring universal access to modern energy services;⁸⁰¹ Supporting national enabling environments, including energy policy frameworks, for universal access to sustainable energy⁸⁰²; Ensuring universal access, for both women and men, to modern energy services⁸⁰³; Achieve universal access to modern energy services by 2030⁸⁰⁴; Ensuring universal access to modern energy services⁸⁰⁵; Ensure

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 services⁸⁰⁶; Universal access to modern energy services and significant increase of the share of renewable energies at global level⁸⁰⁷; Universal access to modern energy services⁸⁰⁸; Meet the energy needs of rural communities, including indigenous peoples, through safe, renewable and socially and environmentally friendly energy sources by 2013⁸⁰⁹; Invest and support community-based, small- scale, decentralized renewable energy systems⁸¹⁰; Promote access to affordable and reliable energy for all⁸¹¹; Access to sustainable and clean energy⁸¹²; Universal access for both women and men to modern energy services⁸¹³; Ensure universal access to clean, reliable and affordable modern energy services⁸¹⁴; By 2030, ensure universal access to modern energy services⁸¹⁵

- Improving global energy efficiency rate⁸¹⁶; Double the global rate of improvement energy efficiency and conservation⁸¹⁷; Strengthen innovative regional and national energy roadmaps, with strong emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency, energy storage, and capacity building⁸¹⁸; Increase global investment in energy efficiency & conservation for all sectors of energy end use⁸¹⁹; Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix⁸²⁰; Increase share of renewable energy in the global energy mix⁸²¹; Doubling the

⁸⁰⁶ Sweden

⁸⁰⁷ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁰⁸ US/Canada/Israel

⁸⁰⁹ Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON

⁸¹⁰ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

⁸¹¹ Tanzania/African Group

⁸¹² Slovenia/Montenegro

⁸¹³ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁸¹⁴ Maldives

⁸¹⁵ Germany

⁸¹⁶ Belarus

⁸¹⁷ AOSIS

⁸¹⁸ AOSIS

⁸¹⁹ AOSIS

⁸²⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁸²¹ US/Canada/Israel

share of renewable energy in the global energy mix⁸²²; Increase share of renewable sources of energy in the global energy mix by 2030 by x percent⁸²³; Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency⁸²⁴; Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix⁸²⁵; Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport⁸²⁶; Promote cost effective, sustainable and healthy energy solutions⁸²⁷; Increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix⁸²⁸; Improve energy efficiency in buildings, industries, agriculture and transport⁸²⁹; Improve energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture, and transport⁸³⁰; By 2030, double the share of renewable energy global energy mix with emphasis on developed countries⁸³¹; By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in both developed and developing countries⁸³²; Double the overall improvement rate of energy efficiency⁸³³; Significantly increase the share of electricity generation through renewable energy sources by 2020⁸³⁴; Increase access to renewable energy and energy efficiency to leapfrog to the path of green economy and sustainable development⁸³⁵; Increase the share of expenditure on research and technological development and implementation of appropriate renewable energy and energy efficient and environmentally-sound technologies⁸³⁶; Doubling the global rate of improvement of energy efficiency⁸³⁷;

⁸²² France/Germany/Switzerland

⁸²³ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁸²⁴ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁸²⁵ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁸²⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁸²⁷ Sweden

⁸²⁸ Sweden

⁸²⁹ Sweden

⁸³⁰ US/Canada/Israel

⁸³¹ Pakistan

⁸³² Pakistan

⁸³³ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸³⁴ Benin/LDCs

⁸³⁵ Benin/LDCs

⁸³⁶ AOSIS

⁸³⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

Increase energy efficiency by x percent by 2030⁸³⁸; Deploy cleaner, low-emission energy technologies⁸³⁹; 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 worldwide⁸⁴⁰; Increase total primary energy supply per capita for LDCs to the same level as other developing countries (IPoA)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 Celsius⁸⁴²; 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 2020⁸⁴³; 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 efficiency⁸⁴⁴; By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency⁸⁴⁵; By 2030, double the share of renewable energy sources in the energy mix⁸⁴⁶

- 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 2020⁸⁴⁷;
- Reduce fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies and/or transferred to support energy access for the energy poor, renewable energy alternatives and energy efficiency⁸⁴⁸; Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage

⁸³⁸ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁸³⁹ US/Canada/Israel

⁸⁴⁰ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

⁸⁴¹ Benin/LDCs

⁸⁴² Solomon Islands

⁸⁴³ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁸⁴⁴ Maldives

⁸⁴⁵ Germany

⁸⁴⁶ Germany

⁸⁴⁷ AOSIS

⁸⁴⁸ AOSIS

wasteful consumption⁸⁴⁹; Phase out inefficient and harmful fossil fuel subsidies⁸⁵⁰; Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies⁸⁵¹; 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 energy⁸⁵²; Disposition to include sustainable and efficient use of energy based on fossil fuels as an addition to the introduction of renewable energies⁸⁵³; Rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies⁸⁵⁴; Greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies⁸⁵⁵; Supports fossil and nuclear sector workers to transit to new decent jobs by 2020⁸⁵⁶; Divest and remove subsidies on coal, nuclear, large scale hydro, industrial biofuel, by 2020⁸⁵⁷; Greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies⁸⁵⁸

- Double global investment in clean renewable energy infrastructure by 2020⁸⁵⁹; Promoting sustainable energy and infrastructure⁸⁶⁰; 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 resilience⁸⁶¹; Improve regional and trans-border infrastructure to promote effective regional economic integration and facilitate trade⁸⁶²; Mobilizing finance to invest in modern energy infrastructure including a transparent and clearly defined

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 system⁸⁶³; Promote institutional, regulatory and human infrastructure that will enable a development of necessary technologies and therefore aim toward energy security⁸⁶⁴; 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 connectivity⁸⁶⁵; Increased deployment of cleaner, including low or zero emission, energy technologies⁸⁶⁶; Develop smart, upgraded and fully interconnected transport and energy infrastructures and the full use of information and communication technologies⁸⁶⁷;

- By 2030, ensure universal access to modern energy services in the developing countries⁸⁶⁸; 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 responsibilities⁸⁶⁹; Diversifying the productive economy in order to avoid dependence on imports⁸⁷⁰; Improve and update technological capacity in developing countries as an essential component of industrial development⁸⁷¹; Strengthen and develop national innovative technologies in developing countries⁸⁷²; 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 LDCs⁸⁷³; Strive to increase total primary energy supply per capita to the same level as other developing countries⁸⁷⁴; Establish, in all countries, a “just energy transition program” that redirects investments to community-based, efficient, low carbon, renewable, and

⁸⁶³ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁶⁴ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁸⁶⁵ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁸⁶⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁸⁶⁷ Paraguay

⁸⁶⁸ Pakistan

⁸⁶⁹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁷⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁷¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁷² Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁸⁷³ Benin/LDCs

⁸⁷⁴ Benin/LDCs

clean energy infrastructure, by 2020⁸⁷⁵; Achieve maximum energy efficiency by 2020 and energy saving by 2030⁸⁷⁶; At least double the share of electricity generation through renewable energy sources by 2020 (IPoA)⁸⁷⁷; Deployment of cleaner, including environmentally friendly energy technologies at all stages of production, transition and consumption of energy⁸⁷⁸

- Transparent, inclusive, and sustainable management of the energy sector, including the exploration and development of energy resources and revenues⁸⁷⁹
- Halve the incidence of morbidity and mortality from energy related air pollution by 2030⁸⁸⁰
- 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.⁸⁸¹
- Establish data repositories for the storage and sharing of energy-related data, vital for sustainable energy projects and implementation⁸⁸²;
- Strengthen transparency and financial regulation of energy markets⁸⁸³

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 South⁸⁸⁴
- 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 investment⁸⁸⁵

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⁸⁸⁴ Women, Indigenous Peoples, SLoCat and IBON

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)⁸⁸⁶; Provide modern energy technologies, including low or zero emissions energy technologies to LDCs on a preferential basis⁸⁸⁷
- 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 development⁸⁸⁸
- 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 growth⁸⁸⁹
- 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 services⁸⁹⁰; Emphasize that technology transfer and capacity building is crucial as well as finance mobilization for technology⁸⁹¹
- Establishment of financial mechanisms to support capacity building and investment in the transformation to a low carbon energy economy⁸⁹²
- 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 action⁸⁹³
- 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 services⁸⁹⁴
- Increased financing for investment in modern and reliable sources of renewable energy, and promote capacity building and effective mechanism for transfer of modern energy technology⁸⁹⁵

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 brings 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 implementation⁸⁹⁶.

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 situation⁸⁹⁷; Investing in human capital development, integrating the poor and vulnerable groups into productive and income generating activities, and investing in the development of

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

⁸⁹⁷ AOSIS

labour skills⁸⁹⁸; Investment in human capital and skills relevant to the labour market⁸⁹⁹; Promote inclusive and job-rich economic growth policies to benefit the poor and the marginalized groups of the society⁹⁰⁰; Promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth⁹⁰¹; Accelerate investments, inclusive financing, and infrastructural development⁹⁰² Ensuring equality of economic opportunities for all, including marginalised groups⁹⁰³

- 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 situation⁹⁰⁴; Develop smart, upgraded and fully interconnected transport and energy infrastructures and promote the full use of information and communication technologies (ICT)⁹⁰⁵; Effective access to appropriate technology to develop transport infrastructure in order to meet international requirements and minimize environmental impacts⁹⁰⁶; Improvement of the efficiency and security of transport systems⁹⁰⁷; 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 materials⁹⁰⁸
- Promote development and application of sound macroeconomic policies to foster responsive, resilient, and robust sustainable and inclusive economic growth⁹⁰⁹; Creating an enabling business environment through predictable and accountable macroeconomic policies based on the rule of law⁹¹⁰; Create a sound macro-

⁸⁹⁸ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

⁸⁹⁹ US/Canada/Israel

⁹⁰⁰ Benin/LDCs

⁹⁰¹ Tanzania/African Group

⁹⁰² Tanzania/African Group

⁹⁰³ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁹⁰⁴ AOSIS

⁹⁰⁵ Paraguay

⁹⁰⁶ Paraguay

⁹⁰⁷ Paraguay

⁹⁰⁸ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁹⁰⁹ AOSIS

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 shifting⁹¹¹; supporting institutional development in developing countries in accordance with national priorities and development strategies⁹¹²; Promoting Full employment through macroeconomic policy⁹¹³

- Achieve at least 7 per cent economic growth per annum, (IPoA)⁹¹⁴
- Facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms to developing countries, particularly countries in special situation⁹¹⁵; Scaling up investment in safe and clean renewable energy and infrastructure for developing countries, particularly those in special situation⁹¹⁶; Improve market access by developing countries, particularly those in special situation, through access to market information and affordable sustainable transportation network system⁹¹⁷; 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 technologies⁹¹⁸; 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 this⁹¹⁹
- 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 wage⁹²⁰; Promote full and productive employment

⁹¹¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹¹² Brazil/Nicaragua

⁹¹³ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

⁹¹⁴ Benin/LDCs

⁹¹⁵ AOSIS

⁹¹⁶ AOSIS

⁹¹⁷ AOSIS

⁹¹⁸ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹¹⁹ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹²⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

with decent working conditions for women and men⁹²¹; Ensure equal employment opportunities for women and men and equal pay for equal work⁹²²; Promoting job creation⁹²³; Strengthening productive capacity by enabling the full participation of women in the economy and by providing them with equal access to financial services and infrastructure⁹²⁴; Promote equal opportunities and the full and equal participation of women and men in social and economic development⁹²⁵; 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 Countries⁹²⁶

- Support effective and efficient delivery of financial products and services at the national, regional, and international level⁹²⁷; Strengthen the linkage between financial intermediaries and productive economic activities at the national, regional, and international level⁹²⁸; Access to financial services for all – including the ability to open a bank account and access basic credit⁹²⁹; Promoting productive credit in rural areas⁹³⁰; Ensure full access to private finance, including basic savings, loans and growth capital products, on fair terms⁹³¹; Develop smart financial policies that effectively use financial instruments to catalyse appropriate private finance⁹³²; Promote increased environmental sustainability of economies⁹³³; SMEs with an account at a formal financial institution⁹³⁴; SMEs with a loan or line of credit⁹³⁵; Adequate national payment systems⁹³⁶; Number of

⁹²¹ Sweden

⁹²² Sweden

⁹²³ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹²⁴ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹²⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹²⁶ Paraguay

⁹²⁷ AOSIS

⁹²⁸ AOSIS

⁹²⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹³⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁹³¹ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁹³² Business and Industry and NGOs

⁹³³ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁹³⁴ Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

⁹³⁵ Group of Friends of Financial Inclusion (Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania)

access points (bank branches, ATMs, mobile agents) per 100,000 adults in developing countries⁹³⁷; Adults making digital payments (payment card, mobile, internet, etc.)⁹³⁸

- Promote fair and equitable global trade system that supports market access and economic prospects and development, especially for developing countries, including SIDS⁹³⁹; 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 tariffs⁹⁴⁰; Increasing the share of global foreign direct investments to least developed countries⁹⁴¹; 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 Fund⁹⁴²; 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 effect⁹⁴³; 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 finance⁹⁴⁴; Promote an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system which contribute to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors; ⁹⁴⁵ 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 effect⁹⁴⁶

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 agriculture⁹⁴⁷; Increase employment and income opportunities through promotion of environment friendly enterprises and start-ups and adequate incentives and financing⁹⁴⁸; 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 competition⁹⁴⁹; Investment climate that promotes entrepreneurship, innovation, and business growth especially for small and medium-scale enterprises⁹⁵⁰; Prioritization of policies to develop small and medium enterprises.⁹⁵¹ Encouraging accountable business practices in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights and through sustainability reporting⁹⁵²; Increasing productive capacities in all countries, including for small and medium enterprises⁹⁵³; 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 run⁹⁵⁴; Ensure economic growth with sustainable jobs, decent wages and adequate social security⁹⁵⁵
- Diversification and structural transformation of economies⁹⁵⁶; Promote public investment to a diversified number of actors, in order to generate a multiplier effect of wealth and an equitable distribution of capital.⁹⁵⁷; Transformation of economic structures that are routed to the development of social and solidarity economy.⁹⁵⁸; Sustainable and inclusive economic growth⁹⁵⁹; Sustainable and

⁹⁴⁷ AOSIS

⁹⁴⁸ AOSIS

⁹⁴⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹⁵⁰ US/Canada/Israel

⁹⁵¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁹⁵² Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹⁵³ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁹⁵⁴ Benin/LDCs

⁹⁵⁵ Slovenia/Montenegro

⁹⁵⁶ US/Canada/Israel

⁹⁵⁷ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁹⁵⁸ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

Inclusive Economic Growth⁹⁶⁰; Providing incentives to shift to sustainable growth⁹⁶¹; Highlighted the importance of economic diversification, including technological support, this would not only serve as a platform for growth, but for sustainable development⁹⁶²

- Increase the share of expenditure on research and technological development as percentage of GDP and ODA to reduce the gap with high-income countries⁹⁶³
- Implement and enforce national natural resource management regulatory frameworks to incorporate effective mechanisms for environmental and social sustainability⁹⁶⁴; Promoting a broader system of capital accounting looking beyond GDP and incorporating social, human and environmental capital⁹⁶⁵; 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 2030⁹⁶⁶; Internalize environmental external costs and promote natural capital accounting⁹⁶⁷
- Ensure equal access to social protection systems, promoting labour market mobility⁹⁶⁸; Promoting social protection as a critical component of inclusive economic growth⁹⁶⁹
- Focusing investment support, technology adoption, infrastructure, trade and job-creation on the needs and economic activities of poor and marginalised people⁹⁷⁰; Providing rural and peri-urban small scale and peripheral infrastructure to meet the needs and support the economic activities of poor and marginalised

⁹⁵⁹ Sweden

⁹⁶⁰ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹⁶¹ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹⁶² Saudi Arabia

⁹⁶³ AOSIS

⁹⁶⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

⁹⁶⁵ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹⁶⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁶⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁶⁸ Sweden

⁹⁶⁹ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹⁷⁰ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

people⁹⁷¹; Reform of regulations to redress legal and administrative barriers to formalization of informal economies⁹⁷²; Develop policies to encourage innovation, including research, development, deployment and diffusion of new technologies⁹⁷³

- Increase significantly funding for infrastructure projects in priority sectors in low and middle-income countries⁹⁷⁴; Strengthen the involvement of public-private partnerships for infrastructure projects, including their funding alongside the main official sources of funding⁹⁷⁵; Reform and/or establish policies that create an enabling framework for business and development, through proper consultation and dialogue processes among stakeholders⁹⁷⁶
- Moving by 2030, at least 10 of countries from the World Bank's low, lower middle and middle-income category to a higher category.⁹⁷⁷; By 2030, reduce by half, the debt stock of heavily indebted countries with more than 50% of debt-to-GDP ratio⁹⁷⁸; Strengthening productive capacities in less developed countries as well as in middle-income countries.⁹⁷⁹ By 2030, a certain proportion of developing countries double/triple/quadruple their GDP per capita⁹⁸⁰; Sustain economic growth of at least x% per annum (with x% being set at levels appropriate to the varying levels of national development)⁹⁸¹; Enable half the number of least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation, (IPoA)⁹⁸²
- By 2030, double the share of manufacturing in GDP⁹⁸³; By 2030, double the share of value addition and local content in manufacturing sector⁹⁸⁴ Upgrade

⁹⁷¹ Ireland/Norway/Denmark

⁹⁷² Business and Industry and NGOs

⁹⁷³ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁹⁷⁴ Paraguay

⁹⁷⁵ Paraguay

⁹⁷⁶ Business and Industry and NGOs

⁹⁷⁷ Pakistan

⁹⁷⁸ Pakistan

⁹⁷⁹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁹⁸⁰ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁹⁸¹ Bhutan/Thailand / Viet Nam

⁹⁸² Benin/LDCs

⁹⁸³ Pakistan

technological capability in developing countries⁹⁸⁵ ; Achieve economic diversification to avoid reliance on commodities⁹⁸⁶ ; Increase the share of developing countries in global manufacturing output by x%⁹⁸⁷

- Increase investments and innovation for green, inclusive and climate resilient economy;⁹⁸⁸ By 2030, account natural capital as part of GDP calculation⁹⁸⁹; Fostering structural changes with a focus on comprehensive development and in harmony with Mother Earth⁹⁹⁰; 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;⁹⁹¹ Develop carbon sobriety and include sustainability criteria all along the chain of production and consumption, including sustainable supply chains;⁹⁹² Reduce use and exposure to chemicals and toxic waste, including through the development of non-chemical alternatives;⁹⁹³ Promote corporate social and environmental responsibility in public and private sectors, notably by requiring economic, social and environmental accounts⁹⁹⁴; Gradually eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies that are incompatible with sustainable development, including for fossil fuel⁹⁹⁵; 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 resource⁹⁹⁶; By 2030, phase out environmentally harmful subsidies including for fossil fuels⁹⁹⁷; By 2030, publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts and

⁹⁸⁴ Pakistan

⁹⁸⁵ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁹⁸⁶ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁹⁸⁷ Bhutan / Thailand/ Viet Nam

⁹⁸⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁸⁹ Pakistan

⁹⁹⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

⁹⁹¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁹² France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁹³ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁹⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁹⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

⁹⁹⁶ Germany

⁹⁹⁷ Germany

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)⁹⁹⁸; Promote Corporate Social Responsibility worldwide through the Global Compact and the development of reporting standards⁹⁹⁹

- 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 incentives¹⁰⁰⁰;
- Increase the market share of sustainable products and services, including through competitive and transparent public procurement processes that follow sustainable development guidelines¹⁰⁰¹
- Improved and more coherent multi-level regional governance mechanisms linking urban and rural sustainable development¹⁰⁰²
- Strengthen productive capacity by sharing access to science, technology and innovation and by increasing the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)¹⁰⁰³
- Recognize and adhere to principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) prior to any national or corporate development projects worldwide.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.¹⁰⁰⁵

⁹⁹⁸ Germany

⁹⁹⁹ Germany

¹⁰⁰⁰ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁰⁰¹ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁰⁰² Business and Industry and NGOs

¹⁰⁰³ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁰⁰⁴ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

¹⁰⁰⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua

- Improved infrastructure development in key sectors such as transport, ICT and energy for LLDCs;¹⁰⁰⁶ Improved industrial production, competitiveness and diversification for LLDCs¹⁰⁰⁷; Improved domestic and international competitive value chain industries; Reduced transport and trade facilitation cost for LLDCs¹⁰⁰⁸; Achieve greater and deeper regional economic integration for LLDCs¹⁰⁰⁹; Build resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change for LLDCs¹⁰¹⁰; Promote trade facilitation and preferential market access for LLDCs¹⁰¹¹; Enhance international technology cooperation and technology transfer of sound technologies to LLDCs¹⁰¹²
- 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.¹⁰¹³
- 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 planet¹⁰¹⁴

MOI

- 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 Countries¹⁰¹⁵

¹⁰⁰⁶ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹⁰⁰⁷ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

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 others¹⁰¹⁶
- 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 implementation¹⁰²³.

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

- Ensuring adequate policy space for industrial development, especially in developing countries¹⁰²⁴
- Sustainable industrial development based on energy- and resource efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, phasing out harmful chemicals and waste¹⁰²⁵; Promoting sustainable industrial development based on processes environmentally sustainable, using energy and resources efficiently and promoting regeneration and restoration of ecosystems.¹⁰²⁶ By 2030, reduce by x% the rate of increase and intensity of carbon emissions from the industrial sector¹⁰²⁷ Advancing sustainable and socially inclusive industrial development with technology cooperation and transfer to support such development¹⁰²⁸; Promote rational, informed and responsible use of chemicals in general, also taking into consideration their negative impacts on human health¹⁰²⁹; Promote

¹⁰²³ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

¹⁰²⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰²⁵ Sweden

¹⁰²⁶ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁰²⁷ Pakistan

¹⁰²⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

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 treatment¹⁰³⁰; Certify by 2030 that 50% of the industrial plants and industry-related services plants are carbon-neutral¹⁰³¹

- By 2030, enhance 100% resource efficiency towards structural change and industrial development¹⁰³²; Strengthening international cooperation to multiply technology transfer in to the industry field -North-South and South-South- and achieve industrialization and resource efficient production¹⁰³³; Resource efficiency in industrial sector with emphasis on energy and water efficiency¹⁰³⁴
- By 2030, doubling the share of industrial sector in the GDP of all developing countries¹⁰³⁵
- By 2030, double the domestic processing of raw material and value addition in exports from developing countries¹⁰³⁶; By 2030, significantly reduce dependence on export of a few commodities in the developing countries¹⁰³⁷; 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 enterprises¹⁰³⁸; Increased ability to use industrial policies including for domestic processing of raw materials and linkages with local economies¹⁰³⁹; Achieve sustained and sustainable industrial development in LDCs by at least doubling the share of manufacturing in the economy¹⁰⁴⁰; Increase significantly, with a view to reaching the status of high-income developing countries, in the value addition in natural

¹⁰³⁰ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁰³¹ Costa Rica

¹⁰³² Pakistan

¹⁰³³ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁰³⁴ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁰³⁵ Pakistan

¹⁰³⁶ Pakistan

¹⁰³⁷ Pakistan

¹⁰³⁸ NGOs

¹⁰³⁹ NGOs

¹⁰⁴⁰ Benin/LDCs

resource-based industries through domestic processing of raw materials (based on IPoA)¹⁰⁴¹

- Incorporating research and technology in the industrial field to achieve a diversified production with higher added value¹⁰⁴²; Improve and upgrade technological capability in developing countries as an essential component of industrial development¹⁰⁴³; Enable developing countries to have affordable access to technology in order to facilitate their industrial development¹⁰⁴⁴; Diversify local productive and export capability with a focus on dynamic and high value added sectors in agriculture, manufacturing and services(IPoA)¹⁰⁴⁵; Enhance the export diversification with a view to reaching the level of merchandise exports index of other developing countries¹⁰⁴⁶; Promote exchange of knowledge in industrial policy for improving national industrialization and economic diversification strategies¹⁰⁴⁷
- Increase agricultural productivity by at least three times with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields¹⁰⁴⁸;
- 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 innovation¹⁰⁴⁹ Ensure that trade rules and negotiations are consistent with the objectives of developing countries for industrial development and technological progress¹⁰⁵⁰ 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.¹⁰⁵¹ Integration to global value chains through bilateral and regional trading arrangements in a complementary manner with the

¹⁰⁴¹ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁴² Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹⁰⁴³ NGOs

¹⁰⁴⁴ NGOs

¹⁰⁴⁵ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁴⁶ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁴⁷ Costa Rica

¹⁰⁴⁸ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁴⁹ NGOs

¹⁰⁵⁰ NGOs

¹⁰⁵¹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

multilateral trading system¹⁰⁵²; Favorable market access must be granted to industrial goods from developing countries, in particular least developing countries¹⁰⁵³

- Strengthen the productive capacities through access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation, and information and communication technologies¹⁰⁵⁴; Strengthen the productive capacity, in particular in those that promote the formalization of small and medium-sized enterprises by 2030¹⁰⁵⁵
- Establish comprehensive assessments of industrial zones and economic zones that take into account risk management variables by 2030¹⁰⁵⁶
- 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 policies¹⁰⁵⁷;
- Enhancing science and math, engineering and technical skills, including through the intensification of technical and vocational education¹⁰⁵⁸; Increase the number and quality of scientists, engineers and technical personnel along with the improvement of curricula in mathematics, science and vocational training¹⁰⁵⁹
- Increase R&D investment in industry-related entrepreneurship¹⁰⁶⁰; Increase the number of small and medium size enterprises in high value-added manufacturing industries and industry-related services¹⁰⁶¹
- Localization of Industrial Productive Capacities for Tradable Goods¹⁰⁶²

¹⁰⁵² Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁵³ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁵⁴ Peru

¹⁰⁵⁵ Peru

¹⁰⁵⁶ Peru

¹⁰⁵⁷ NGOs

¹⁰⁵⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁵⁹ Costa Rica

¹⁰⁶⁰ Costa Rica

¹⁰⁶¹ Costa Rica

¹⁰⁶² Iran

- Promote rapid industrialization for employment and decent work¹⁰⁶³

MOI

- Improve technological capability of developing countries as an essential component of industrial development and promoting indigenous technology development in LDCs¹⁰⁶⁴
- 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 (IPoA¹⁰⁶⁶); 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;

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 implementation¹⁰⁶⁸

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

Promote infrastructure for agricultural productivity and rural development¹⁰⁶⁹; Provision of infrastructure for modern services such as transport, communications, ICT and water, taking due account of environmental and social impacts¹⁰⁷⁰; Increase development of infrastructure that promotes healthy lifestyle for people and the conservation of the environment¹⁰⁷¹ Ensure access to modern energy services; Improving reliable and sustainable transport networks; Enhance access to and use of information and communications technologies;¹⁰⁷² Building necessary infrastructure for public services, in areas such as health and education, in developing countries;¹⁰⁷³ By 2030, double the Internet penetration in all countries particularly the developing world¹⁰⁷⁴; Significantly increase access to telecommunication services, including cellular phones and ensure providing 100 per cent broadband connectivity (based on IPoA)¹⁰⁷⁵; Achieve rapid development transformation through industrial and infrastructure development¹⁰⁷⁶; Achieve reliable transport, energy and ICT infrastructure development and maintenance including transit systems for LLDCs¹⁰⁷⁷; Increased international support measures for LLDCs in infrastructure development¹⁰⁷⁸; Promote regional integration and cooperation on infrastructure development for LLDCs¹⁰⁷⁹; Enhance the acquisition of technologies to promote

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 transportation¹⁰⁸⁰; Promoting universal and non-discriminatory access to ICT connectivity¹⁰⁸¹, Improve ICT, Internet connectivity in % by 2030¹⁰⁸²

- Increase access and control over productive assets and market opportunities by all countries, particularly developing countries including those in special situation¹⁰⁸³
- Promote infrastructure for agricultural productivity and rural development¹⁰⁸⁴
- 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 situation¹⁰⁸⁵; Facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms to developing countries;¹⁰⁸⁶ Increasing the share of investments on science research and development (R&D) as percentage of GDP in developing countries;¹⁰⁸⁷ Facilitating access to technologies necessary to identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning¹⁰⁸⁸ 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 disasters¹⁰⁸⁹; Promoting the planning and building of climate resilient infrastructure in response to the need for disaster risk reduction¹⁰⁹⁰

¹⁰⁸⁰ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹⁰⁸¹ Costa Rica

¹⁰⁸² Peru

¹⁰⁸³ AOSIS

¹⁰⁸⁴ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁸⁵ AOSIS

¹⁰⁸⁶ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁸⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁸⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁰⁸⁹ AOSIS

¹⁰⁹⁰ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

- By 2030, climate and disaster proof all major road and associated infrastructure¹⁰⁹¹; By 2030, improve access of people to efficient transportation system within all major cities of the world and reduce by 50% reliance on personal transport¹⁰⁹² 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)¹⁰⁹³; Promotion of sustainable transportation systems¹⁰⁹⁴
- Provision of infrastructure for the production, transit and consumption of means of energy¹⁰⁹⁵
- New infrastructure investments must take into account risk management by 2030¹⁰⁹⁶
- Improve the infrastructure for collection and proper waste management¹⁰⁹⁷
- Support targeting improvements of infrastructure for sustainable tourism as it provides for increased win-win opportunities in all three areas of sustainable development¹⁰⁹⁸; Preserve cultural heritage, strengthen cultural and creative industries and foster sustainable tourism¹⁰⁹⁹
- 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 perspective¹¹⁰⁰

¹⁰⁹¹ Pakistan

¹⁰⁹² Pakistan

¹⁰⁹³ Benin/LDCs

¹⁰⁹⁴ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁰⁹⁵ Iran

¹⁰⁹⁶ Peru

¹⁰⁹⁷ Peru

¹⁰⁹⁸ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁰⁹⁹ Germany

¹¹⁰⁰ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

MOI

- Enhanced ODA, FDI and technology from all sources¹¹⁰¹

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 implementation¹¹⁰².

¹¹⁰¹ Benin /LDCs

¹¹⁰² To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

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

- Achieve full and productive employment¹¹⁰³; Ensure full, decent and sustainable employment¹¹⁰⁴; Increasing the use of macroeconomic policy instruments to promote full employment¹¹⁰⁵; Promote efficient labor markets¹¹⁰⁶
- Ensure women's equal access to employment and equal participation of women in the labour force in all sectors¹¹⁰⁷; Reduce wage income gaps between female and male¹¹⁰⁸; Increase in a significant percentage, the participation rate of women in the workforce¹¹⁰⁹; Full recognition of all forms of work, including domestic work, assistance, care, family and community work¹¹¹⁰; By 2030, double the increase in employment to population ratio by sex and disability¹¹¹¹; Increase the participation of women, youth, and underrepresented or vulnerable groups in decent and productive work¹¹¹²; Protect fundamental rights at work and eliminating gender-based and other forms of labor market discrimination¹¹¹³; 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.¹¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰³ 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

¹¹⁰⁴ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹¹⁰⁵ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹¹⁰⁶ Costa Rica

¹¹⁰⁷ Latvia

¹¹⁰⁸ Mexico/Peru

¹¹⁰⁹ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹¹¹⁰ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹¹¹¹ Pakistan

¹¹¹² US/Canada/Israel

¹¹¹³ US/Canada/Israel

¹¹¹⁴ 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 all¹¹¹⁵; Increase the proportion of gainful employees with access to social security¹¹¹⁶; Increase the proportion of workers who have access to a pension scheme¹¹¹⁷; Expanding the provision of social security protection¹¹¹⁸; Promotion of national floors of social protection for all members of society¹¹¹⁹; Increase the number of decent work and living conditions (%)¹¹²⁰; Increase the proportion of gainful employees with access to social security and Increase the proportion of workers who have access to a pension scheme¹¹²¹
- By 2030, universalize collective bargaining and freedom of association coverage¹¹²²; Implementation of social and labour rights and full respect of fundamental principles and rights at work, and social dialogue¹¹²³; Reduce vulnerable employment and number of working poor¹¹²⁴; Introduce a minimum living wage that enables workers and their families to live in dignity¹¹²⁵; All workers enjoy workplace democracy and are able to be represented in social dialogue with employers and governments.¹¹²⁶ Ensure the upholding and fulfilment of rights at work for all women and men, in line with ILO fundamental

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 bargaining¹¹²⁷; Promoting increasingly higher levels of productivity matched by decent wages¹¹²⁸

- Increase the number of decent work and living conditions (%)¹¹²⁹; Increase the proportion of gainful employment¹¹³⁰; Increase the ratio of employed population and working-age population (%)¹¹³¹; Legislation and regulation to promote the full rights of workers.¹¹³²; 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 development¹¹³³; Increase the share of productive employment and decent work within total employment¹¹³⁴; By 2020, evolve education to work transition policies to increase employment rates of young women and men including from vulnerable category¹¹³⁵; By 2030, increase by 10% the growth rate of GDP per person employed particularly through technological usage and reskilling¹¹³⁶; Increase the percentage of the working age population engaged in productive employment¹¹³⁷; Promoting full employment and decent work for all including youth and women through productive capacity building and macroeconomic policy¹¹³⁸; Ensure decent working conditions in line with ILO conventions and standards¹¹³⁹; Increase the creation of decent jobs for all including those most vulnerable¹¹⁴⁰; Increase the number of people in working age with the appropriate skills for productive and

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 employment¹¹⁴¹; 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 jobs¹¹⁴²

- Reduce the number of young people who have not had access to education, employment and training (%)¹¹⁴³; Reduce the number of young people not attending school and not working (%)¹¹⁴⁴; Actions to support young people to access labor markets in order to find stable jobs¹¹⁴⁵; Decrease the percentage of young people who do not benefit from education employment or training¹¹⁴⁶; Decreasing the number of young people not in employment or training by x% i.e. by promoting education, vocational training, productive skills and employability¹¹⁴⁷; Ensure that no child is involved in hazardous work to protect their rights to education, health and nutrition¹¹⁴⁸; Increasing the implementation of school-to-work transition policies to increase employment rates of young women and men, with targeted measures for disadvantaged youth¹¹⁴⁹; Decreasing the share of young women and men who are neither in employment nor in education or training¹¹⁵⁰; Ensure that women and men have equal access to opportunities to acquire job skills¹¹⁵¹

¹¹⁴¹ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

¹¹⁴² Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹¹⁴³ Mexico/Peru

¹¹⁴⁴ Mexico/Peru

¹¹⁴⁵ Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador

¹¹⁴⁶ Greece

¹¹⁴⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹¹⁴⁸ Major Groups of Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the People Goals Campaign

¹¹⁴⁹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹¹⁵⁰ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹¹⁵¹ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

- Strengthen the production capacity facilitating the access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and Information and communications technology¹¹⁵²; Provide access for small and medium sized enterprises to financial services¹¹⁵³; 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 economy¹¹⁵⁴; Promotion of small and medium enterprises through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship¹¹⁵⁵; Investment in professional training as a means to realizing decent work for all, including by training and re-skilling of displaced workers¹¹⁵⁶; Promotion of entrepreneurship, especially of small and medium enterprises¹¹⁵⁷; Increased access to financial resources for entrepreneurs, including youth, women and other vulnerable groups¹¹⁵⁸; 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 technology¹¹⁵⁹
- Increase the independent household income, the number of family assets and increase the productivity of family assets¹¹⁶⁰; Provide access for small and medium-sized enterprises to financial services and Increase domestic savings¹¹⁶¹; Increase funding to the private sector and Facilitate the opening of new companies¹¹⁶²
- Reduce the proportion of people employed in the informal economy as a percentage of the total workforce¹¹⁶³; 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

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

wages¹¹⁶⁴; Encourage transition from informal sector to formal sector employment¹¹⁶⁵; Training and re-skilling for displaced workers and protect the rights of migrant workers and displaced persons in compliance with the ILO norms and standards¹¹⁶⁶; Reduce the proportion of people employed in the informal economy as a percentage of the total workforce¹¹⁶⁷

- Promote employment through a diversified economy in the context of a social and solidary economy.¹¹⁶⁸
- Ensure protection for local and traditional livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples and rural communities.¹¹⁶⁹ Recognize and protect traditional occupations and livelihoods- essential to the well-being of Indigenous Peoples.¹¹⁷⁰
- Increase non-farm employment opportunities¹¹⁷¹; Promote non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas¹¹⁷²;
- Support to family and micro entrepreneurial enterprises for employment generation¹¹⁷³; Fostering entrepreneurship through promoting the development of small, micro and medium sized enterprises¹¹⁷⁴; Promoting new industries supply goods and services for low income consumers as well as environmentally sustainable products and services¹¹⁷⁵

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 2030¹¹⁷⁶ acknowledge the positive correlation between minimum wage, poverty eradication and social inclusion.¹¹⁷⁷
- Promoting green jobs to accelerate the transition towards sustainable development¹¹⁷⁸; Ensure a just transition to sustainability by increasing decent work in environmentally-sustainable sectors ('green') jobs.¹¹⁷⁹
- End child labor, forced labor, human trafficking and slavery¹¹⁸⁰; Eliminating gender based and other forms of labor market discrimination
- Address youth unemployment in post conflict and conflict affected countries¹¹⁸¹
- Actions at the level of international economic, financial, trade, technology and social systems, to support and enable developing countries' efforts in employment objectives¹¹⁸²; Refrain from actions by developed countries that create barriers to developing countries' efforts and progress¹¹⁸³
- Establish the United Nations Global Strategy on Youth Employment by 2017 and make it operational by 2018¹¹⁸⁴
- Include a metric related to disasters on the economic growth projections by 2030¹¹⁸⁵

¹¹⁷⁶ Mexico/Peru

¹¹⁷⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹¹⁷⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

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

¹¹⁸⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua, could replace FA19 sub-area g)

¹¹⁸¹ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹¹⁸² Bolivia/ Group of 77

¹¹⁸³ Bolivia/ Group of 77

¹¹⁸⁴ Tunisia

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 finance¹¹⁸⁶

MOI

- Building productive capacity, access to credit, access to and the application of job-rich technologies and providing training and skills including vocational training¹¹⁸⁷; Promote an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and promoting rule of law and conducive regulatory environment¹¹⁸⁸

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:

- 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;
- working towards inclusive societies that respect and promote cultural diversity;
- developing and using evidence based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and impartial, internationally established methods for evaluating progress; and
- appropriate means of implementation¹¹⁸⁹.

¹¹⁸⁶ Germany

¹¹⁸⁷ Benin/LDCs

¹¹⁸⁸ Slovenia/Montenegro

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 country¹¹⁹⁰; 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 discrimination¹¹⁹²; 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 approach¹¹⁹⁵

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 countries¹¹⁹⁶
- Reforming by 2020, the international rules on trade, business accounting and intellectual property to ensure consistency with the achievement of SDGs¹¹⁹⁷; "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 basis¹²⁰¹; Enhancing the voice and participation of LDCs in the global decision making process¹²⁰²
- Promote institutional capacity building for inclusive social policy-making and implementation at local, regional and national levels¹²⁰³

MOI

- Access to finance, investment, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) capacity building and an increased share of ODA.¹²⁰⁴

Focus area 13. Sustainable cities and human settlements

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 implementation¹²⁰⁵.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States¹²⁰⁶, 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 services¹²⁰⁷; Improve the living conditions of slum dwellers, including adequate and affordable housing, adequate water, sanitation and energy as well as other basic infrastructure and services¹²⁰⁸; By 2030, ensuring all major cities to become disability friendly and offer economic opportunities to them¹²⁰⁹ ;

¹²⁰⁵ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

¹²⁰⁶ Southern Africa Region proposed a goal "To build resilience in order to withstand the impact of environmental changes" cutting cross FA13, 14 and 15.

¹²⁰⁷ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹²⁰⁸ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

¹²⁰⁹ Pakistan

Reducing the number of slum dwellers by ensuring safe and affordable housing¹²¹⁰; Access to water¹²¹¹; 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";¹²¹² By 2030, halve the population living in slums around major cities¹²¹³; 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"¹²¹⁴; Improve the living conditions in deprived settlements and support access to decent housing for all¹²¹⁵ 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)¹²¹⁶ Provide adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services¹²¹⁷ Adequate, affordable, equitable, accessible and sustainable infrastructure and services for all, including eradicating slum conditions and gender based violence¹²¹⁸; Eradicating and preventing slum conditions¹²¹⁹; Decent, safe and affordable human settlements for all¹²²⁰; Eradication of slums and improving living conditions in rural areas¹²²¹

- Sustainable transport goal, which would embrace a number of issues, including road safety¹²²²; Improve access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable urban transport, which would also contribute to improving air quality¹²²³; By 2030,

¹²¹⁰ Greece

¹²¹¹ Greece

¹²¹² France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²¹³ Pakistan

¹²¹⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²¹⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²¹⁶ Benin/LDCs

¹²¹⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹²¹⁸ Local Authorities and Women

¹²¹⁹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹²²⁰ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹²²¹ Costa Rica

¹²²² Belarus

¹²²³ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

reduce by half the rate of growth of use of personal vehicle and replace it with affordable and safe public transport¹²²⁴; Invest in infrastructure to improve access and accessibility to safe and sustainable transport – and improve road safety¹²²⁵; Improving access to sustainable transport, including safe and affordable public transport¹²²⁶; Universal access to safe, affordable, and sustainable transport, improving road safety, mobility and air quality¹²²⁷; Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport with improved road communications and other infrastructure¹²²⁸; Sustainable mass transport systems;¹²²⁹ Improve and expand access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport with due regard for improving road safety and urban air quality¹²³⁰; Access to affordable, accessible, safe, and sustainable transportation¹²³¹; By 2030, ensure universal access to a secure and affordable built environment and basic urban services¹²³²; Providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport including non-motorized mobility¹²³³

- Promote sustainable waste management.¹²³⁴; Ensure efficient and sustainable waste and wastewater management¹²³⁵; Improving waste and wastewater management¹²³⁶; Enhance the carrying capacity of cities¹²³⁷; Change sustainable consumption and production patterns¹²³⁸; 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 countries¹²³⁹; Reducing pollution and waste¹²⁴⁰, Reduce waste generation per capita¹²⁴¹

- Promote climate and disaster resilient practices.¹²⁴² Enhance capacities of local governments for building resilience to climate change and natural disasters in urban planning¹²⁴³; By 2030, increase by 20% the number of cities adopting and implementing policies and plans towards resilience and adaptation to climate change¹²⁴⁴ 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;¹²⁴⁵ Strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters, including water-related disasters¹²⁴⁶; Enhancing capacities for integrated urban planning¹²⁴⁷; Enhancing social cohesion and personal security¹²⁴⁸ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions¹²⁴⁹; Increase resilience of city regions through efficient land and resource use, climate protection and disaster risk reduction¹²⁵⁰; Strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters in urban planning¹²⁵¹
- Promote optimizing urban planning and management¹²⁵²; Accelerate the development of eco-cities¹²⁵³; Support the development and the implementation

¹²³⁹ India

¹²⁴⁰ African Group

¹²⁴¹ Peru

¹²⁴² Belarus

¹²⁴³ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

¹²⁴⁴ Pakistan

¹²⁴⁵ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²⁴⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²⁴⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²⁴⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²⁴⁹ Belarus

¹²⁵⁰ Germany

¹²⁵¹ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹²⁵² China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

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 infrastructure¹²⁵⁵; Provide reliable and affordable access to basic services and improve access to secure and affordable housing and land tenure¹²⁵⁶; 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 cohesion¹²⁵⁸ Improve functions of cities¹²⁵⁹; Develop an integrated urban and rural development system that facilitate economic transformation¹²⁶⁰ Strong economic and social links between cities, rural areas and peri-urban areas; Enhancing people-centered urbanization¹²⁶¹; Increase the proportion of cities with sustainable and integrated urban development plans based on participatory inclusive processes¹²⁶²

- Increase the green park space and reach a park provision of 0.8ha per 1,000 population¹²⁶³; Ensure urban renewal and development of green spaces, promote heritage and culture¹²⁶⁴; Implement public policies to prevent and address geographical segregation based on income or social position and avoid urban fragmentation¹²⁶⁵ increase green spaces¹²⁶⁶; Promoting the protection and

¹²⁵³ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²⁵⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²⁵⁵ Greece

¹²⁵⁶ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²⁵⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²⁵⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹²⁵⁹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²⁶⁰ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹²⁶¹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹²⁶² Germany

¹²⁶³ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹²⁶⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²⁶⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹²⁶⁶ African Group

restoration of safe and green urban spaces including preservation of urban ecosystems and biodiversity¹²⁶⁷; Increase the number of cities that meet environmental quality standards (%)¹²⁶⁸; Slow the rate of growth of the urban sprawl¹²⁶⁹; Increase public space per capita¹²⁷⁰

- 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 urbanization¹²⁷¹
- Deploy sustainable building standards by 2018 and begin to apply them in newly built areas¹²⁷²
- Including decent work and ensuring equal rights to land tenure and control of productive resources for all, while investing in the green economy sector¹²⁷³; Promote the creation of gainful employment and sustainable livelihoods.¹²⁷⁴ Working towards inclusive societies that respect and promote diversity to protect cultural and natural heritage and to promote urban regeneration¹²⁷⁵; Create public and private spaces to foster interaction between and integration of different social groups while promoting cultural diversity¹²⁷⁶ 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 inclusive¹²⁷⁷; Promote accessible cities for people with disabilities and enhance social protection measures for the disabled¹²⁷⁸

¹²⁶⁷ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹²⁶⁸ Peru

¹²⁶⁹ Peru

¹²⁷⁰ Peru

¹²⁷¹ Peru

¹²⁷² Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹²⁷³ Local Authorities and Women

¹²⁷⁴ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹²⁷⁵ Local Authorities and Women

¹²⁷⁶ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹²⁷⁷ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

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 services¹²⁷⁹; Support LDCs, including through financial and technical assistance and technology transfer, for low-cost building, utilizing local contents and materials (based on the IPoA)¹²⁸⁰; Promoting the planning and building of climate resilient infrastructure taking into account the need for disaster risk reduction¹²⁸¹
- Tackling air pollution¹²⁸²; Improve air quality and reduce the burden of air pollution related diseases, inter alia by reducing the particulate concentration and SO₂, NO_x and Ozone in urban air;¹²⁸³ Ensure safe air quality for all through standards on particulate matter¹²⁸⁴ sustainable buildings and specific ones like reducing the number of persons exposed to harmful levels of indoor air pollution¹²⁸⁵; By 2030, significantly reduce the severity of air pollution, in particular by reducing the particulate concentration and SO₂, NO_x and Ozone in urban air¹²⁸⁶ Reduce the urban air pollution¹²⁸⁷
- 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 heritage¹²⁸⁸, Promoting revitalization of historic districts and the rehabilitation of city centres¹²⁸⁹
- 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.¹²⁹⁰

¹²⁷⁹ Benin/LDCs

¹²⁸⁰ Benin/LDCs

¹²⁸¹ Peru

¹²⁸² Greece

¹²⁸³ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹²⁸⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹²⁸⁵ African Group

¹²⁸⁶ Germany

¹²⁸⁷ Peru

¹²⁸⁸ Greece

¹²⁸⁹ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

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-making¹²⁹¹
- Ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all and extending wastewater treatment¹²⁹²
- 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 buildings¹²⁹³;
- Increase the plans and actions for resilience in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants (%)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 youth¹²⁹⁵

MOI

- Promote modern infrastructure development, taking into account adaptation needs in SIDS¹²⁹⁶

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 societies¹²⁹⁷ and economies would lead a shift to

¹²⁹¹ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹²⁹² Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹²⁹³ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹²⁹⁴ Peru

¹²⁹⁵ Morocco

¹²⁹⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

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 implementation¹²⁹⁸.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States¹²⁹⁹, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Sustainable public procurement¹³⁰⁰; Sustainable public procurement policies¹³⁰¹; Consider increasing the proportion of sustainable public procurement¹³⁰²; Increase the market share of sustainable products and services, including through competitive and transparent public private procurement processes that

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 guidelines¹³⁰³; By 2020, all public procurement will follow sustainable development guidelines, with no procurement going to environmentally harmful activities¹³⁰⁴; By 2030, significantly increase the market share of sustainable products and services (e.g. marked with reliable labels) and increase their share in public procurement¹³⁰⁵

- 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 recycling¹³⁰⁶;
- Reporting on corporate social and environmental responsibility¹³⁰⁷; Implement corporate social and environmental responsibility¹³⁰⁸; Reduce the negative externalities of natural resource exploitation by strengthening resource governance, promoting sustainable exploitation of renewable resources, reducing corruption and enhancing accountability and transparency¹³⁰⁹; Consider the use of economic, social and environmental accounts by all governments and major companies¹³¹⁰; 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 activities¹³¹¹; 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 patterns¹³¹²
- Sound management of chemicals and hazardous materials, and phasing out the use of harmful chemicals¹³¹³; Reducing exposure to harmful substances,

¹³⁰³ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹³⁰⁴ NGO, Women and Children & Youth

¹³⁰⁵ Germany

¹³⁰⁶ NGO, Women and Children & Youth

¹³⁰⁷ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

¹³⁰⁸ Finland

¹³⁰⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³¹⁰ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³¹¹ NGO, Women and Children & Youth

¹³¹² NGO, Women and Children & Youth

¹³¹³ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

including in products, and leaking of toxic substances into the environment¹³¹⁴; Sound management of chemical and hazardous wastes in the long term¹³¹⁵; Sustainable management of chemicals and waste¹³¹⁶; Reducing, recycling and reusing waste¹³¹⁷; Reduce food loss and waste¹³¹⁸; Waste prevention and reuse and increasing recycling¹³¹⁹; 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 resource¹³²⁰; 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 degradation¹³²¹ 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 alternatives¹³²² Preventing, reducing, recycling and reusing waste, in accordance with waste production per capita¹³²³; Phasing out of harmful chemicals can be achieved through eliminating their production and use¹³²⁴; Promote rational, informed and responsible use of chemicals in general, taking into consideration their negative impacts on human health¹³²⁵; 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)¹³²⁶; Eliminating pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, and protecting aquifers¹³²⁷; 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 environment¹³²⁸

- Promoting the use of best available techniques within all sectors of production, resource efficiency and sustainable product design, taking a life cycle approach¹³²⁹; Increase material-, resource- and energy-efficiency¹³³⁰; Increase share of renewable energy¹³³¹; Increase the efficiency with which we use our natural resources¹³³²; Increase natural resource regulatory frameworks which incorporate effective mechanisms for environmental and social sustainability¹³³³; Highlight the importance of a product life-cycle approach in helping and informing the most effective and efficient use of resources and their improved governance¹³³⁴ Significantly improving energy efficiency and materials productivity. The rate of improvement must be proportional to the consumption per capita.¹³³⁵
- Promoting sustainable management and use of natural resources¹³³⁶; Promoting conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources; ¹³³⁷Development of policies and instruments as business opportunity for stimulating green production and services¹³³⁸; Promote sustainable supply chain management¹³³⁹ Sustainable supply chains, with special attention to global cross-border supply chains of multi-national companies¹³⁴⁰; Attention to industry and private sector, which in

¹³²⁸ Germany

¹³²⁹ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

¹³³⁰ Finland

¹³³¹ Finland

¹³³² Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³³³ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³³⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³³⁵ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹³³⁶ Norway/Ireland/Denmark

¹³³⁷ Zambia/Southern Africa Region

¹³³⁸ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹³³⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³⁴⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

general have a role in advancing technologies for sustainable consumption and production, and integrating environment into other policies and sectors¹³⁴¹

- Addressing environmental impacts from consumption and production¹³⁴²; Promote awareness among consumers on resource efficiency of products and raw materials used¹³⁴³ Fostering collaboration with the private sector, especially from the creative economy area, to raise the awareness towards the importance of sustainable life-styles¹³⁴⁴
- Enabling consumers through the provision of relevant information, notably on products, standards and labels¹³⁴⁵; providing social, economic and environmental sustainability information on products and services to encourage consumers, especially in developed countries, to adopt sustainable life-styles¹³⁴⁶
- Developed countries take the lead in adopting measures to change unsustainable models of consumption and production¹³⁴⁷; Increase investments and innovation for green inclusive and climate resilient economy¹³⁴⁸; Develop carbon sobriety and include sustainability criteria all along the chain of production and consumption; and sustainable supply chains;¹³⁴⁹
- Improve the access of developing countries to product and technology markets¹³⁵⁰
- Implementation of bio or sustainable agriculture¹³⁵¹
- Establishing policies to internalize negative externalities in all productive activities.¹³⁵²

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 countries¹³⁵³
- Increase the rate of resource productivity by [x]%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 development¹³⁵⁵
- Preventing, reducing, recycling and reusing waste and Reducing waste in food production and consumption including through traditional knowledge¹³⁵⁶
- Increase reporting on corporate social and environmental responsibility¹³⁵⁷
- 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 resilience¹³⁵⁸; 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)¹³⁵⁹; Strengthen the management of the natural wealth of the indigenous peoples of maintenance skills, demonstration of best practices¹³⁶⁰; Participation of indigenous peoples in the management of natural wealth¹³⁶¹

¹³⁵³ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹³⁵⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³⁵⁵ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹³⁵⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹³⁵⁷ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹³⁵⁸ Peru

¹³⁵⁹ Peru

¹³⁶⁰ Peru

¹³⁶¹ Peru

MOI

- The principle of CBDR must apply in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production¹³⁶².
- Transfer of technology should among the main means to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns¹³⁶³; Developed countries should support means of implementation in achieving more sustainable consumption and production patterns¹³⁶⁴

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: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 implementation¹³⁶⁶

¹³⁶² Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹³⁶³ Morocco

¹³⁶⁴ Saudi Arabia

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."

¹³⁶⁶ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

Goals and targets suggested by Member States¹³⁶⁷, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements¹³⁶⁸; Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels¹³⁶⁹; Keep global average temperatures below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels¹³⁷⁰; Stabilize global temperature increase to no more than below 1.5 degrees Celsius¹³⁷¹; By 2020, global carbon emissions have peaked and by 2030, the atmospheric contents of carbon have stabilized to an acceptable level¹³⁷²; Integrate climate adaptation and emissions reductions into development plans and poverty reduction strategies¹³⁷³; Address loss and damage experienced by developing countries disproportionately impacted by global greenhouse gas emissions, with appropriate international support¹³⁷⁴; By 2030, carbon intensity from global energy consumption is reduced by 20%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 actions¹³⁷⁶; Close the pre2020 mitigation gap on green house 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 GTCO2¹³⁷⁷; Post 2020 mitigation target to stabilize global temperature increase to below 1.5 degrees Celsius¹³⁷⁸; Urgently phase out economic activities incompatible with

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.

¹³⁶⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹³⁶⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹³⁷⁰ Benin/LDCs

¹³⁷¹ Solomon Islands

¹³⁷² Pakistan

¹³⁷³ Sweden

¹³⁷⁴ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹³⁷⁵ Pakistan

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

¹³⁷⁷ Solomon Islands

¹³⁷⁸ Solomon Islands

planetary boundaries and ensure there is adequate redress of damage based on the 'polluter pays' principle¹³⁷⁹; Not exceed global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial temperatures¹³⁸⁰; Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements¹³⁸¹

- 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 UNFCCC¹³⁸²; Provision of support to developing countries for implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation action plans developed under the UNFCCC¹³⁸³; 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 emissions¹³⁸⁴;
- Reduce poor people's vulnerability and strengthen their resilience to climate change, environmental hazards and natural disasters¹³⁸⁵; 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 risk¹³⁸⁶; All countries have the means and strategies in place to build their adaptive capacity and resilience, especially of poor and marginalized groups¹³⁸⁷ Establish and strengthen early warning information systems¹³⁸⁸ Strengthening disaster management and mitigation capacity¹³⁸⁹; Building resilience and adaptive capacity in all countries, issues such as loss and damage, adaptation

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

¹³⁸⁰ Maldives

¹³⁸¹ Germany

¹³⁸² Brazil/Nicaragua

¹³⁸³ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹³⁸⁴ Saudi Arabia

¹³⁸⁵ Sweden

¹³⁸⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

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

¹³⁸⁸ Southern Africa Region

¹³⁸⁹ Southern Africa Region

and mitigation should be considered¹³⁹⁰; 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 disasters¹³⁹¹; Reduce by 50% the number of affected populations and material losses caused by natural disasters in regions of mountains¹³⁹²; Increase the number of national plans and strategies that incorporate disaster risk management produced by hydro-meteorological phenomena by 2030¹³⁹³

- 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 storage¹³⁹⁴; All countries have developed low-carbon, climate-resilient and gender-responsive sustainable development strategies and plans¹³⁹⁵; 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 sustainable¹³⁹⁶; 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 forests¹³⁹⁷
- All countries have developed comprehensive, ecosystem-based climate change education and awareness-raising on mitigation, adaptation, resilience and disaster response strategies¹³⁹⁸ Improving education and awareness raising on climate change and preparedness to its adverse effects¹³⁹⁹

¹³⁹⁰ Maldives

¹³⁹¹ Maldives

¹³⁹² Peru

¹³⁹³ Peru

¹³⁹⁴ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹³⁹⁵ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹³⁹⁶ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹³⁹⁷ Germany

¹³⁹⁸ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹³⁹⁹ Brazil/Nicaragua

- Ensure the long-term survival of all SIDS confronting the adverse effects of human induced climate change¹⁴⁰⁰; Provide enhanced financial support to LDCs, including through green climate fund and LDCs fund¹⁴⁰¹ ; Make specific provisions on access to technologies for building resilience and adaptive capacity¹⁴⁰²; Significantly increase the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and activities in LDCs¹⁴⁰³ ; 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 disasters¹⁴⁰⁴; Climate proof current and future infrastructure, and build safe islands through Promotion of economic incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions¹⁴⁰⁵; Build resilience and adaptive capacity against the adverse impact of climate change and natural disaster in all countries, particularly the vulnerable countries¹⁴⁰⁶ ; Promoting the planning and building of climate resilient infrastructure taking into account the need for disaster risk reduction¹⁴⁰⁷ ; Enhancing capacity for comprehensive vulnerability assessments across all sectors including capacity for downscaling climate models for SIDS in the light of the newest available science¹⁴⁰⁸; Assistance to developing countries, in particular SIDS, in the development and implementation of low carbon development strategies which prioritise resilience and disaster risk reduction¹⁴⁰⁹
- Ensure participation and access of all individuals and population groups in a transparent and equal manner in/to the sustainable use of natural resources¹⁴¹⁰

¹⁴⁰⁰ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴⁰¹ Benin/LDCs

¹⁴⁰² Benin/LDCs

¹⁴⁰³ Benin/LDCs

¹⁴⁰⁴ Solomon Islands

¹⁴⁰⁵ Solomon Islands

¹⁴⁰⁶ Solomon Islands

¹⁴⁰⁷ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁴⁰⁸ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁴⁰⁹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

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 safeguards¹⁴¹¹ By 2030, ensuring 50% of international climate finance resources are allocated to adaptation actions¹⁴¹² By 2020, the goal for meeting mobilization of US \$ 100 Billion is met¹⁴¹³
- Introducing, inter alia, economic incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions in infrastructure and industry, especially in developed countries¹⁴¹⁴; Special emphasis should be given to development of low-carbon technologies, especially in energy sector¹⁴¹⁵; Increased investment in low carbon solutions in energy, infrastructure and industry¹⁴¹⁶
- 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 mitigation¹⁴¹⁷;
- Increase investment in education and mass awareness on climate change¹⁴¹⁸
- Promote the development and use of energy efficiency practices, technologies and standards in building, industry, agriculture and transport¹⁴¹⁹
- Increase water efficiency of agricultural production¹⁴²⁰

¹⁴¹¹ Women, NGOs, Feminist Task Force, Mining Working Group, Campaign for People's Goals and Beyond 2015

¹⁴¹² Pakistan

¹⁴¹³ Pakistan

¹⁴¹⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁴¹⁵ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁴¹⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁴¹⁷ Major Group of Indigenous Peoples

¹⁴¹⁸ Solomon Islands

¹⁴¹⁹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

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 production¹⁴²¹

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

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

From Focus Area Document:

- a) reducing marine pollution and debris including from land-based activities;
- b) halting destruction of marine habitat including ocean acidification;
- c) promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources;
- d) regulating harvesting of straddling fish stocks;
- e) addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and destructive fishing practices;
- f) encouraging sustainable small-scale fisheries;
- g) eliminating harmful subsidies that promote fishing overcapacity;
- h) ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas;
- i) establishing Marine Protected Areas;
- j) protecting marine resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction;
- k) sustainable management of tourism; and
- l) appropriate means of implementation¹⁴²²

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

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%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 peoples¹⁴²⁷; Reduce marine pollution and debris, including from land-based activities¹⁴²⁸; Address ocean acidification¹⁴²⁹; Protecting the coastal degradation including salinization¹⁴³⁰; Reduce the incidence and impact of pollution on marine ecosystems¹⁴³¹; Protecting vulnerable marine areas and restoring damaged habitats¹⁴³²; Reducing land-based pollution, including plastic debris¹⁴³³; Reducing biodiversity loss and establishing and implementing integrated oceans use plans to prevent conflict¹⁴³⁴ 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 mitigated¹⁴³⁵; Reducing marine pollution and debris including from land-based activities¹⁴³⁶; Holistic approach on eliminating marine pollution and addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing¹⁴³⁷; Reduce marine pollution and debris including from land-based activity¹⁴³⁸; By 2025 achieve significant reductions in marine debris in order to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment¹⁴³⁹; Halt destruction of marine habitat including ocean acidification¹⁴⁴⁰

¹⁴²⁶ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴²⁷ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴²⁸ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁴²⁹ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁴³⁰ Benin/LDCs

¹⁴³¹ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁴³² Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁴³³ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁴³⁴ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁴³⁵ AOSIS

¹⁴³⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁴³⁷ Maldives

¹⁴³⁸ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹⁴³⁹ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

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 levels¹⁴⁴¹; Enhance the protection of oceans and seas and marine resources¹⁴⁴²; 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 law¹⁴⁴³; Oceans and seas are sustainably managed through the implementation of the ecosystem-based approach¹⁴⁴⁴; Striving for clean, healthy, productive and resilient marine ecosystems by 2020¹⁴⁴⁵; Maintain the capacity of the oceans as healers of damages already done to the Earth atmosphere¹⁴⁴⁶; Full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas¹⁴⁴⁷; 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 areas¹⁴⁴⁸; Implement relevant conventions and regional protocols on integrated and ecosystem-based ocean and coastal management by x [date]¹⁴⁴⁹; Develop approaches and mechanisms to ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred¹⁴⁵⁰; Establish Marine Protected Areas¹⁴⁵¹; Ensure X% of coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved¹⁴⁵²; Protection of marine resources; and establishment of marine protected areas¹⁴⁵³; Conservation and sustainable use

¹⁴⁴¹ AOSIS

¹⁴⁴² Southern Africa Region

¹⁴⁴³ AOSIS

¹⁴⁴⁴ AOSIS

¹⁴⁴⁵ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁴⁴⁶ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁴⁴⁷ Greece

¹⁴⁴⁸ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴⁴⁹ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴⁵⁰ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴⁵¹ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁴⁵² Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

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 seas¹⁴⁵⁴; Establishing ecologically representative networks of marine protected areas to increase oceans health and resilience¹⁴⁵⁵ Protection of the marine environment from habitat destruction and pollution, including from land-based activities, contributing to healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services¹⁴⁵⁶; Establish Marine Protected Areas in accordance with relevant legal instruments and regimes¹⁴⁵⁷; Conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond national jurisdiction¹⁴⁵⁸; full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas¹⁴⁵⁹; regulating harvesting of straddling fish stocks, in accordance with relevant legal instruments on the matter¹⁴⁶⁰; Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction¹⁴⁶¹; Promote sustainable use of marine resources and establish Marine Protected Areas¹⁴⁶²; Promote establishment of connections land/shore/sea for sustainable use of natural resources¹⁴⁶³; Halting destruction and improving the health and resilience of marine habitats including coral reefs¹⁴⁶⁴; Ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas¹⁴⁶⁵; 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)

jurisdiction¹⁴⁶⁶; Protect and safeguard our marine ecosystems¹⁴⁶⁷; Establish marine protected areas¹⁴⁶⁸

- Build human and institutional capacities to conserve, sustainably manage, and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries¹⁴⁶⁹; Promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources¹⁴⁷⁰; Assuring an appropriately equitable share of fish resources, particularly for those dependent on fishing for food security and subsistence¹⁴⁷¹; Promotion of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, which are necessary for food security and biodiversity¹⁴⁷²; Restore all overexploited stocks to levels that fall within maximum sustainable economic yield;¹⁴⁷³ Increase proportion of fisheries subject to management plans¹⁴⁷⁴ Double every fifth year capacity-building measures in developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of ocean resources¹⁴⁷⁵ promoting sustainable use of marine resources, with due regard to the needs of developing countries, including capacity-building and transfer of technology¹⁴⁷⁶; Encouraging sustainable aquaculture including mariculture to promote food security and employment¹⁴⁷⁷, Promote sustainable exploitation of marine resources¹⁴⁷⁸
- Eliminate fishing subsidies that contribute to overfishing¹⁴⁷⁹; By [x] date, eliminate harmful fishing subsidies, which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing¹⁴⁸⁰;

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 overcapacity¹⁴⁸¹; By 2020 Eliminate subsidies that promote fishing overcapacity¹⁴⁸²; Eliminating harmful subsidies that promote fishing over capacity¹⁴⁸³; Promote the establishment of marine protected areas, end to perverse subsidies that promote overfishing, and give incentive and promote small-scale sustainable fisheries¹⁴⁸⁴; By 2019, gradually eliminate discards by avoiding and reducing, as far as possible, unwanted catches¹⁴⁸⁵

- Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing¹⁴⁸⁶ Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing¹⁴⁸⁷; Promoting sustainable use of marine fisheries and address all IUU fishing practices¹⁴⁸⁸; By x[date], restore highly migratory and straddling fish stocks to levels that can produce at least maximum sustainable yield¹⁴⁸⁹; By [x] date, eliminate illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing including through, inter alia implementing national and regional plans to identify vessels engaged in IUU fishing and deprive offenders of the benefits accruing from IUU¹⁴⁹⁰; By [x] date, manage by-catch, discards, and eliminate destructive fishing practices¹⁴⁹¹; Assess on an [annual] basis the progress and performance of Regional Fishery Management Organizations under their respective treaties and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement¹⁴⁹²; Address overfishing and other unsustainable fishing practices¹⁴⁹³; Increase the capabilities for artisanal fishing¹⁴⁹⁴; Combating over-fishing and overcapacity, as well as to restoring fish stocks¹⁴⁹⁵; Ensuring that all fish stocks are being fished

¹⁴⁸¹ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁴⁸² Iceland

¹⁴⁸³ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁴⁸⁴ Maldives

¹⁴⁸⁵ Germany

¹⁴⁸⁶ African Group

¹⁴⁸⁷ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁴⁸⁸ Bangladesh

¹⁴⁸⁹ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴⁹⁰ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴⁹¹ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴⁹² Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁴⁹³ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁴⁹⁴ Peru/Mexico

¹⁴⁹⁵ Greece

sustainably and rebuilt to healthy levels¹⁴⁹⁶; Eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing¹⁴⁹⁷; 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 resources¹⁴⁹⁸; By 2020 Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing¹⁴⁹⁹; Encourage sustainable small-scale fisheries¹⁵⁰⁰; Encouraging sustainable small-scale fisheries¹⁵⁰¹; Regulating harvesting of straddling and other shared fish stocks and strengthen 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 States¹⁵⁰²;

- 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 increased¹⁵⁰³; 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 resources¹⁵⁰⁴; Improve access and equity to fisheries and markets for subsistence, small scale and artisanal fisheries, women fish workers and indigenous people, particularly in SIDS¹⁵⁰⁵; 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 strategies¹⁵⁰⁶; Support LDCs financially and technologically to effectively use

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-diversity¹⁵⁰⁷; Increase the economic returns to LDCs and SIDS from the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources from within their jurisdictions¹⁵⁰⁸; 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 2030¹⁵⁰⁹; 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 activities¹⁵¹⁰
- Collecting the scientific data available on marine litter in order to establish reference levels and concrete measures for its reduction by 2020¹⁵¹¹; Enhance technical and scientific collaboration, including building the capacity of nations to sustainably and equitably manage oceans and seas¹⁵¹²
- Increase the rate of investment in environmentally friendly infrastructure that strengthens the resilience and security of all countries¹⁵¹³
- Increase the capacity to achieve sustainable management of tourism activities¹⁵¹⁴; Provide support for sustainable tourism activities¹⁵¹⁵
- 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 oceans¹⁵¹⁶

¹⁵⁰⁷ Benin/LDCs

¹⁵⁰⁸ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁵⁰⁹ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵¹⁰ Germany

¹⁵¹¹ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁵¹² Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁵¹³ AOSIS

¹⁵¹⁴ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵¹⁵ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

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 implementation¹⁵²⁴

Goals and targets suggested by Member States¹⁵²⁵, Major Groups and Other Stakeholders:

- Protection of critical eco-systems¹⁵²⁶; Biodiversity and ecosystem services must be appropriately valued and taken into account¹⁵²⁷; Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity¹⁵²⁸; Enhance ecological conservation¹⁵²⁹; Wealth accounting and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems in relevant national strategies and national accounts¹⁵³⁰; Integration of sustainable natural resource management, ecosystems, and biodiversity into development planning and decision-making at

¹⁵²⁴ To be determined in the context of Focus area 18.

¹⁵²⁵ African Group proposed a goal “Enhance the Enhance the quality, resilience and protection of the environment and promote sustainable exploitation, use and management of natural resources” which encompass targets on FA14 and FA17. Southern Africa Region proposed to link it to Cluster 5 (FA13, 14, 15).

¹⁵²⁶ Bangladesh

¹⁵²⁷ Greece

¹⁵²⁸ Bangladesh

¹⁵²⁹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁵³⁰ Sweden

different levels¹⁵³¹; ensure effective mechanisms are in place to safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity¹⁵³²; Sustainable management of marine and coastal eco-systems, oceans and fisheries, including reducing marine pollution¹⁵³³; Promote preservation of ecosystems and conservation of biodiversity¹⁵³⁴; Use of terrestrial ecosystems and the goods and services they produce, and the protection and conservation of these ecosystems, including biodiversity¹⁵³⁵; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity¹⁵³⁶;

- Sustainable management of forests, including through involvement of all relevant stakeholders¹⁵³⁷; 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 2030¹⁵³⁸; Promoting sustainable management and ensuring resilience of mountain ecosystems¹⁵³⁹; Restoring degraded forest ecosystems and increasing area of protected forests¹⁵⁴⁰; Increase the best practices in sustainable land management through reforestation and ecological recovery (%)¹⁵⁴¹; Increase the number of countries that have adopted mechanisms for sustainable management of forests by 2030 (%)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;¹⁵⁴³ Expand forest coverage and harness forest resources¹⁵⁴⁴;

¹⁵³¹ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁵³² Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁵³³ Sweden

¹⁵³⁴ Southern Africa Region

¹⁵³⁵ Morocco

¹⁵³⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁵³⁷ Bangladesh

¹⁵³⁸ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁵³⁹ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁵⁴⁰ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁵⁴¹ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵⁴² Peru/Mexico

¹⁵⁴³ Greece

¹⁵⁴⁴ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

By 2030, reduce to zero the annual rate of loss of forests¹⁵⁴⁵; Reverse the loss of forest cover through sustainable forest management and improved forest governance¹⁵⁴⁶; Increase the best practices in sustainable land management through reforestation and ecological recovery (%)¹⁵⁴⁷; Slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and conversion to other land¹⁵⁴⁸; Reduce deforestation by X% and increase appropriate reforestation and afforestation¹⁵⁴⁹; Sustainable forest management including reducing deforestation, soil erosion and combating desertification¹⁵⁵⁰; Promoting sustainable forest management and sustainable use of biodiversity¹⁵⁵¹; Improving the livelihoods of people and communities by creating the conditions needed for them to sustainably manage forests¹⁵⁵²; Slowing, halting and reversing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion of forests to crop lands¹⁵⁵³; Incentives for developing countries to advance sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks¹⁵⁵⁴; Promote sustainable forest and land use management¹⁵⁵⁵; Improved management and use of forests and forests resources¹⁵⁵⁶; Ensure that ecosystems, which provide vital ecosystem services are restored and safeguarded, restoring degraded wetland ecosystems¹⁵⁵⁷; Protect natural wetlands and their catchments, and ensuring that invasive alien species (IAS) and their pathways are identified¹⁵⁵⁸; Controlled and IAS eradicated, and maintaining biosafety¹⁵⁵⁹; Sustainable management, restoration, preservation, and improved economic and environmental contributions from forest ecosystems,

¹⁵⁴⁵ Pakistan

¹⁵⁴⁶ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁵⁴⁷ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵⁴⁸ Sweden

¹⁵⁴⁹ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁵⁵⁰ Croatia and Bulgaria

¹⁵⁵¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁵⁵² Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁵⁵³ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁵⁵⁴ African Group

¹⁵⁵⁵ Southern Africa Region

¹⁵⁵⁶ Southern Africa Region

¹⁵⁵⁷ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁵⁵⁸ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁵⁵⁹ Slovenia/Montenegro

and possibly their importance in the green economy¹⁵⁶⁰; - Promoting sustainable forest management, and supporting measures to protect mountain ecosystems¹⁵⁶¹; Slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and conversion of forests to crop lands¹⁵⁶²; 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 economy¹⁵⁶³; By 2030, reach zero net deforestation¹⁵⁶⁴; Strengthen forest governance frameworks and promote sustainable forest management including the expansion of the global certified forest areas¹⁵⁶⁵

- Sustainable utilization of genetic resources and sharing of benefits¹⁵⁶⁶; 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)¹⁵⁶⁷ maintaining the genetic diversity of both farmed, cultivated species and their wild relatives¹⁵⁶⁸
- Promotion and protection of traditional knowledge and practices¹⁵⁶⁹; 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 knowledge¹⁵⁷⁰; 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 assets¹⁵⁷¹;

¹⁵⁶⁰ Morocco

¹⁵⁶¹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁵⁶² Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁵⁶³ Morocco

¹⁵⁶⁴ Germany

¹⁵⁶⁵ Germany

¹⁵⁶⁶ Bangladesh

¹⁵⁶⁷ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵⁶⁸ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁵⁶⁹ Bangladesh

¹⁵⁷⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁵⁷¹ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

- Addressing land degradation and soil erosion¹⁵⁷²; Achieving a land-degradation-neutral world and mitigating the effects of desertification and drought¹⁵⁷³; Improve the quality of the land, reducing the erosion of the land in (x) tons and combat desertification¹⁵⁷⁴; Improve soil quality, and combat land degradation and desertification¹⁵⁷⁵; 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 degradation¹⁵⁷⁶; Zero Net Land Degradation by 2030¹⁵⁷⁷; Reduced rate of desertification and land degradation¹⁵⁷⁸; Promoting sustainable land use and management¹⁵⁷⁹; Achieving a land-degradation-neutral world¹⁵⁸⁰; 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 biodiversity¹⁵⁸¹
- 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 desertification¹⁵⁸²; Include biodiversity in relevant sectorial policies and strategies¹⁵⁸³

¹⁵⁷² Bangladesh

¹⁵⁷³ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁵⁷⁴ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵⁷⁵ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

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

¹⁵⁷⁷ African Group

¹⁵⁷⁸ Southern Africa Region

¹⁵⁷⁹ Southern Africa Region

¹⁵⁸⁰ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

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

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

¹⁵⁸³ Slovenia/Montenegro

- Elimination of the illegal wildlife trade¹⁵⁸⁴; Addressing and eradicating wildlife trafficking and poaching¹⁵⁸⁵; 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 peoples¹⁵⁸⁶; Promote legislation to prevent biopiracy¹⁵⁸⁷; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity¹⁵⁸⁸; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity¹⁵⁸⁹; Stopping poaching and trafficking of protected species¹⁵⁹⁰; Develop infrastructure that will enhance wildlife management¹⁵⁹¹; Stopping poaching and trafficking of endangered species, and maintaining the genetic diversity of both farmed species and their wild relatives¹⁵⁹²; Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity through the creation of protected areas¹⁵⁹³
- Increase the number of countries that have implemented comprehensive plans for the protection of ecosystems based on the risk management of disasters by 2030¹⁵⁹⁴
- Raise public awareness¹⁵⁹⁵; Awareness raising, education for creating a culture of sustainable lifestyles¹⁵⁹⁶; Improving education and awareness raising on the

¹⁵⁸⁴ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵⁸⁵ Greece

¹⁵⁸⁶ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵⁸⁷ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵⁸⁸ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁵⁸⁹ Sweden

¹⁵⁹⁰ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁵⁹¹ Southern Africa Region

¹⁵⁹² Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

¹⁵⁹³ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

¹⁵⁹⁴ Peru/Mexico

¹⁵⁹⁵ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁵⁹⁶ Croatia and Bulgaria

values of biodiversity and conservation and sustainable use measures¹⁵⁹⁷

- By 2020, establish a national standard for natural capital accounting and by 2030 establish a harmonized and global accounting of natural capital¹⁵⁹⁸; increase the proportion of legally certified renewable resource based-commodities in the market¹⁵⁹⁹
- By 2020, integrating sustainable resource use into national development models and accountability mechanisms for the private sector¹⁶⁰⁰; integrating biodiversity conservation measures into national and local development strategies, planning processes and poverty reduction strategies¹⁶⁰¹
- Restoring degraded ecosystems, including forests, and increasing areas under protection¹⁶⁰²
- 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 climate¹⁶⁰³
- Within sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition goal the genetic diversity of farmed and cultivated species and their wild relatives can be emphasized¹⁶⁰⁴; 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 bodies¹⁶⁰⁵; Ensuring fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources¹⁶⁰⁶;
- Ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing the conservation and sustainable utilisation of biological resources¹⁶⁰⁷

¹⁵⁹⁷ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁵⁹⁸ Pakistan

¹⁵⁹⁹ Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom

¹⁶⁰⁰ Pakistan

¹⁶⁰¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁶⁰² Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁶⁰³ Sweden

¹⁶⁰⁴ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁶⁰⁵ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁶⁰⁶ Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM)

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 Biodiversity¹⁶⁰⁸
- 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 207¹⁶⁰⁹
- Enhance investment in sustainable management of natural resources¹⁶¹⁰

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 forthwith¹⁶¹¹; Donor countries should review their ODA commitments in 2015 and commit to allocate at least 50% of ODA to LDCs¹⁶¹²; Fulfilling commitments on official development assistance to developing countries, including SIDS¹⁶¹³; 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 greatest¹⁶¹⁴; A recommitment from the developed countries to meet quantity and quality of ODA targets, with a marked proportion for gender equality¹⁶¹⁵; Increase the allocation of ODA to LDCs' priorities with particular focus on productive capacity development (IPoA)¹⁶¹⁶ 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)¹⁶¹⁷; make development assistance more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term¹⁶¹⁸ By 2020, fulfil all commitments related to ODA to developing states.¹⁶¹⁹ Make development assistance more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term¹⁶²⁰; By 2020, eliminate all barriers to remittance flows to developing countries¹⁶²¹; By 2020, return all illicit financial resources to countries of origin¹⁶²²; 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

¹⁶¹¹ Benin/LDCs

¹⁶¹² Benin/LDCs

¹⁶¹³ AOSIS

¹⁶¹⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁶¹⁵ Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁶¹⁶ Benin/LDCs

¹⁶¹⁷ Egypt

¹⁶¹⁸ Egypt

¹⁶¹⁹ African Group

¹⁶²⁰ African Group

¹⁶²¹ African Group

¹⁶²² African Group

coordinate all possible resources for development¹⁶²³; Increase financing and ODA¹⁶²⁴; Recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable¹⁶²⁵; Strengthening commitment and involvement of multilateral financial development institutions with attention paid to concessionary financing for development¹⁶²⁶; 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 SIDS¹⁶²⁷; Enhance access to concessionary sources of financing¹⁶²⁸; Cumbersome application procedures to access finance for development in bilateral and multilateral as well as domestic financing sources need to be overhauled and simplified¹⁶²⁹; Intensify development financing according to Monterrey Consensus¹⁶³⁰; Provide enhanced financial and technical support to LDCs (IPoA)¹⁶³¹; ODA, including ways to direct it more strategically to advance key development priorities and to leverage other flows¹⁶³²; Urgent implementation of enhanced ODA by the developed countries¹⁶³³; A recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets¹⁶³⁴; Principles for effective development cooperation should be applied both to ODA and other sources of finance¹⁶³⁵; 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 country¹⁶³⁶; Address the special needs of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS¹⁶³⁷; Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the

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 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 ¹⁶³⁹; Developed countries should honor their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments, provide development assistance, and scale up their support for developing countries 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 ¹⁶⁴¹; Ensure long-term debt sustainability and address issues of sovereign debt ¹⁶⁴²; Ensure developing countries achieve debt sustainability through debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring ¹⁶⁴³; Cancel external debt of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress ¹⁶⁴⁴; Ensure developing countries achieve debt sustainability through debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring ¹⁶⁴⁵; Enhance debt sustainability ¹⁶⁴⁶; Effective assistance to developing countries in the area of debt relief ¹⁶⁴⁷;

On new and additional financing

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

¹⁶³⁸ Bhutan/Thailand/VietNam

¹⁶³⁹ G77 and China

¹⁶⁴⁰ G77 and China

¹⁶⁴¹ Benin/LDCs

¹⁶⁴² Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁶⁴³ Egypt

¹⁶⁴⁴ African Group

¹⁶⁴⁵ African Group

¹⁶⁴⁶ Southern Africa Region

¹⁶⁴⁷ CARICOM

¹⁶⁴⁸ Benin/LDCs

and inclusive finance,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.¹⁶⁵⁰ Improve resource mobilization for financing development, provide timely financial and technical support and establish new innovative finance mechanism and scale up existing ones¹⁶⁵¹ Establishment and implementation of financial mechanism at all levels to facilitate financing capital formation for sustainable development programs¹⁶⁵²; Provisioning of predictable additional financial resources for sustainable development¹⁶⁵³; Supporting developing countries create an enabling environment to attract and effectively utilise development finance¹⁶⁵⁴; Mobilising all financial flows, including innovative sources of finance for sustainable development¹⁶⁵⁵; Facilitate sufficient, additional and predictable financial resources to developing countries, especially SIDS to build their resilience capacities and capabilities including in climate change mitigation and adaption projects¹⁶⁵⁶; Steady and predictable access to adequate financing and technology from all sources¹⁶⁵⁷; Increased FDI¹⁶⁵⁸; Private investment, reducing the cost of remittances and curbing illicit flows¹⁶⁵⁹; t facilitating the substantial mobilization of additional financial resources – private and public, domestic and international¹⁶⁶⁰; 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

¹⁶⁴⁹ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁶⁵⁰ Benin/LDCs

¹⁶⁵¹ Southern Africa Region

¹⁶⁵² AOSIS

¹⁶⁵³ AOSIS

¹⁶⁵⁴ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁶⁵⁵ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁶⁵⁶ Papua New Guinea (PSIDS)

¹⁶⁵⁷ Benin/LDCs

¹⁶⁵⁸ LLDCs

¹⁶⁵⁹ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁶⁶⁰ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

differentiated responsibilities¹⁶⁶¹; Enhancing comprehensive reform of the international financial system¹⁶⁶²

- Reducing the transaction costs of remittances¹⁶⁶³; Reduce all costs within migration process, including the transaction cost within global remittance flows; and foster the developmental impacts of migration¹⁶⁶⁴; 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 LDCs¹⁶⁶⁵; 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;¹⁶⁶⁶ Eliminate all barriers to remittance flows to developing countries¹⁶⁶⁷; 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.¹⁶⁶⁸; Tackling illicit financial flows, tax evasion and corruption¹⁶⁶⁹

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 ratio¹⁶⁷⁰; Support to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery and money laundering, the illegal

¹⁶⁶¹ G77 and China

¹⁶⁶² Iran

¹⁶⁶³ CARICOM

¹⁶⁶⁴ Benin/LDCs

¹⁶⁶⁵ Benin/LDCs

¹⁶⁶⁶ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁶⁶⁷ Egypt

¹⁶⁶⁸ Sweden

¹⁶⁶⁹ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

¹⁶⁷⁰ Benin/LDCs

transfer of funds and other illicit activities by both public and private entities¹⁶⁷¹; Strengthening support to developing countries, especially SIDS, in their efforts to develop and implement national development strategies and programs¹⁶⁷²; Curbing illicit financial flows and eliminating tax havens¹⁶⁷³; Ensuring policy coherence for sustainable development;¹⁶⁷⁴ 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 investment¹⁶⁷⁵; Mobilizing domestic resources including for infrastructure investment¹⁶⁷⁶; 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 countries¹⁶⁷⁷; Domestic resource mobilization, including issues of capacity for tax collection and broadening the tax base and boosting savings;¹⁶⁷⁸ Reinforce domestic resource mobilization¹⁶⁷⁹; Promoting a facilitation mechanism for the economic institutional capacities¹⁶⁸⁰;

On technology transfer & capacity building

- Encourage transfer of appropriate technologies to needy countries¹⁶⁸¹; 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 programs¹⁶⁸²; Facilitating informed policy decision-making on

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 interface¹⁶⁸³; Establishment and implementation of national and regional information and communication technology platforms and information dissemination hubs in LDCs and SIDS to facilitate information exchange¹⁶⁸⁴; Scaling up investment in vocational, entrepreneurial, and technical skills training to build human capacity for sustainable development in developing countries, especially SIDS¹⁶⁸⁵; Promoting collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation, knowledge sharing, capacity building and development data¹⁶⁸⁶; Establish and improve mechanisms for technology transfer¹⁶⁸⁷; Help promote increased regional and international cooperation for science and technology and solution-oriented research¹⁶⁸⁸; 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 platforms¹⁶⁸⁹; Ensuring access to science, technology, innovation and ensuring access to sustainable development data¹⁶⁹⁰; Fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs¹⁶⁹¹; Develop alternate measurements beyond GDP and GNI that accounts for special circumstances and vulnerabilities for accessing finance for development¹⁶⁹²; Ensure equitable access of developing countries to environmentally sound technologies with necessary lifting of intellectual property barriers¹⁶⁹³; Support the development of science and technology to increase agricultural production and productivity (IPoA)¹⁶⁹⁴; Transfer environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and establish the Global UN technology facilitation mechanism, as mandated by Rio+20¹⁶⁹⁵; 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-building¹⁶⁹⁶, Increase and support Developing countries use of TRIPS flexibilities¹⁶⁹⁷ 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.¹⁶⁹⁸ Transfer environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and establish Global UN technology facilitation mechanism, as mandated by Rio+20¹⁶⁹⁹; continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building¹⁷⁰⁰ ; In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries¹⁷⁰¹ Increase and support Developing countries use of TRIPS flexibilities¹⁷⁰²; 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 countries¹⁷⁰³. 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 countries¹⁷⁰⁴. Enhance human resources development and institutional capacity building through training, experience sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance.¹⁷⁰⁵ Increase technical assistance and capacity building support¹⁷⁰⁶ ; Increase adaptive technology transfer mechanism¹⁷⁰⁷; Building productive capacity, access to credit, access to and the application of job-rich technologies and providing training and skills including vocational training¹⁷⁰⁸; Providing financial and technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity of developing countries, especially SIDS, in sustainable development planning, macroeconomic policy, management, international trade,

¹⁶⁹⁶ Egypt

¹⁶⁹⁷ Egypt

¹⁶⁹⁸ Egypt

¹⁶⁹⁹ African Group

¹⁷⁰⁰ African Group

¹⁷⁰¹ African Group

¹⁷⁰² African Group

¹⁷⁰³ African Group

¹⁷⁰⁴ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁷⁰⁵ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁷⁰⁶ LLDCs

¹⁷⁰⁷ LLDCs

¹⁷⁰⁸ Benin/LDCs

development financing, and data collection and analysis¹⁷⁰⁹; Enhance human resources development and institutional capacity building through training, experience sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance¹⁷¹⁰ 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 implementation¹⁷¹¹; institutional environments that can attract and make best use of productive capital;¹⁷¹² investment climates that are stable and predictable;¹⁷¹³ property rights that are clear and contracts that are enforceable;¹⁷¹⁴ and policy environments that encourage businesses and help them operate with confidence, including the small and medium-sized enterprises that generate so many jobs globally¹⁷¹⁵; 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 platforms¹⁷¹⁶; Technology transfer and capacity building¹⁷¹⁷; Capacity building and reform of the IPR regime to make it consistent with the SDGs¹⁷¹⁸; Affordable access to environmentally-friendly technology for developing countries and in this regard the early operationalization of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism under the UN¹⁷¹⁹; Diffusion of technological solutions in developing countries¹⁷²⁰; In cooperation with the private sector, make available to developing countries benefits of technology transfer and new technologies, especially environmentally-friendly technologies and ICT¹⁷²¹; Build science and technology capacity for developing countries, by e.g.

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 countries¹⁷²²; 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 SDGs¹⁷²³; 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 efforts¹⁷²⁴; 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 biodiversity¹⁷²⁵; 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 advancement¹⁷²⁶; 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%¹⁷²⁷; Establishing a facilitation mechanism for the transfer of clean and environmentally sound technologies¹⁷²⁸

- Developing and using evidence-based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and impartial, internationally established methods for evaluating progress;¹⁷²⁹, the need for assistance to these countries in monitoring the implementation of goals and target¹⁷³⁰; Data collection, disaggregation, and analysis¹⁷³¹; Strengthen capacities to generate data and statistics, with a particular emphasis on gender

¹⁷²² Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

¹⁷²³ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

¹⁷²⁴ G77 and China

¹⁷²⁵ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁷²⁶ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁷²⁷ Germany

¹⁷²⁸ Iran

¹⁷²⁹ Brazil/Nicaragua (proposed to move from FA1)

¹⁷³⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁷³¹ US/Canada/Israel

disaggregated statistics, relevant for all SDGs¹⁷³²; Data revolution and the need for disaggregated data¹⁷³³; Policy and progress should be informed and measured by evidence based data¹⁷³⁴;

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 system¹⁷³⁵; 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 agreement¹⁷³⁶; Improve financial regulation system, strengthening regulation of cross border capital flow and commodities price volatility¹⁷³⁷; Conclude the Doha Round¹⁷³⁸; Enhancing the voice and participation of LDCs in the global decision making process¹⁷³⁹; Ensuring a regulated, stable and efficient global financial system¹⁷⁴⁰; Guaranteeing the rule of law and transparent, effective and accountable institutions¹⁷⁴¹; Enhancing development effectiveness based on agreed principles¹⁷⁴²; 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 institutions¹⁷⁴³; Concluding reforms for increasing effective participation of developing countries in international financial institutions, including the implementation of the quota and

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 Fund¹⁷⁴⁴; Strengthen regulation of financial markets and institutions to ensure global financial stability¹⁷⁴⁵; 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 activities¹⁷⁴⁶; Reforming the international monetary system to support sustainable development and addressing the shortcomings in the exchange rate and the international reserves systems¹⁷⁴⁷; Increasing policy coherence for sustainable development¹⁷⁴⁸; Domestic and international enabling environment for a more effective engagement of the private sector; Corporate Social Responsibility¹⁷⁴⁹; By 2020, reform all international institutions to make them more democratic and increase representation of developing countries in their decision making structures¹⁷⁵⁰; 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 institutions¹⁷⁵¹; Strengthen regulation of financial markets and institutions to ensure global financial stability¹⁷⁵²; 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 activities¹⁷⁵³; Reforming the international monetary system to support sustainable development and addressing the shortcomings in the exchange rate and the international reserves systems¹⁷⁵⁴; By 2020, strengthen capacities of national institutions to enable them respond to the needs of Member States¹⁷⁵⁵; Eliminate all

¹⁷⁴⁴ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁷⁴⁵ Egypt

¹⁷⁴⁶ Egypt

¹⁷⁴⁷ Egypt

¹⁷⁴⁸ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁷⁴⁹ Italy/Spain/Turkey

¹⁷⁵⁰ African Group

¹⁷⁵¹ African Group

¹⁷⁵² African Group

¹⁷⁵³ African Group

¹⁷⁵⁴ African Group

¹⁷⁵⁵ African Group

conditionalities for lending and access to other forms of support to developing states¹⁷⁵⁶; 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.¹⁷⁵⁷; Cut Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) by 50% by 2020, halt flows by 2025, and repatriate them to their countries of origin by 2030¹⁷⁵⁸; 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 agreement¹⁷⁵⁹; Improve financial regulation system, strengthening regulation of cross border capital flow and commodities price volatility¹⁷⁶⁰; 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 countries¹⁷⁶¹; Enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, including SIDS in international financial institutions (IFIs)¹⁷⁶²; Reforms in global economic governance including the maintenance of global financial stability¹⁷⁶³; Better regulation of international financial system¹⁷⁶⁴; Reform of global economic governance to give developing countries real voice and participation¹⁷⁶⁵; 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 SDGs¹⁷⁶⁶; Recognize the urgent need to enhance coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems¹⁷⁶⁷; Underline the importance of improving global economic governance and

¹⁷⁵⁶ African Group

¹⁷⁵⁷ Egypt

¹⁷⁵⁸ Egypt

¹⁷⁵⁹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁷⁶⁰ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁷⁶¹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁷⁶² CARICOM

¹⁷⁶³ CARICOM

¹⁷⁶⁴ India

¹⁷⁶⁵ India

¹⁷⁶⁶ G77 and China

¹⁷⁶⁷ G77 and China

strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development¹⁷⁶⁸; 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 inequality¹⁷⁶⁹; 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 actions¹⁷⁷⁰

- 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 2020¹⁷⁷¹

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 2030¹⁷⁷²; 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 barriers¹⁷⁷³; 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'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 basis¹⁷⁷⁵; Strengthening inclusive and equitable trading system at all levels¹⁷⁷⁶;

¹⁷⁶⁸ G77 and China

¹⁷⁶⁹ G77 and China

¹⁷⁷⁰ Morocco

¹⁷⁷¹ Chad

¹⁷⁷² Benin/LDCs

¹⁷⁷³ Benin/LDCs

¹⁷⁷⁴ Benin/LDCs

¹⁷⁷⁵ Benin/LDCs

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 trade¹⁷⁷⁷; Enhance open, rule-based, non-discriminatory, pro-development multilateral trade system and implement agreements reached at WTO Bali meeting¹⁷⁷⁸; 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 initiatives¹⁷⁷⁹; 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 SIDS¹⁷⁸⁰; Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory international trade system¹⁷⁸¹; Reform international financial institutions¹⁷⁸²; Elimination of subsidies to the agriculture¹⁷⁸³; Recognition and mainstreaming of the principle of special and differential treatment for LLDC's and other countries in special situations in the international trade system¹⁷⁸⁴; Regulate financial institutions and markets to reduce international financial instability and instability of commodity prices¹⁷⁸⁵; 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 all¹⁷⁸⁶; Ensure that multilateral trade and investment treaties do not allow infringement by corporate actors on human rights and national policy space¹⁷⁸⁷; Include mechanisms that can subject investors and transnational corporations to legally binding norms and standards¹⁷⁸⁸; Improve the climate for

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 objectives¹⁷⁸⁹; Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system¹⁷⁹⁰; Ensuring that trade and investment agreements enable the necessary policy space in developing countries that is required for development¹⁷⁹¹ Eliminate all trade protectionist measures to increase the volume of exports from developing states and their market access.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 objectives¹⁷⁹³; Develop an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system¹⁷⁹⁴; Ensuring that trade and investment agreements enable rather than discourage or detract from policy space in developing countries that is required for their development¹⁷⁹⁵; By 2020, eliminate all trade protectionist measures to increase the volume of exports from developing states in particular African states -Africa contributes only 3% of global trade¹⁷⁹⁶; eliminate export subsidies for agricultural products in developed countries¹⁷⁹⁷; Improve market access and remove prohibitive tariffs that stifle competitive trading¹⁷⁹⁸; 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.¹⁷⁹⁹ Increase market access and aid for trade infrastructure¹⁸⁰⁰; Free, open multilateral rules based trade system as a central element for growth and poverty reduction¹⁸⁰¹; enhanced market access

¹⁷⁸⁹ Egypt

¹⁷⁹⁰ Egypt

¹⁷⁹¹ Egypt

¹⁷⁹² Egypt

¹⁷⁹³ African Group

¹⁷⁹⁴ African Group

¹⁷⁹⁵ African Group

¹⁷⁹⁶ African Group

¹⁷⁹⁷ African Group

¹⁷⁹⁸ Southern Africa Region

¹⁷⁹⁹ China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan

¹⁸⁰⁰ LLDCs

¹⁸⁰¹ Sweden

for developing countries in particular the LDCs¹⁸⁰²; development-oriented multilateral trade regime which is consistent with the SDGs¹⁸⁰³; An open, rules-based multilateral trade system benefits all countries with preferential market access for produce and products of LDCs¹⁸⁰⁴; 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 countries¹⁸⁰⁵

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 framework¹⁸⁰⁶; Lending full support to research and development of vaccines and medicines for the common diseases in LDCs.¹⁸⁰⁷; Providing support for strengthening the LDC efforts to increase the ratio of health professionals to the population¹⁸⁰⁸; Supporting LDCs to develop their capacity to systematically collect and analyse demographic data to be used, inter alia, for designing appropriate national policies.¹⁸⁰⁹; Fostering scientific, knowledge-sharing, and technical cooperation, including North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation¹⁸¹⁰; 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.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

¹⁸⁰² India

¹⁸⁰³ India

¹⁸⁰⁴ Norway/Denmark/Ireland

¹⁸⁰⁵ Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam

¹⁸⁰⁶ Benin/LDCs

¹⁸⁰⁷ Benin/LDCs

¹⁸⁰⁸ Benin/LDCs

¹⁸⁰⁹ Benin/LDCs

¹⁸¹⁰ AOSIS

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.¹⁸¹² Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)¹⁸¹³; 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.¹⁸¹⁴ Close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and inter-governmental efforts in support of sustainable development¹⁸¹⁵; Strengthening support to the development finance needs of countries in special situations, including SIDS, and the improvement of governance at all levels¹⁸¹⁶; Supporting broad-based multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with civil society, the private sector and multiple levels of government¹⁸¹⁷; 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 society¹⁸¹⁸; South-South Cooperation must be seen purely as complementary to the North-South aid¹⁸¹⁹; North-South cooperation remains as the core of the much needed strengthened Global partnership, South-South cooperation is not a substitute to North-South cooperation¹⁸²⁰; 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 actors¹⁸²¹; Focus on the national ownership over the development processes and the increased role of private sector¹⁸²²; 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

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

SDGs¹⁸²³; 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 system¹⁸²⁴; Greater involvement of public and private sector business and industry¹⁸²⁵; Creating inclusive initiatives and partnerships in support of all areas¹⁸²⁶; Close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and inter-governmental efforts in support of sustainable development¹⁸²⁷

- 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 respected¹⁸²⁸; Shared responsibility for global wellbeing through the protection of global public goods and the creation of structural framework conditions that are conducive to development¹⁸²⁹

Monitoring and accountability

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

¹⁸²³ Morocco

¹⁸²⁴ Paraguay

¹⁸²⁵ Republic of Korea

¹⁸²⁶ Republic of Korea

¹⁸²⁷ Republic of Korea

¹⁸²⁸ Germany

¹⁸²⁹ Germany

¹⁸³⁰ Brazil/Nicaragua

¹⁸³¹ Brazil/Nicaragua

to North-South cooperation¹⁸³² Developing and implementing comprehensive strategic control mechanism for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on progress of SDG implementation at all levels¹⁸³³ Track existing international commitments, identify gaps and obstacles at all levels in the fulfilment of official development assistance, market access (trade), debt sustainability, access to environmentally sound technologies and medicines.¹⁸³⁴ Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems¹⁸³⁵ Enhancing accountability in development cooperation based on agreed principles¹⁸³⁶ ; Establishing a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Global Partnership Goal and Targets in accordance with the post-2015 development agenda¹⁸³⁷ ; Transparency and accountability in implementing the SDGs and the post 2015 agenda¹⁸³⁸ ; Enhanced mechanism of accountability should be an integral part of the partnership for development¹⁸³⁹ ; 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 goals¹⁸⁴⁰ ; Enhancing accountability of countries for the trans-boundary negative implications of their financial and economic policies and practices¹⁸⁴¹ ; Enhancing accountability in development cooperation¹⁸⁴² ; System of regular monitoring and reporting on means of implementation, achievements of initiatives and partnerships, and development efficiency¹⁸⁴³

- Effectiveness, transparency and monitoring at the international level through compelling indicators and mutual accountability¹⁸⁴⁴ ; Not only national governments but also civil society, the private sector and academia must play a

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 life¹⁸⁴⁵

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 implementation¹⁸⁴⁶.

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;

¹⁸⁴⁵ Germany

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 level¹⁸⁴⁷; Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data¹⁸⁴⁸; Promoting information and education on a culture of non-violence¹⁸⁴⁹; By 2020, all stakeholders under a given SDG have access to official data, reports and on progress with ability to comment and challenge¹⁸⁵⁰; Transparent, accountable and effective institutions and public authorities, free from corruption¹⁸⁵¹; Guarantee by law citizens the right to information about government data, including public profits, expenditures and on the budget¹⁸⁵²; 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 change¹⁸⁵⁴; 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 institutions¹⁸⁵⁵; Ensure effective, accountable and transparent institutions¹⁸⁵⁶; Strengthen the capacity of national and local government institutions to guarantee ownership and use of country systems¹⁸⁵⁷; Ensure universal access to public services and detailed accounts of public spending and other publicly owned information¹⁸⁵⁸; Promote information and education on a culture of non-violence, including through promoting the use of mediation and interfaith

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

dialogue¹⁸⁵⁹; Ensuring effective, accountable and transparent institutions¹⁸⁶⁰; 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 accountable¹⁸⁶¹; Build, ensure and strengthen effective, accountable and transparent public and private institutions at all levels, and increase political participation and strengthen state – society relations¹⁸⁶²; Enhance effective, accountable and transparent institutions and Strengthen the rule of law at all levels¹⁸⁶³

- Professionalism and accountability of the security forces¹⁸⁶⁴; Strengthening the capacity and accountability of security institutions¹⁸⁶⁵; Provision of quality public services¹⁸⁶⁶; Enhance the capacity, professionalism, accountability and legitimacy of the security forces, police and judiciary¹⁸⁶⁷; Strengthened capacity and accountability of the security sector and of the trust of citizens in the security sector¹⁸⁶⁸; Ensure that all citizens including marginalized people feel safe and have confidence in security provision by x%¹⁸⁶⁹; Increase by x% the budgets to address human rights and gender equality issues in national strategic plans¹⁸⁷⁰; Institutionalise accountability public and private mechanisms that promote respect for human rights and environment by x¹⁸⁷¹ Strengthen institutional

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 corruption¹⁸⁷²; Enhance the capacity and accountability of security forces, police and judiciary¹⁸⁷³

- Inclusive participation in the decision-making processes¹⁸⁷⁴; Ensure inclusive public participation in democratic politics and civic engagement¹⁸⁷⁵; Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable¹⁸⁷⁶; Effective, accountable and transparent institutions, including in public finances management¹⁸⁷⁷; Fighting corruption in all its forms¹⁸⁷⁸; Inclusive, participatory decision-making¹⁸⁷⁹; By 2020, reduce by 50% public perception and cases of corruption in public procurement (baseline 2015)¹⁸⁸⁰; Ensure public participation in political decision-making¹⁸⁸¹; Ensure transparent decision-making and reduce corruption¹⁸⁸²; Strengthen the capacity of parliaments and all elected representatives and promoting a diverse and independent media¹⁸⁸³; Inclusive and participatory decision-making and engagement of civil society and private sector in decision-making processes at local and national level¹⁸⁸⁴; Accountability and fight against impunity¹⁸⁸⁵; Inclusive, participatory decision making at different levels of society, by all women and men¹⁸⁸⁶; 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 authority¹⁸⁸⁷; Promoting participation of women in decision-making processes, as well as addressing women's justice and security concerns¹⁸⁸⁸; Independent national human rights institutions¹⁸⁸⁹; Develop capacity building programs to empower all people to participate in local, national and global-level dialogues¹⁸⁹⁰; Enabling greater transparency, accountability and participation of children and young people in decision-making at all levels.¹⁸⁹¹ Strengthening local participatory governance¹⁸⁹²; 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 action¹⁸⁹³; Ensure equal opportunities for representation in key public decision-making agencies, disaggregated by gender, social, ethnic or other groupings.¹⁸⁹⁴ Increase opportunities for people to participate in inclusive political dialogues and engage in decision-making processes disaggregated by gender, social, ethnic or other groupings¹⁸⁹⁵; Reduce the corruption and ensuring that those involved in such activities are held accountable¹⁸⁹⁶; Implement policies and programmes to increase public participation in Governance, and promoting government accountability, transparency and responsiveness to citizens¹⁸⁹⁷; Enhance inclusive and participatory decision-making in political process¹⁸⁹⁸

- Strengthening local governments and civil society¹⁸⁹⁹; 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 corruption¹⁹⁰⁰; Locally-relevant strategies with follow-up

¹⁸⁸⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁸⁸⁸ Latvia

¹⁸⁸⁹ Portugal

¹⁸⁹⁰ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁸⁹¹ Children & Youth

¹⁸⁹² Latvia

¹⁸⁹³ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁸⁹⁴ Timor-Leste

¹⁸⁹⁵ Timor-Leste

¹⁸⁹⁶ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁸⁹⁷ Barbados (CARICOM)

¹⁸⁹⁸ Republic of Korea

¹⁸⁹⁹ Finland

¹⁹⁰⁰ Croatia and Bulgaria

institutional mechanisms to address multiple disadvantages confronting women, children, aged, persons with disability, religious minorities, indigenous castes and tribal communities¹⁹⁰¹; Institutions and practices to ensure non-divertible budgets that are gender-responsive and sensitive to the disadvantaged¹⁹⁰²; Ensure good governance at the national and international levels and strengthening of national institutions¹⁹⁰³; 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 level¹⁹⁰⁴; Strengthening local governments and Strengthening of civil society¹⁹⁰⁵

- Freedom of speech and association, as well as access to independent information and media, including social media¹⁹⁰⁶; Freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information¹⁹⁰⁷; Freedom of media, association and speech¹⁹⁰⁸; The right to association, organisation and freedom of expression by all women and men¹⁹⁰⁹, 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 retaliation¹⁹¹⁰; Ensure that people enjoy freedom of speech, association, and peaceful protest and access to independent media and information¹⁹¹¹; 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 sector¹⁹¹² Freedom from violence, real and perceived, is an integrated part of a sustainable development¹⁹¹³; Ensuring the enjoyment of freedom of

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 information¹⁹¹⁴ ; Ensure universal freedom of expression, association, peaceful assembly and access to independent media by year Y¹⁹¹⁵; Guarantee public's right to information and access to government data, including budgets as an indispensable measure of transparency by year Y¹⁹¹⁶; Improve public access to publicly owned information¹⁹¹⁷; Promote citizen participation in public discussion, political activities and decision-making¹⁹¹⁸; Fostering open, transparent and efficient public institutions¹⁹¹⁹; Free access to ICT¹⁹²⁰

- Provision of legal identity¹⁹²¹; Free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations¹⁹²²; Provision of public services for all, including provision of legal identity and access to publicly owned information¹⁹²³; By 2020, all citizens have proper identity that would enable them to access microfinance or credit with gender disaggregation¹⁹²⁴ ; Strengthen vital statistics including birth registration¹⁹²⁵; Free and universal legal identity, such as birth registration¹⁹²⁶; Free and universal legal identity for all, such as birth registrations¹⁹²⁷; Recognise all minorities by the State as citizens with equal rights¹⁹²⁸; 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 business¹⁹²⁹; Ensure legal identity, including universal birth registration, by year

¹⁹¹⁴ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁹¹⁵ Liechtenstein

¹⁹¹⁶ Liechtenstein

¹⁹¹⁷ Republic of Korea

¹⁹¹⁸ Costa Rica

¹⁹¹⁹ Costa Rica

¹⁹²⁰ Costa Rica

¹⁹²¹ Portugal

¹⁹²² Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁹²³ Finland

¹⁹²⁴ Pakistan

¹⁹²⁵ US/Canada/Israel

¹⁹²⁶ Sweden

¹⁹²⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁹²⁸ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁹²⁹ Timor-Leste

- Enhance cooperation for the financial and technical support to needy societies.¹⁹³¹ Redesign global governance dispensation to include the right to development.¹⁹³² Provide LDC Governments with timely information in a transparent manner on annual commitments and disbursements of their development assistance.¹⁹³³; Provide continued support for strengthened and effective voice and participation of LDCs in the international decision-and rule-making and standard-and norm setting processes in all areas affecting their development.¹⁹³⁴; 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 entities¹⁹³⁵;
- Reduction of crime, giving particular attention to the protection of children and women from violence¹⁹³⁶; Prevention and reduction of violent deaths¹⁹³⁷; Prevention and elimination of all violence against individuals, especially women and children¹⁹³⁸; Reduction of crime, violence, abuse, exploitation, including against children and women¹⁹³⁹; Eliminate all forms of violence against children¹⁹⁴⁰; Reduced violence against civilians during conflict by x%; Elimination of all forms of violence and exploitation against children, i.a. through legislation against corporal punishment¹⁹⁴¹; 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%¹⁹⁴²; Bring down sexual violence and harmful practices

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;¹⁹⁴³ Elimination of all forms of violence against children including in the household, the school and care settings through prevention and responsive policies¹⁹⁴⁴; Reduction of crime, violence, abuse, and exploitation, including against women and children¹⁹⁴⁵; Prevent and reduce violent deaths and injuries by X% by year Y¹⁹⁴⁶; By 2030, significantly reduce violent deaths caused by homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, and by 2030, reduce proliferation of small arms and light weapons¹⁹⁴⁷; By 2030, reduce significantly organized crime including through addressing its root causes (fight illicit flows of goods and human trafficking)¹⁹⁴⁸

- Combating international organised crime and illicit trade and trafficking¹⁹⁴⁹; Reducing the incidence of crime and violence in societies¹⁹⁵⁰; Reduce levels of violence¹⁹⁵¹; Reduce organized crime, including illicit flows and trafficking (of people, arms, drugs, finance, wildlife)¹⁹⁵²; Combating organized crime¹⁹⁵³; Curbing illicit financial flows¹⁹⁵⁴; Reduced international organized crime including trafficking and illicit arms transfers¹⁹⁵⁵; Promote global cooperation to address illicit capital flows and eliminate safe havens¹⁹⁵⁶; 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.¹⁹⁵⁷; Reducing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons¹⁹⁵⁸; End impunity for

¹⁹⁴³ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁹⁴⁴ Children & Youth

¹⁹⁴⁵ Barbados (CARICOM)

¹⁹⁴⁶ Liechtenstein

¹⁹⁴⁷ Germany

¹⁹⁴⁸ Germany

¹⁹⁴⁹ Greece

¹⁹⁵⁰ Greece

¹⁹⁵¹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁹⁵² Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁹⁵³ Finland

¹⁹⁵⁴ Finland

¹⁹⁵⁵ Sweden

¹⁹⁵⁶ Benin/LDCs

¹⁹⁵⁷ France/Germany/Switzerland

¹⁹⁵⁸ France/Germany/Switzerland

serious international crimes so that all societies can flourish peacefully and develop sustainably through regional and international cooperation¹⁹⁵⁹; reducing organized crime and illicit trafficking in human beings, arms, drugs and other nationally and internationally prohibited goods¹⁹⁶⁰; Reduce trade in arms and conflict commodities and drug trafficking by x%¹⁹⁶¹; Tackle transnational crime; stop the illicit flow of arms, conflict resources and trafficking¹⁹⁶²; Fight against human trafficking and improve planned and managed migration policies¹⁹⁶³; Strengthening the fight against human trafficking¹⁹⁶⁴; Reduce organized crime, including human and wildlife trafficking¹⁹⁶⁵; 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 Treaty¹⁹⁶⁶

- Universal access to independent justice¹⁹⁶⁷; Ensure an independent and effective justice system for all¹⁹⁶⁸; Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights¹⁹⁶⁹; Strengthening the rule of law at all levels¹⁹⁷⁰; Providing access to independent and responsive justice systems¹⁹⁷¹; By 2030, all citizens must have equal access to justice¹⁹⁷²; By 2020, all countries should create provision of effective public prosecution system to aid vulnerable and poor people's access to justice¹⁹⁷³; By 2030, law and regulations

¹⁹⁵⁹ Palestine

¹⁹⁶⁰ Croatia and Bulgaria

¹⁹⁶¹ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁹⁶² Women, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and other Stakeholders

¹⁹⁶³ Greece

¹⁹⁶⁴ Finland

¹⁹⁶⁵ Slovenia/Montenegro

¹⁹⁶⁶ Barbados (CARICOM)

¹⁹⁶⁷ Portugal

¹⁹⁶⁸ Greece

¹⁹⁶⁹ Australia/Netherlands/UK

¹⁹⁷⁰ Finland

¹⁹⁷¹ Finland

¹⁹⁷² Pakistan

¹⁹⁷³ Pakistan

at the national level are enacted to ensure local level governance¹⁹⁷⁴; By 2030, reduce by 100% average duration of decisions on criminal and civil cases¹⁹⁷⁵; Impartial and equal access to justice for all women and men and legal protection for all, focusing on the poor and their assets¹⁹⁷⁶; Provision of property, use and access rights, to all persons¹⁹⁷⁷ Increase the opportunities for people to participate in formal and non-formal dispute resolution mechanisms disaggregated by gender, social, ethnic or other groupings;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 poor¹⁹⁷⁹; Promote equity and justice at the national and international levels¹⁹⁸⁰; 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 Y¹⁹⁸¹; 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 peacefully¹⁹⁸²; By 2030, make more people feel safe and have confidence in public institutions and mechanisms to resolve conflicts¹⁹⁸³; Access to independent justice system¹⁹⁸⁴

- Reducing the number of internally displaced persons and refugees¹⁹⁸⁵; Improving planned and managed migration policies¹⁹⁸⁶; Reduce the number of IDPs and refugees¹⁹⁸⁷; Strengthened rule of law, with protection of the rights of vulnerable

¹⁹⁷⁴ Pakistan

¹⁹⁷⁵ Pakistan

¹⁹⁷⁶ Sweden

¹⁹⁷⁷ Finland

¹⁹⁷⁸ Timor-Leste

¹⁹⁷⁹ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

¹⁹⁸⁰ Tunisia

¹⁹⁸¹ Liechtenstein

¹⁹⁸² Germany

¹⁹⁸³ Germany

¹⁹⁸⁴ Costa Rica

¹⁹⁸⁵ Finland

¹⁹⁸⁶ Finland

¹⁹⁸⁷ Australia/Netherlands/UK

including refugees and internally displaced persons¹⁹⁸⁸; Protection of internally displaced persons and refugees' rights and their safe and voluntary return or integration¹⁹⁸⁹ 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 disturbances¹⁹⁹⁰; Tackling of the root causes of forced migration¹⁹⁹¹; Enhancing partnership cooperation in the field of migration, mobility and development with the countries of origin and transit¹⁹⁹²; Awareness of enhancing protection of persons displaced because of the climate changes and environmental reasons¹⁹⁹³; Reducing the number of asylum seekers¹⁹⁹⁴; Reduce the number of internally displaced persons¹⁹⁹⁵; Reduce the number of internally displaced persons and refugees by X% by year Y¹⁹⁹⁶; 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 risk¹⁹⁹⁷

- 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 2030¹⁹⁹⁸; Review and rationalise tax exemptions and incentives in order to reduce the perpetuation of inequalities¹⁹⁹⁹; 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 taxes²⁰⁰⁰; 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 officials²⁰⁰¹ Collaborate to reduce illicit financial flows and tax evasion, and increase stolen asset recovery²⁰⁰²; Strengthen good financial governance (including improvement of domestic resource mobilization through sound and just fiscal systems and elimination of corruption and illicit financial flows)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 levels²⁰⁰⁴; Strengthening the civil society, including women's and youth groups, as well as organizations of vulnerable, marginalized and excluded groups²⁰⁰⁵; Promoting stakeholder dialogue and their participation in policy formation and decision-making²⁰⁰⁶; Prohibit all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities and encouraging research on how to improve accessibility and inclusiveness in particular for planning and evaluation²⁰⁰⁷
- Increase by X% the share of women and men, communities and businesses with secure rights to land, property and other assets by year Y²⁰⁰⁸; Enhance the role of women in promoting peaceful and non-violent societies including in prevention, protection, peacebuilding and recovery²⁰⁰⁹
- Increase promotion of a culture of non-violence, in particular the promotion of mediation and other peaceful mechanisms, by X% by year Y²⁰¹⁰

²⁰⁰¹ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

²⁰⁰² Timor-Leste

²⁰⁰³ Germany

²⁰⁰⁴ Women, Children & Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs

²⁰⁰⁵ Slovenia/Montenegro

²⁰⁰⁶ Slovenia/Montenegro

²⁰⁰⁷ Germany

²⁰⁰⁸ Liechtenstein

²⁰⁰⁹ Cyprus/Singapore/UAE

²⁰¹⁰ Liechtenstein

- Reach universal membership of UNCTOC and the protocols thereto by year Y²⁰¹¹
- 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

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,