



## Proposed Targets on Sustainable Consumption and Production for the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals

### Session 12

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The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have just eight goals and 21 targets in total. At this 12<sup>th</sup> OWG session, **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 212 targets** have been proposed for discussion.

Much work remains to be done in order to narrow this down to a set of SDGs that are genuinely “action-oriented, concise, easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable” –as called for in the Rio+20 outcome document.

Tough choices need to be made to achieve a powerful, compelling and concise set of SDGs and targets that can register with policy makers, opinion leaders and the public in the way that the MDGs have done – while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development.

These goals must embrace and drive sustainable consumption and production (SCP), a concept which lies at heart of sustainable development (SD). SCP has been called for by successive UN environment and development conferences and summits for over 20 years.

Today’s patterns of production and consumption remain highly unsustainable. Current economic models and lifestyles are leading to increasingly widespread over-consumption, with impacts on critical natural resources set to worsen. At the same time more than a billion people are so poor as to be unable to consume the bare minimum needed to give them dignity and a decent quality of life.

SCP means consumption and production which conserve critical natural capital, ecosystems and biodiversity for today’s and future generations and prevents dangerous climate change. At the same time, people everywhere consume enough to have the opportunity of a good quality of life on our one planet. SCP contributes to the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development.

## Recommendations

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We propose here a **small number of priority SCP targets to be included under a single goal related to SCP**. These build on SCP-related targets proposed and discussed by member states at the previous OWG session **and this session**, and those proposed by others as inputs to these sessions.

- I. The proposed Goal12 (“promote sustainable consumption and production patterns”) must be strengthened. It should call clearly for a global transition to sustainable consumption and production by 2030. Given that the overall number of goals should be reduced from the 17 currently proposed, it may need to be combined with the goals on economic growth and employment (Goal 8) and sustainable industrialization (Goal 9) – paying attention that the impacts of these goals do not cancel out each other. It is these two which have the closest fit with SCP.

Such a goal might be to: ***Make the transition to sustainable consumption and production while achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all.***

- II. Across the board, we need SDG targets which promote a **broad and inclusive concept of sustainable consumption and production**. This applies, in particular, to the proposed goals on poverty (Goal 1), food and farming (2), health (3), education (4), gender equality (5), water and sanitation (6), energy (7), economic growth and employment (8), industrialization (9), inequality (10), climate change (13), marine resources (14), terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity (15) and means of implementation (17). All have an important SCP dimension. We also welcome proposals for a goal (16) and targets promoting basic freedoms and the rule of law, peace and security, good governance, transparency, accountability and participation. Without these it would be difficult for any society or nation to make long term progress towards SD and SCP.
- III. Goals express an ambitious but specific commitment, while targets – according to the definition used by the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda – are quantified sub-components that will contribute in a major way to achievement of a goal.

It must be said that the targets proposed for the Open Working Group to date generally do not accord with this definition. They are rarely quantified, and many read more like goals than targets. So as well as reducing the number of goals and targets, there may be a need for quantified sub-targets alongside a choice of indicators which can demonstrate whether progress is actually being made.

In Annex A we identify targets under 12 of the 17 proposed goals in the latest OWG ‘zero draft’ that make a contribution to SCP. We highlight where there are gaps, duplications and amalgamation options.

## Our proposed targets for an SCP-related goal

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**12.2 Implement Aichi Target 4A: By 2020, at the latest, governments, businesses and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits. ~~By 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources to enhance human welfare within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.~~**

**Rationale:** All actors need to assess where and how their activities pose significant threats to biodiversity, ecosystem services and critical natural capital, then plan to mitigate these threats by moving to SCP.

**12.3 [add] By 2030 significantly improve the [add] achieve radically improved resource [add] and energy efficiencies of economic activities [add] in all sectors and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, with all countries taking action, developed countries taking the lead, and developing countries following a similar pattern taking into account their development needs and capabilities [add] significantly reducing water, carbon, cropland and raw material footprints per unit of GDP while reducing waste and increasing reuse and recycling.**

**Rationale:** At the heart of SCP lies the concept of decoupling increases in wellbeing and prosperity for all of humanity from ever-increasing greenhouse gas emissions and depletion of critical natural capital. A footprint approach considers impacts arising from consumption along increasingly globalised supply chains.

**12.4 By 2030 ~~promote sound~~ [add] achieve the sustainable management of chemicals [add] throughout their life cycle, including and hazardous waste in accordance with agreed international frameworks and ~~by 2030 significantly reduce the releases of chemicals and hazardous wastes to air, water and soil,~~ [add] to eliminate significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.**

**Rationale:** Poor and marginalised communities suffer most from adverse effects of badly managed hazardous chemicals and waste. Their sound management through their lifecycles, including safe disposal, is key for achieving SCP.

**12.7 By 2030, ~~redouble efforts to create a culture of~~ [add] ensure people everywhere have the information and understanding needed to live sustainable lifestyles including through education, awareness raising, sustainability [add] and avoid unsustainable consumption, including through school curricula, information [add] accompanying products and services, [add] awareness raising and policies and incentives.**

**Rationale:** Changing public understanding and attitudes are essential for the transition to SCP, to ensure responsible levels of consumption and to reduce the demand for unsustainable products and services.

**12.11 ~~By 2030~~ [add] ~~By 2020 increase the share of sustainable products and services in public~~ [add] Governments, local governments and major public services have sustainable procurement, including**

~~through competitive and transparent procurement processes~~ [add] policies in place for services and infrastructure, minimising environmental damage.

**Rationale:** Governments and public bodies are major consumers of products and services. Their procurement policies can play a leadership role in the transition to SCP.

We also propose two “means of implementation” targets related to SCP (SDG proposed goal 17).

**12.1 [add] By 2020 achieve Time-bound effective Implementation of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) [add] in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production, [add] promoting social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.**

**Rationale:** At Rio+20 in 2012 UN member states decided there should be a 10 Year Framework of Programmes promoting SCP, they must commit real support to it and ensure synergies between the 10YFP and the SDGs.

**17.38 [add] By 2020 enhance international cooperation with developed countries taking the lead in implementing [add] providing leadership in transitioning their own societies to sustainable consumption and production patterns [add] models including through strengthening developing countries’ scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production [add] and providing support for countries in need to make their own transition, recognising their different capacities and capabilities.**

**Rationale:** Developed countries were first to adopt globally unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, giving them the wealth and capabilities required to make the transition. It must be recognised, however, that a large and growing part of the populations of many developing nations have now also adopted these patterns.

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## Annexe A –Goals and targets linked to sustainable consumption and production in the OWG 12 ‘zero draft’ document

- Proposed focus areas and targets – those highlighted **yellow** are **critical** for progress on SCP
- Proposed focus areas and targets – those highlighted **green** are **strongly linked** to SCP
- Proposed additional targets – those in **red** are **proposed additional targets or reworded targets** which we regard as critical
- Proposals for targets that **could be amalgamated** – those in **blue**
- Targets that are not colour coded have some link to SCP, but not a very direct or powerful one

This is not an exhaustive list. Using a broad definition of SCP, it could be argued that most of the proposed goals and targets in the zero draft document have some connection with the concept. We focus here on goals and targets with strong and clear links with SCP as set out on page 1 of this briefing.

Proposed goal and targets Including: proposed additional targets	Alternative goal area that a target or goal could be assigned to or amalgamated with	Commentary/critique on goal and targets Including proposals for targets that could be amalgamated and proposed amalgamated targets
<b>Proposed goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>		
<b>1.1</b> by 2030 eradicate extreme poverty by bringing the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to zero		
<b>1.2</b> reduce by at least x% the proportion of people living below national poverty lines by 2030		
<b>1.3</b> by 2030 fully implement nationally appropriate social protection measures including floors, with a particular focus on poor, the most marginalized and people in vulnerably situations		
<b>1.4</b> by 2030 achieve equal access to productive employment and decent work for all, including the poor, persons with disabilities, and other people in vulnerable situations as well as women and young people	Goal 8	

1.5 by 2030 ensure development opportunities for all men and women, including secure rights to own land, property and other productive resources, and access to financial services, with particular focus on the poor, the most marginalized and people in vulnerable situations	Goal 5	
1.7 pursue sustained and inclusive economic growth as a key enabler for achieving poverty eradication	Goal 8	
1.8 integrate biodiversity conservation measures into national and local development strategies, planning processes and poverty reduction strategies	Goal 15	

<b>Proposed goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all, and promote sustainable agriculture</b>		
2.1 end hunger and ensure that all people have access to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food all year round by 2030		2.1 and 2.2 could be amalgamated End hunger and malnutrition in all its forms, ensuring every adult and child receives adequate nutrition all year round, with a focus on local and regional food security
2.2 end malnutrition in all its forms, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity and overweight, with special attention to reducing stunting by 40% and wasting to less than 5% in children less than 5 years of age by 2025, and address the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women		a) and b) could be amalgamated. If 2.1 is achieved, stunting and wasting of children less than years of age would fall to 0% by 2030. We propose a separate target on obesity (see below), rather than considering it as a form of malnutrition here
2.3 by 2030, substantially increase small-scale food producers' incomes and productivity, including small family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, with a particular focus on women		2.3 and 2.4 could be amalgamated into one target which includes sustainable production by small scale famers, pastoralists and fishers
2.4 by 2030 achieve access to adequate inputs, knowledge and productive resources, financial services and markets, especially for small and family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, with a particular focus on women		Could be amalgamated with 2.3

2.5 by 2030, develop food systems that are more productive, sustainable, resilient and efficient, and minimize adverse human and environmental impacts without compromising food and nutrition security		This target is too weak – we need to do better than “more productive, sustainable, resilient and efficient” food systems. Given the need for greatly increased food production in the next two decades and beyond, we require very large improvements in all of these areas. Alternative: <b>By 2030 significantly increase global food production while ending environmentally harmful agriculture, with all growers having the resources, knowledge and incentives to grow food sustainably while conserving ecosystems and critical natural resources</b>
2.6 by 2030 reduce by 50% global food waste at retail and consumer level		<b>2.6 and 2.7 could be amalgamated into a single target</b> <b>By 2030, reduce food wastage by 50% along entire supply chains, from harvest through to consumers</b>
2.7 by 2030 reduce by 50% production and post-harvest food losses and those along food supply chains		<b>Could be amalgamated with 2.6</b>
2.9 achieve by 2030 protection and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, including through enhanced use and application of indigenous practices and local and traditional knowledge, and through agricultural research and development related to agro-biodiversity and diversity of food	Goal 15	<b>Could possibly be amalgamated with 2.2 and 2.3 or 15.3</b> , recognising the importance of small growers, traditional knowledge and the important genetic diversity of traditional breeds and crop varieties.
By 2030, halve obesity and the resulting toll on public health and health systems and prevent the proportion of meat and dairy in diets from exceedingly globally sustainable levels		An issue of unsustainable over-consumption of food. Global obesity epidemic is spreading into emerging economies, 1/3 of the planet’s adults overweight or obese. Reducing the proportion of meat and dairy intensity in diets in ‘over consuming’ nations would help tackle obesity and improve public health while enabling more food to be grown for human consumption as land resources become constrained.

<b>Proposed goal 3. Attain healthy life for all at all ages</b>		
<b>3.8 ensure universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health for all</b>	Goal 5, target 5.9	The previous version of this target added “ <b>including modern methods of family planning</b> ”. Global access to affordable, effective family planning, combined with gender equality, would facilitate the transition to a world with a stable human population, making a major contribution to sustainable consumption. <b>This could be amalgamated with 5.9</b>

<b>3.9 by 2030 decrease by x% the number of deaths and illnesses from indoor and outdoor air pollution</b>	Goal 7	Equally important to have a target for reducing the number of deaths and illnesses from water pollution – which is lacking under Goal 6. Suggest x should be 50%
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<b>Proposed goal 4. Provide equitable and inclusive quality education and life-long learning for all</b>		
<b>4.4</b> achieve universal youth literacy and basic numeracy and an increase by x% of adult literacy and basic numeracy by 2030		Universal basic levels of education underpin the global transition to SCP
<b>4.7</b> by 2030 integrate relevant knowledge and skills in education curricula and training programs, including education for sustainable development and awareness raising on culture's contribution to sustainable development	Goal 12	We propose instead a target for Goal 12 as an alternative to 12.7: <b>By 2030, ensure people everywhere have the information and understanding needed to live sustainable lifestyles and avoid unsustainable consumption, including through school curricula, information accompanying products and services, awareness raising and policies and incentives.</b>

<b>Proposed goal 5: Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere</b>		
<b>5.5</b> ensure women's equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, and equal pay for work of equal value		
<b>5.7</b> ensure women's equal access to, control and ownership of assets and natural and other productive resources, as well as non-discriminatory access to essential services and infrastructure, including financial services and ICT		
<b>5.8</b> ensure full, equal and effective participation and leadership of women at all levels of decision-making in the public and private spheres		
<b>5.9</b> ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	Goal 3	Global access to effective, affordable family planning would facilitate the transition to a world with a stable human population, making a major contribution to sustainable consumption. <b>This could be amalgamated with 3.8</b>

<b>Proposed goal 6. Secure water and sanitation for all for a sustainable world</b>		
<b>6.1</b> by 2030, provide universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all		Should also include an end to open defecation by 2030. We propose separate targets for drinking water access and access to sanitation and good hygiene. <b>Should be expanded to cover reducing deaths and illnesses from water-borne diseases/unsafe drinking water by x%</b>
<b>6.2</b> by 2030 provide universal access to safe and affordable sanitation and hygiene including at home, schools, health centres and refugee camps, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls		<b>Should also include an end to open defecation by 2030.</b>
<b>6.3</b> by 2030, improve water quality by significantly reducing pollution, eliminating dumping of toxic materials, and improving wastewater management by x% recycling and reuse by y%		Difficult to measure and agree what x% and y% improvements at the global and national level would be. It may be better to have a target to ‘treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge by 2030’. We propose as an alternative: <b>By 2030 ensure all municipal and industrial wastewater is recycled or treated prior to discharge, dumping of toxic materials is eliminated and that all seriously polluted surface and ground waters are in recovery.</b>
<b>6.4</b> by 2030, improve water-use efficiency by x% across all sectors	Goal 12	We propose focussing on the heaviest global users of water in this target – agriculture, power generation, iron and steel making and other heavy industry, paper and pulp making <b>Could be amalgamated with 6.6 as follows: By 2030 improve water efficiency everywhere, with a 50% water productivity improvement among the sectors which are the heaviest users, ending over-abstraction of fresh water supplies, achieving protection and restoration of eco-systems and long-term sustainability of groundwater supplies.</b>
<b>6.6</b> ensure sustainable extraction and supply of fresh water, and by 2020 protect and restore ecosystems and aquifers that provide water-related services		<b>This could be amalgamated with 6.4, as above</b>
<b>By 2030, ensure global water footprints per capita, measured along supply chains, do not exceed sustainable levels anywhere, taking into account local and regional freshwater resources.</b>		This would be an alternative to 6.4, with a focus on radically improving the efficiency of water use through a footprinting approach analysing global supply chains.

<b>Proposed goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, sustainable, and reliable modern energy services for all</b>		
<b>7.1</b> by 2030 ensure universal access to sustainable modern energy services for all		This target should include universal electricity access, both from national/regional grids or more local microgeneration.
<b>7.2</b> double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030		This target should also call for an even larger increase in the share of renewable energy in global electricity supplies, given the need to decarbonise grids globally and the suitability of renewables for electricity generation. This target should have a caveat to prevent growing use of biomass energy conflicting with the targets in proposed goal 2 on sustainable food. Our alternative would be: <b>Double the share of renewable energy, including sustainable biomass, in the global energy mix by 2030 and triple the share of renewably-generated electricity in the global electricity mix</b>
<b>7.3</b> double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030		While radically increasing the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency is a critical SCP-related target, doubling it may be insufficient to keep the global average temperature rise within 2 degrees C. Developed nations, as the heaviest energy consumers per capita, should take the lead in helping developing nations to improve their energy efficiency.
<b>7.4</b> by 2030 increase by x% globally the share of clean energy technologies, including sustainable biomass and advanced cookstoves		<b>This target could be amalgamated with 7.2 and/or 7.1</b>
<b>7.4</b> by 2030 phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption with solutions that aim to secure affordable energy for the poorest		The previous version of this target spoke of a "phase out [of] fossil fuel subsidies". What are <i>efficient</i> fossil fuel subsidies? Do they exist? Delete "inefficient".
<b>7.6</b> by 2030 expand and upgrade as appropriate infrastructure for supply, transmission and distribution of modern and renewable energy services in rural and urban areas, including with a view to doubling primary energy supply per capita for LDCs		<b>This target is, in effect, covered by 7.1 and should be omitted or amalgamated with it</b>

<p><b>Proposed goal 8. Promote strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all</b></p>		<p>Could be merged with Proposed goals 9 and 12</p> <p>If there is a ‘promoting economic growth’ goal, it must be growth that avoids damage to ecosystems and natural processes which risks causing irreversible harm at the local, regional and planetary level threatening current and future generations. This should be added as a qualification for proposed 8.1</p>
<p><b>8.1</b> sustain per capita economic growth of at least x% per annum (with x being set at a level appropriate to national circumstances)</p>		<p>This target, if adopted, should be qualified by adding “<b>while precluding damage to ecosystems and natural processes which risks causing serious harm to current and future generations</b>”</p>
<p><b>8.2</b> sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the income distribution of each country of at least y% (greater than x%) to reduce income inequalities by 2030</p>	<p>Goal 10</p>	<p><b>This is a target for reducing inequality and should be under Goal 10</b></p>
<p><b>8.3</b> by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities</p>		
<p><b>8.4</b> by 2020 halve the number of youth not in employment, education or training</p>		
<p><b>8.7</b> create incentives for the development of sustainable tourism which takes into account community participation, local culture and local products</p>		<p>A target which commits signatories to increasing the sustainability of tourism, rather than merely creating incentives, would be preferable.</p>
<p><b>8.10</b> promote greater resource efficiency of economic activities, including through sustainable supply chains, according to national circumstances and capacities</p>	<p>Goal 12</p>	<p>We propose an alternative target under Goal 12.</p> <p><b>By 2030 achieve radically improved resource and energy efficiencies in all sectors, significantly reducing water, carbon, cropland and raw material footprints per unit of GDP while significantly reducing waste and increasing reuse and recycling</b></p> <p>Measuring improvements in resource productivity across entire economies is difficult. It would be preferable to have targets which concern nations’ <b>consumption footprints</b> (measured along global supply chains) for separate key resources – raw materials (biomass and non-biomass), water, agricultural land and timber. Plus consumption-based carbon footprints.</p>

8.13 end child labour by 2030, protect the rights and ensure safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers and those in precarious employment		
8.16 explore the possibility of a broader system of capital accounting looking beyond GDP and incorporating social, human and environmental capital		A target that "explores the possibility" is too weak. We propose <b>By 2030, social and environmental accounting to be adopted by all governments and by all corporations with market capitalisation of more than \$3 billion, more than 10,000 employees or more than \$1bn turnover, with natural capital accounts and regularly updated sustainability indicators.</b>

<b>Proposed goal 9. Promote sustainable industrialization</b>		<p>Could be merged with proposed goals 8 and 12</p> <p>The proposed targets under this proposed goal aim to promote industrialization in developing nations, particularly LDCs. They should be qualified by a commitment <b>to prevent industrialization anywhere from causing damage to ecosystems and natural processes on a scale which risks causing irreversible environmental harm threatening current and future generations.</b> Here or in the "means of implementation" proposed goal 17, It should be recognised that support is required for developing countries to avoid the environmentally damaging path followed by developed nations during their industrialization.</p>
9.9 upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in developing countries, including in middle income countries, and improve industrial resource efficiency by accelerating the development, transfer and adoption of environmentally sound technologies and processes	Goal 17	Supporting developing nations, especially LDCs, in their transition to environmentally sound technologies and processes and their adoption of clean technologies should be under Goal 17.
9.10 promote indigenous technology development and the growth of domestic innovation in developing countries		
9.11 by 2030 retrofit x% of existing industries with clean technologies and environmentally sound industrial processes to achieve y% energy and z% resource-efficiency improvement, with all countries taking action, developed countries taking the lead and developing countries following a similar pattern taking into account their development needs and capabilities	Goal 12	<p><b>This overlaps with 8.10.</b> By 2030 all industries in developed nations should have clean technologies and environmentally sound industrial processes, while the transition made by developing countries is covered by 9.9 above.</p> <p>We propose amalgamating this goal with 8.10 using our alternative: <b>By 2030 achieve radically improved resource and energy efficiencies in all sectors, significantly reducing water, carbon, cropland and raw material footprints per unit of GDP while significantly reducing waste and increasing reuse and recycling</b></p>

<p><b>Proposed goal 10. Reduce inequality within and between countries</b></p>		<p><b>We advocate a goal for reducing inequalities within and between countries, and accompanying targets, because we believe this can make a strong contribution to the SCP transition.</b></p> <p>If we address extreme poverty with the current growth model, which is associated with widening inequality within and between nations, then consumption will continue to accelerate among today's middle and higher income groups as they become wealthier. Their consumption of key natural resources is already at unsustainable levels were it applied to the entire global population.</p> <p>Furthermore, rising inequality may drive high impact 'conspicuous consumption' and 'positional goods' across a range of income levels.</p> <p>Lower income households in developed and developing countries may be loathe to engage with sustainable consumption if they see large, wealthy elites with high-consumption lifestyles.</p> <p>The eliminating poverty goal and the reduced inequality goal both imply increased consumption by the world's poorest people. This must be balanced by sustainable and more responsible consumption by the remainder.</p>
<p><b>10.2</b> achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population that is higher than the national average through 2030</p>		<p>This should be amalgamated with 8.2</p>
<p><b>10.3</b> by 2030 reduce inequalities of opportunity and outcome among social groups, including economic, social, and environmental inequalities</p>		<p>10.3 and 10.5 could be amalgamated</p>
<p><b>10.5</b> empower and promote the social and economic inclusion of the poor, the marginalized and people in vulnerable situations, including indigenous peoples, women, minorities, migrants, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth</p>		

<b>Proposed goal 11. Build inclusive, safe and sustainable cities and human settlements.</b>		
<b>11.1</b> by 2030, ensure universal access to adequate and affordable housing and basic services for all, and eliminate slum-like conditions everywhere		This is part of the minimum level of consumption all humans should be entitled to
<b>11.5</b> by 2030, reduce the environmental impact of cities and improve the quality of environment in cities		Giving the increasing proportion of the population living in cities, this target should call for a significant reduction in the environmental impact of cities.

<b>Proposed goal 12. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>		<b>Could be merged with proposed goals 8 and 9 as follows: Make the transition to sustainable consumption and production while achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all. A goal which merely calls for the promotion of SCP is too weak.</b>
<b>12.1</b> Time-bound effective implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP)	Goal 17	We propose as an alternative <b>By 2022 achieve effective implementation of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production, promoting social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.</b> We propose this should be under proposed goal 17
<b>12.2</b> by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources to enhance human welfare within the carrying capacity of ecosystems		We propose as an alternative Aichi Target 4A: <b>By 2020, at the latest, governments, businesses and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits</b>
<b>12.3</b> significantly improve the resource efficiency of economic activities and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, with all countries taking action, developed countries taking the lead, and developing countries following a similar pattern taking into account their development needs and capabilities		<b>This overlaps with 8.10.</b> We propose as an alternative <b>By 2030 achieve radically improved resource and energy efficiencies in all sectors, significantly reducing water, carbon, cropland and raw material footprints per unit of GDP while significantly reducing waste and increasing reuse and recycling</b>

<p>12.4 promote sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and by 2030 significantly reduce the releases of chemicals and hazardous wastes to air, water and soil</p>		<p>We propose as an alternative <b>By 2030 achieve the sustainable management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, including hazardous wastes, to eliminate significant adverse effects on human health and the environment</b></p>
<p>12.5 by 2030 reduce by x% per capita waste through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>	<p>Goal 2</p>	<p><b>This duplicates 2.6.</b> We suggest a single target for reducing food waste along the entire food chain <b>By 2030, reduce food wastage by 50% along entire supply chains, from harvest through to consumers</b>  This allows nations to focus their efforts on reducing food waste at the most appropriate point in the chain given their differing circumstances.  Given the importance of reducing wastage to achieving sustainable food and farming, this should be under Goal 2</p>
<p>12.6 by 2030 at least halve per capita food waste at retail and consumer level, particularly in developed countries and countries with high per capita food waste</p>	<p>Goal 2</p>	<p><b>This duplicates 2.7 .</b> See above</p>
<p>12.7 by 2030 redouble efforts to create a culture of sustainable lifestyles, including through education, awareness raising, sustainability information on products and services, policies and incentives</p>	<p>Goal 4</p>	<p><b>This overlaps with 4.7.</b> As an alternative to both we propose <b>By 2030, ensure people everywhere have the information and understanding needed to live sustainable lifestyles and avoid unsustainable consumption, including through school curricula, information accompanying products and services, awareness raising and policies and incentives</b></p>
<p>12.8 by 2020 create economic incentives and scientific and technological capacities that enable and promote sustainable consumption and a circular economy</p>		
<p>12.9 by 2030 increase by x% the number of companies, especially publicly listed and large companies, reporting on corporate social and environmental responsibility, including integrated reporting</p>	<p>Goal 8</p>	<p><b>We have proposed an alternative target for 8.16, which we propose should substitute for 12.9. By 2030, social and environmental accounting to be adopted by all governments and by all corporations with market capitalisation of more than \$3 billion or more than 10,000 employees or more than \$1bn turnover, with natural capital accounts and regularly updated sustainability indicators.</b></p>
<p>12.10 by 2030, increase the share of private sector actors incorporating sustainable development principles in their business practices, including sustainable supply chains, with due regard to the circumstances and capacity needs of micro- and SMEs</p>		
<p>12.11 by 2030 increase the share of sustainable products and services in public procurement, including through competitive and transparent procurement processes</p>		<p>We propose a stronger target: <b>Governments, local governments and major public services have sustainable procurement policies in place for services and infrastructure by 2020, minimising environmental damage</b></p>

<b>Proposed goal 13. Promote actions at all levels to address climate change / Build a climate change goal based on the outcome of COP21 of the UNFCCC Climate change</b>		
<b>13.1</b> hold the increase in global average temperature below an x°C rise in accordance with international agreements		'x' is retained to keep open the possibility of agreement on a lower than 2 deg C limit. We propose <b>Prevent the total of annual anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions from rising any higher, and by 2020 begin reducing global emissions at the rate required to hold the increase in global average temperatures below x°C</b>
<b>13.4</b> by 20xx introduce instruments and incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions in all relevant sectors		

<b>Proposed goal 14. Attain conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas</b>		Could be integrated with Goal 15 There is scope for amalgamating most of the 11 proposed targets under this goal to give: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one target concerning sustainable fisheries and protecting marine ecosystem</li> <li>• one target (based on 14.1 and 14.6) addressing marine pollution</li> </ul>
<b>14.1</b> by 2030, reduce by x% marine pollution of all kinds, including from land-based activities		It will be difficult to determine and agree what an x% reduction in total marine pollution might mean. What is the baseline and how do you weigh different types of pollution against each other? Instead, <b>By 2030, end all discharges of pollutants to the sea which cause serious environmental and ecosystem damage, including eutrophication</b>
<b>14.2</b> by 2020, sustainably manage, restore and protect marine ecosystems from destruction, including by strengthening their resilience, and support relevant scientific research		Could be amalgamated with 14.4
<b>14.3</b> address and prevent further ocean acidification		This should be coupled with 13.1 since ocean acidification and climate change have the same cause
<b>14.4</b> by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing to restore by 2030 fish stocks to ecologically safe levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield		Some, or most, of these targets below could be amalgamated with 14.1 and 14.4 into one target for sustainable fisheries everywhere by 2020
<b>14.5</b> support sustainable small-scale fisheries and aquaculture, including by providing equitable access of small-scale and artisanal fishers to fisheries and markets		
<b>14.6</b> ensure the full implementation of existing regional and international regimes for managing oceans and seas by their state parties		

14.7 by 2020, eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices		
14.8 By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, including through establishing effectively managed marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information		
14.9 by 2020, eliminate subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, taking into account the need of developing countries, notably least developed countries and SIDS		
14.10 by 2030, increase the economic returns to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources from within their jurisdictions		
14.11 implement integrated and participatory coastal management to increase resilience of coastal ecosystems		

<b>Proposed goal 15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and halt all biodiversity loss</b>		Could be integrated with Goal 14
15.1 by 2020 halt the loss of all biodiversity, including habitats, and protect threatened species		The Aichi Biodiversity Targets are for 2020; Target 5 is: “By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced”
15.2 by 2020 ensure conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, with particular attention to wetlands, including through restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems		15.2, 15.4, 15.5, could be combined into a single target for protecting ecosystems and forest cover
15.3 maintain genetic diversity of both cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their wild relatives including through effective cooperation of national institutions	Goal 2	Overlaps with 2.9

15.4 by 2030, ensure the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests and mountain ecosystems		
15.5 by 2030 reverse the loss of and enhance forest cover worldwide, increase reforestation by x%, including by providing adequate incentives for developing countries		
15.6 by 2030, halt and prevent land degradation, reclaim land affected by desertification and drought, and improve land productivity and soil quality		
15.7 ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources		What might possible indicators be? Difficult to measure progress?
15.8 end poaching and trafficking of endangered species, and end demand and supply of illegal wildlife products		

<b>Proposed goal 16: Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, rule of law, effective and capable institutions</b>		There are too many proposed targets under this proposed goal – as is the case for all of the other goals. However, we welcome the proposals for a goal and targets promoting basic freedoms and the rule of law, peace and security, good governance, transparency, accountability and participation. Without these it would be difficult for any society or nation to make long term progress towards SD and SCP
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<b>Proposed goal 17: Strengthen and enhance the means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development</b>		
<b>Proposed goal 2</b>		
17.7 reduce distortions in international trade, including phasing out all forms of agricultural export subsidies as soon as possible in line with the objective set out by the WTO Ministers in the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration		
<b>Proposed goal 8</b>		
17.26 promote regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology, innovation, research and knowledge sharing, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation		The diversity of pathways for technology innovation and dissemination should be recognised. To this target could be added: "...encouraging a diversity of pathways, including both 'high and hard technologies' and low-tech, intellectual property rights-free solutions which meet local needs

<b>Proposed goal 9</b>		
17.31 promote transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies to developing countries	Focus area 11 SCP	This could be amalgamated with 17.32 and 17.33
17.32 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017		Developing nations, especially LDCs, need access to the large capital flows required to invest in 'high and hard' technologies.
17.33 build science, technology and innovation capacity in developing countries including to undertake technology assessment and research, development and adaptation of clean and environmentally sound technologies	Focus area 11 SCP	
<b>Proposed goal 12</b>		
17.38 enhance international cooperation with developed countries taking the lead in implementing sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through strengthening developing countries' scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production		
17.39 establish and effectively implement a multilateral code of conduct for multinational corporations to secure social and environmental responsibility and accountability		
<b>Proposed goal 13</b>		
17.40 operationalize the Green Climate Fund as soon as possible		

<b>Proposed goal 16</b>		
<b>17.43</b> undertake regular monitoring and reporting of progress on SDGs within a shared accountability framework, including means of implementation, the global partnership among Member States and multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships		
<b>17.45</b> cooperate globally to reduce substantially international tax evasion and avoidance		
<b>17.46</b> cooperate globally to combat illicit financial flows and transfers, recover stolen assets and return them to their countries of origin		

This paper is supported by the Beyond 2015 campaign, but does not necessarily represent the views of all organisations in the campaign. The analysis is based on a report, 'One Planet Living – The case for Sustainable Consumption and Production in the post-2015 Development Agenda', produced in December 2013 by BioRegional, the Beyond 2015 focal point on Sustainable Production and Consumption, with input from the following organizations: WWF-UK, Christian Aid, Bond, Save the Children; Progressio; Practical Action; Friends of the Earth; Cafod; Tearfund; Population Institute; One Earth; Tellus Institute; Integrative Strategies Forum; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies.

### **Beyond2015**

Beyond 2015 is a global civil society campaign, pushing for a strong and legitimate successor framework to the Millennium Development Goals. The campaign, created in 2010, is built on a diverse, global base. It ranges from small community based organisations to international NGOs, academics and trade unions. A founding principle of the campaign is that it is a partnership between civil society organisations from the 'North' and the 'South' – bringing together groups from developing, emerging and developed economies. The campaign brings together more than 900 Civil Society Organisations from over the world. Whilst Beyond 2015 participating organisations have a range of views regarding the content of a post-2015 framework, the campaign is united in working to bring about the following outcome:

- A global overarching cross-thematic framework succeeds the Millennium Development Goals, reflecting Beyond 2015's policy positions.
- The process of developing this framework is participatory, inclusive and responsive to voices of those directly affected by poverty and injustice.

[www.beyond2015.org](http://www.beyond2015.org)

### **BOND**

Bond is the UK membership body for organisations working in international development or supporting those that do through funding, research, training

and other services.  
[www.bond.org.uk](http://www.bond.org.uk)

### **BioRegional**

BioRegional is a charity which works with partners around the world to demonstrate that a sustainable future is attractive, affordable and achievable. We call our approach One Planet Living. BioRegional is the Sustainable Consumption and Production Focal Point for both Beyond2015 and the UN Environment Programme's 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP). [www.bioregional.com](http://www.bioregional.com)

### **The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies**

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) is a think tank working on innovative policy development and strategic research for environmental measures, and reflecting the results of research into political decisions for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region and globally.  
[www.iges.or.jp/en/](http://www.iges.or.jp/en/)