

AND BEYOND

THE 65th ANNUAL
UN DPI / NGO
CONFERENCE

Our Action Agenda

United Nations Headquarters
New York
27-29 August 2014

Conference
Outcome
Document

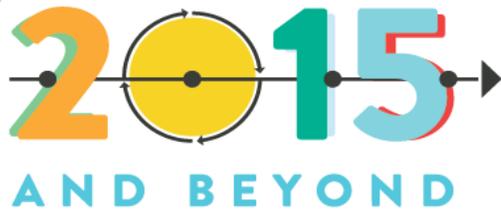
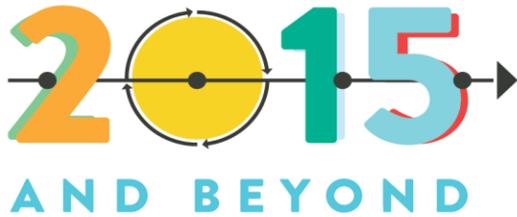


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1 65TH ANNUAL UN DPI/NGO CONFERENCE OUTCOME DOCUMENT – DECLARATION

2

3 The participants of the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference, “Beyond 2015: Our Action Agenda”,
4 representatives of Non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”) from around the world, assembled at
5 United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 to 29 August 2014, have issued the following
6 Declaration.

7 The Declaration constitutes of one of two parts of the Outcome Document of the Conference and
8 reflects our position on the vision, recommendations, and monitoring and accountability framework
9 for an “Action Agenda” on poverty eradication, sustainable development, human rights and climate
10 change.

11 The Declaration must be read in connection with the Resource Document that constitutes the other
12 part of the Outcome Document. The Resource Document reflects joint statements by UN Major
13 Groups and Stakeholders from civil society, which have been prepared through transparent and
14 inclusive input and consensus processes and submitted to the UN SDGs Open Working Group earlier
15 as official positions.

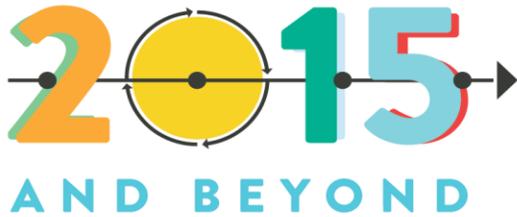
16 *DECLARATION OF THE 65TH ANNUAL DPI/NGO CONFERENCE*

17 *Noting* that the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference is a major stakeholder event aimed at
18 contributing to the ongoing Post-2015 process;

19 *Recognizing and commending* the progress made to date in achieving the implementation of the
20 Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”);

21 *Noting* with alarm, however, that this progress is certainly far from what we need and must
22 collectively achieve, particularly in relation to goals relating to poverty and hunger, achieving gender
23 equality and the empowerment of women, universal access to primary education, child mortality,
24 improving maternal health and ensuring universal access to reproductive health, environmental
25 sustainability and access to water and sanitation;

26 *Also noting* that 2015 is recognized to be a once-in-a-generation opportunity for transformational
27 change as the international community strives to achieve the implementation of the MDGs while
28 formulating the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals
29 (“SDGs”);



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30 *We welcome* the inclusion of goals that will ensure that the SDGs deliver a truly transformative
31 agenda for poverty eradication and inequalities reduction, with a strong sustainability dimension.
32 Goals on Climate Change, Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements, Sustainable Consumption and
33 Production, Oceans, Ecosystems and Biodiversity should therefore be retained and considered critical
34 to a sustainable development agenda.

35 *We also welcome* a goal on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, noting
36 that a transformative agenda and sustainable development cannot be achieved if women and girls
37 continue to be left behind;

38 *We strongly urge* governments to take the strongest possible global and national, collective and
39 individual action to address climate change, ensuring participatory processes, in line with the
40 principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities;

41 *Bearing in mind* that the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate
42 Change and the launch of the Post-2015 Development Agenda will culminate within months of each
43 other in 2015, with the potential to shape the future of the planet and its peoples;

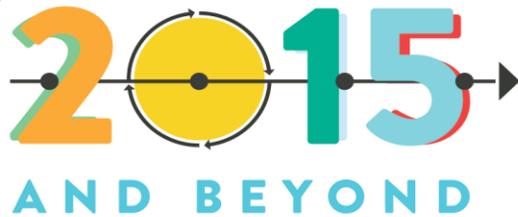
44 *Acknowledging* that the development agenda should center on the well-being of people and our
45 planet, and reflect the values and ethics underlying the individual and collective choices and behavior
46 necessary to achieve sustainable development;

47 *Recognizing* that as part of this transformative agenda, the international financial architecture and
48 governance structures must be reformed so as to make them more legitimate, inclusive and just;

49 *Determined* to harness the strategies, expertise and resources across the broadest spectrum of civil
50 society to move into a transformative and universal agenda for poverty eradication, sustainability,
51 human rights and climate justice;

52 *Demanding* lasting, democratic and accountable political action in support of an ambitious outcome
53 from the Post-2015 sustainable development process;

54 *We underscore* that the Post-2015 sustainable development process is giving us the unique
55 opportunity to embark on a journey to create a truly transformative agenda for all people of all ages
56 in all places, including persons with disabilities. An authentic agenda that is meant to usher humanity
57 into an era of sustainable development in harmony with nature; an agenda that respects planetary
58 boundaries, including oceans, seas and marine resources, and ensures that sustainable human
59 development aspirations are set in the context of existing human rights standards and norms;



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60 *We declare* that our vision for the Post-2015 Development Agenda is that of an equitable, inclusive
61 and sustainable world where every person is safe, resilient, lives well, and enjoys their human rights,
62 and where political and economic systems deliver well-being for all people within the limits of our
63 planet's resources. Consequently, it is a world where all human rights are realized, inequalities have
64 been properly addressed and remedied and with poverty having been eradicated; the health of our
65 planet, its natural resources and the environment are treasured and safeguarded; where there is
66 social justice, and where peace, safety and human security are a reality for all, including refugees and
67 people displaced by human-induced and natural disasters;

68 *We underscore* that destruction of our natural environment, and indigenous peoples' cultural values
69 and diversity, cannot be classified as progress. A flawed paradigm that does not recognize our planet's
70 limits or recognize the Commons, that does not seek to prevent and combat the harmful effects of
71 climate change, and that does not fulfill our development in a truly holistic way cannot be considered
72 transformative;

73 *We acknowledge* that civil society bases its work on the ethics, values and spiritual principles that are
74 reflected by the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The fundamental
75 freedoms of expression, media, political participation, association and peaceful assembly, reflecting
76 the values of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, underpin the ability of people truly to
77 engage with the development agenda. These rights are the fundamental building blocks of good
78 governance, empowering people to participate actively in achieving development goals and holding
79 governments to account;

80 *We urge* governments to develop and ensure a Post-2015 sustainable development framework that
81 embraces all our human diversity; that is anchored in a human rights-based approach to sustainable
82 development, upholding the universality of all human rights regardless of cultural and religious
83 practices and national laws, that should ultimately result in a more just and equitable economic and
84 social environment, and that guarantees human rights accountability, including that of the private
85 sector;

86 *We reaffirm* that human rights, including sexual rights, as well as the rights of children, are not
87 controversial and cannot be compromised; they are not up for negotiation. Our rights cannot be
88 questioned, traded, or violated. Along with economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, any
89 successor framework to the MDGs must include commitments to legal and regulatory frameworks to
90 protect freedom of association, media, expression, peaceful assembly and political participation, if it
91 is to ensure an enabling environment for an empowered civil society;



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92 *We stress* that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, and income-based measures fail to
93 capture its diverse elements.

94 *We call upon* governments to respond to this reality by developing a new multidimensional poverty
95 index that strives to represent the full complexity of poverty;

96 *We underscore* that longstanding inequalities and discrimination should no longer undermine human
97 rights and sustainable development for all;

98 *We envision* a Post-2015 world where inequalities, conflicts and human suffering from racial
99 discrimination and xenophobia are eliminated as obstacles to human dignity, fulfillment of human
100 rights, and sustainable development. Addressing the root causes of racism through human rights
101 learning, promoting human connectedness, multicultural understanding with mutual compassion,
102 non-discriminatory laws and practices, reconciliation and healing are instrumental to achieving this
103 vision.

104 *We recommend* that civil society emphasize that restorative justice will help heal relationships
105 between culpable and affected communities alongside the non-peripheral role of victims as survivors.

106 *We firmly embrace* the intellectual, emotional and moral challenges inherent in adopting the
107 restorative justice paradigm to diverse national structures.

108 *We reaffirm* that throughout the entire set of SDGs, no goal or target should be considered met until it
109 is met for all groups that are affected, particularly the lowest quintiles of the national income
110 distribution, ensuring that we leave no one behind;

111 *We renew* our commitment to and *call upon* governments to ensure a notion of “all groups” that
112 refers to all populations, subgroups, and minorities as identified by geography, urban or rural status,
113 income and wealth, gender, racial or ethnic group, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion [or
114 belief], language, physical and mental health, disability, age, legal and migration status, and any other
115 categories of human characteristics or identities including cross-cutting or multiple categories;

116 *We urge* governments to eliminate all discriminatory laws and practices and commit to implementing
117 human rights instruments;

118 *We further call upon* governments to ensure minimum floors of socioeconomic well-being for all, and
119 to address comprehensively inequalities within and between countries;

120 *We affirm* that physical and mental health and psychosocial well-being are essential for all peoples of
121 all ages in order to achieve the three dimensions of sustainable development;



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122 *We further assert* that mental health and psychosocial well-being is cross-cutting and interlinked
123 across several goals, e.g., ensuring quality education; ending poverty; achieving gender equality and
124 empowerment of all women and girls; promoting economic growth and decent work for all; making
125 cities and human settlements safe; taking urgent action to combat climate change and promoting
126 disaster recovery and risk reduction; developing global partnerships and promoting peaceful and
127 inclusive societies;

128 *We call upon* governments to ensure that all people of all ages have access to affordable, essential
129 and quality physical and mental health care services, without discrimination and without suffering
130 financial hardship;

131 *We further call upon* governments to guarantee universal, equal and inclusive access to quality
132 education and life-long learning opportunities for all citizens;

133 *We urge* governments to develop capacity to assess the environmental, physical and mental health
134 and socio-economic impacts of new and emerging technologies that are presented as solutions to
135 development challenges, in line with the precautionary principle;

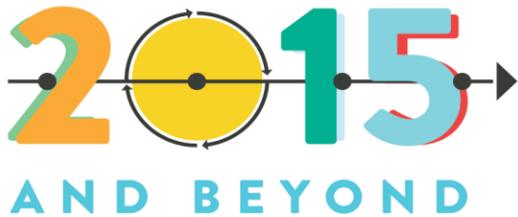
136 *We move* for the promotion of indigenous technology development and the growth of domestic
137 innovation in developing countries;

138 *We recognize* that world peace and human security is crucial for development. Peaceful societies
139 require strong enabling mechanisms for preventing violence and violent conflict, promoting peace
140 through tourism and the teaching of sustainable tourism in universities, managing tensions and
141 disputes, addressing grievances, and building trust and mutual accountability between social groups,
142 society and the government.

143 *We also recognize* that the Post-2015 Development Agenda will not be achieved unless the vision
144 promoting the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World is incorporated
145 throughout the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

146 *We call upon* governments to commit to providing free legal identity for all, including free universal
147 birth and civil registrations;

148 *We further recognize* that the achievement of the SDGs is dependent on the effective functioning of
149 open, accountable institutions, and that this accountability at the same time extends to all actors
150 contributing to the Post-2015 Development Agenda. To this end, capacity-building mechanisms for all
151 relevant stakeholders must be developed and implemented;



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152 *We underscore* that adopting a transformative vision for sustainable human development and
153 translating it from policy to reality requires substantial institutional shifts and accountable and
154 transparent new partnerships;

155 *We reaffirm* that multi-stakeholder partnerships between all levels of government, civil society,
156 diaspora communities, academia, the private sector, and the philanthropic community will be
157 essential towards implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and should be empowered;

158 *We call upon* all countries, at all stages of development, to severely limit and reduce the application of
159 antibiotics to humans, and children in particular, and animals, from their current levels, which have
160 brought the world to a crisis in anti-microbial resistance and the resurgence of infectious diseases.

161 *We further call upon* all stakeholders – researchers/academics, healthcare practitioners, funders,
162 governments, international organizations, industry and NGOs -- to join in a public/private partnership
163 to target, collaborate and facilitate urgently the development of new therapies for infectious diseases
164 as a top-tier priority in the allocation of healthcare funds and human resources.

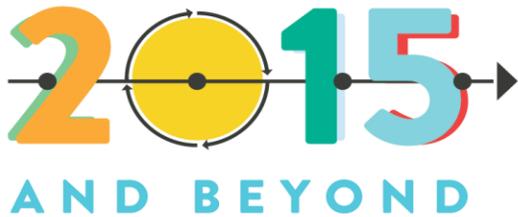
165 *We call upon* governments to ensure increased representation and institutionalized decision-making
166 and policy-making roles of women, indigenous peoples, local communities, organized constituencies
167 of people, including those living and working in poverty, to plan, implement and monitor
168 development programmes that affect their lives;

169 *We call upon* governments and multilateral organizations not to allow failures within certain
170 segments of society to hide behind improved overall average values and to understand that leaving
171 no one behind will require disaggregated data by all groups as listed above;

172 *We denounce* the growing scarcity of resources to civil society organizations, oppressive action against
173 social movements and the increasing criminalization of environmental and indigenous movements in
174 many countries by government and large multi-national corporations;

175 *We urge* governments to ensure the decriminalization and protection of all human rights defenders
176 and environmental defenders;

177 *We understand and recognize* that these are complex issues; however, we must, and we can, do
178 better, much better, in order to deliver on the greatest challenges of our time and to secure a peaceful
179 and safe world for current and future generations;



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180 *We note* with dismay that the current development model has inflicted on the planet a global system
181 of extraction, exploitation, oppression of people and their rights, and mass consumption. This
182 situation needs to change if we are to craft the future that all people need;

183 *But we also celebrate* with renewed hope and determination that we live in a moment of
184 unprecedented opportunity to use our collective abilities. Research and innovation, the role of
185 women and girls in science, establishment of "entrepreneurship academies" in universities, creativity,
186 sports and indigenous games, the arts, including positive messaging through music and fashion,
187 modern digital and information and communications technologies ("ICTs") and social media hold
188 unprecedented potential to address these challenges;

189 *We underscore* that sustainable human development is *per se* multi-dimensional;

190 *We call upon* governments, therefore, to ensure that an overall framework of SDGs is integrated
191 across sectors, and that encourages and empowers a nexus approach to policy-making and
192 implementation;

193 *We believe* as strongly as ever that the time has come for us to work together in solidarity and more
194 strategically, between countries and between generations, across cultures and across civil society
195 sectors;

196 *We call upon* all stakeholders to seize this time of exceptional possibilities, a moment when an agenda
197 that long seemed unattainable is within our reach;

198 *We stress* that the empowerment of youth as responsible citizens and agents for sustainable human
199 development must be central to any partnership for the implementation of a new global partnership
200 agenda;

201 *We reaffirm* that civic participation, including by volunteer and faith-based organizations, has been a
202 valuable partner in a broad spectrum of peace, human security and sustainable development
203 activities;

204 *We call upon* governments to ensure that volunteerism and citizen engagement are incorporated in all
205 global, national and local action plans for implementation of sustainable development and human
206 well-being, and to commit to the creation of an enabling environment for citizen engagement and
207 voluntary action;

208 *We urge* governments to ensure the full participation and authentic engagement of all stakeholders in
209 these coming months of discussions and negotiations until the adoption of the SDGs and a new



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210 climate action framework. We will only accept a participatory structure that provides us, at minimum,
211 the same level of access and engagement that was granted to us throughout the UN SDGs open
212 Working Group, which we commend;

213 *We call for* a wide global awareness-raising campaign to inform and engage the world's citizens about
214 the Post-2015 Development Agenda and we remain committed and willing to participate;

215 *We call upon* all governments and multilateral organizations to rise to the challenge and meet our
216 ambition, as well as recognize the interconnected, interdisciplinary, and mutually reinforcing nature
217 of all the targets for the SDGs;

218 *We remain committed* to holding governments accountable, but also to encouraging them, supporting
219 them and working hand-in-hand with them in this universal quest for a life of dignity for all within
220 planetary boundaries.

221 We are here...and here to stay.

222 SECTION II – MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

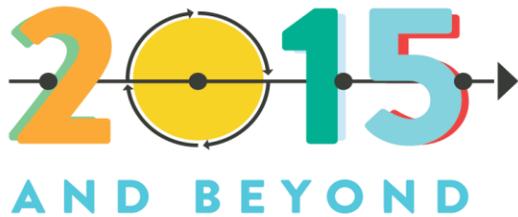
223 *We underscore* that if the Post-2015 Development Agenda is to have the transformative impact that is
224 so irrefutably needed, it is essential that the framework includes rigorous accountability systems that
225 are firmly rooted in human rights norms, standards and mechanisms;

226 *We reaffirm* that a system of voluntary reporting on development commitments will not be enough to
227 deliver a just and sustainable world for current and future generations. It is crucially important that all
228 actors be held accountable under the new system, including high-income countries, international
229 institution, donors and corporations;

230 *We note* with dismay that the outcome document of the UN SDGs Open Working Group does not
231 provide anything approaching such a framework;

232 *We stress* that real progress requires a broad spectrum of accountability mechanisms, at the national,
233 regional, and international levels, to function cohesively to create an effective system of
234 accountability;

235 *We strongly recommend* new SDG-specific bodies to function in complementarity with existing
236 accountability mechanisms, including parliamentary, judicial and administrative bodies, along with
237 UN human rights monitoring bodies;



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238 *We recognize* that a strong governance mechanism underpinning the Post-2015 Development Agenda
239 is needed. The High Level Political Forum (“HLPF”) through UN General Assembly Resolution 67/290
240 has been established as that mechanism.

241 *We call upon* UN Member States to strengthen the mandate, structure and organisation of the HLPF
242 and, at the same time, be mindful of the changing nature of intergovernmental processes as well as
243 the changing nature of global challenges;

244 *We note* that human rights-based accountability is multifaceted. It requires public participation in the
245 design and implementation of programmes to address and monitor State obligations and
246 commitments;

247 *We underscore* that particular attention should be given to gender equality and women’s
248 empowerment, so as to ensure realization of all women’s human rights, including sexual and
249 reproductive rights, and particularly the right to live without violence;

250 *We underscore* that it will also be crucial that the voices and volunteer actions of ordinary people be
251 at the very heart of accountability structures. The SDG monitoring process should foster enabling
252 conditions for citizens’ voices and volunteer actions to be heard and acted upon by development
253 decision-makers. Indeed, systems of monitoring should be citizen-led and should empower all,
254 including the most marginalized communities and citizens, to participate;

255 *We encourage* decision-makers at all levels to develop and implement effective and targeted capacity-
256 building programmes in developing countries in support of multi-stakeholder assessments and
257 national plans for implementing all SDGs;

258 *We further underscore* that the creation of authentic participation processes at both the national and
259 international levels, along with achievement of the “Transparency/Data Revolution”, will likewise be
260 necessary preconditions to facilitate transformative accountability systems;

261 *We note* that for the “Data Revolution” to take place, it will be required that countries and National
262 Statistical Offices collect data that is disaggregated and publicly accessible, and use it consistently to
263 report via accessible and effective monitoring mechanisms through accessible ICT infrastructure;

264 *We call for* capacity-building mechanisms to be structured and implemented towards the “Data
265 Revolution”, particularly in the Least Developed Countries.

266 *We recommend:*



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- 267 1. Rigorous human rights-based accountability systems, based on compulsory reporting, must be
268 established at both the domestic and international levels as part of an effective system of
269 accountability.
- 270 2. Civil society must be equipped with effective monitoring and implementation mechanisms,
271 such as a hybrid “AMR-UP+” accountability mechanism similar to, but building upon, the
272 successes of both the ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review (“AMR”) and the Universal Periodic
273 Review (“UPR”) process of the Human Rights Council. Reports would be delivered on an
274 annual or semi-annual basis.
- 275 3. The HLPF is designated through the Rio+20 Outcome Document and UN General Assembly
276 Resolution 67/290 to be the preeminent mechanism within the broader UN family to
277 coordinate, facilitate, review and create policy on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The
278 HLPF will be the home of the SDGs, review its functions, identify emerging issues and set
279 agendas. The HLPF has been charged with a heavy agenda, and needs an independent and
280 strong position within the UN hierarchy. As the HLPF lacks a Bureau, this must be established,
281 and the Division of Sustainable Development (“DSD”) of the UN Department of Economic and
282 Social Affairs (“UNDESA”) must be given the resources and responsibility to function as the
283 secretariat of the HLPF.
- 284 4. A “multiple accountability” approach should be applied to track development actors’
285 performance with regard to gender equality and girls’ and women’s rights, including sexual
286 and reproductive rights.
- 287 5. Existing barriers to accessing justice, such as violence and discrimination, particularly for
288 women, people living in poverty, persons with disabilities, and all other disadvantaged or
289 marginalized groups, must be eradicated.
- 290 6. The right to effective remedy through accessible, effective and impartial justice systems at
291 both national and international levels must be guaranteed.
- 292 7. Citizen-led “participatory monitoring” systems of performance in meeting the goals must be
293 established. Individual and collective “volunteer action” in support of such systems must be
294 established. Volunteer organizations must be recognized as assets to support such efforts.
- 295 8. The view of citizens and non-state actors must be integrated in the process through
296 mechanisms of independent shadow reporting. The framework must be inclusive,
297 participatory and multi-layered using a human rights-based approach. The inclusion of civil
298 society will strengthen legitimacy and credibility of the monitoring structure. Individual and

299 collective “volunteer action” in support of the accountability for implementation of the SDGs
300 must be taken into consideration within such a monitoring structure.

301 9. Monitoring and accountability systems must also address fiscal policy, including taxations, so
302 as to ensure the sufficiency of resources available for development and the equitable
303 distribution of costs and benefits. Accountability over financing requires complete
304 transparency and enhanced participation by a wide variety of stakeholders in these areas.

305 10. In light of the emphasis on private sector partnerships in development, the accountability of
306 this sector should be assured through legislative and regulatory measures, in accordance with
307 the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and mandatory human rights and
308 sustainable development impact assessments of the activities of the private sector.

309 11. There must be a mandate to follow-up on the implementation of voluntary commitments and
310 provide entry points for civil society to sufficiently provide for the accountability framework
311 to go forward.

312 12. To promote a “Data Revolution” that puts people at the center and that promotes access to
313 open and reliable information and data. Access to information and data is essential to the
314 realization of accountability and the SDGs.

315 SECTION III – RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SDGs

316 It should be noted that the participants at the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference contributed many
317 more inputs to each goal than are listed below. The full record of these contributions will be found in
318 the Resource Document, along with the Report of the Conference when it is issued later this year by
319 the UN Department of Public Information, the output of the 65 workshops that were held during the
320 Conference, the eight sessions of Roundtables and the four Town Hall meetings that constituted the
321 Conference programme.

322 What follows are some of the most important considerations from civil society participants, and from
323 the Experts, the Conference Chairman, and the Co-Chairs of the Drafting Committee.

324 Goal 1 – *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*

325 1. No goal or target should be considered met until it is met for all groups that are affected,
326 particularly the lowest quintiles of the national income distribution, ensuring that we leave no one
327 behind.



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328 Goal 2 – *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable*
329 *agriculture*

330 1. Transformational change in agriculture and food systems is urgently needed to address
331 unprecedented environmental, social and economic challenges and to nourish a population of 9
332 billion people by 2050. We therefore call for a shift to sustainable agriculture and food systems.
333 “Business as usual is no longer an option” and we urgently must find truly sustainable ways to
334 produce and consume our food.

335 2. A stand-alone SDG on “Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and shifting
336 to sustainable agriculture and food systems” should address the following elements that can be
337 summarized in the acronym SHIFT: Small-scale food producers, in particular women, empowered;
338 Hunger and all forms of malnutrition ended, and full access to food ensured; Inclusiveness in decision-
339 making on sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; Food systems established that are
340 sustainable, diverse and resilient, less wasteful, that restore soil fertility and halt land degradation;
341 Trade policies reshaped and food price volatility mitigated.

342 3. Guiding and monitoring of the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda related to
343 food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture and food systems, can best be provided by the
344 Committee on World Food Security (“CFS”), including through its role in facilitating country-initiated
345 multi-stakeholder assessments on sustainable food systems, food security and nutrition.

346 Goal 3 – *Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*

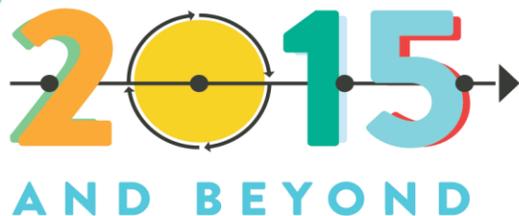
347 1. Ensure the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and well-being.

348 2. Achieve universal physical and mental health coverage to ensure that all people have the right to
349 essential and emergency services and care that they need, without discrimination or financial
350 hardship.

351 3. Mainstream physical and mental health in all dimensions of the sustainable development agenda.

352 Goal 4 – *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities*
353 *for all*

354 1. National curricula must be transformed in order to incorporate the tenets of educating for
355 sustainable development, human rights education and comprehensive sexuality education, while also
356 taking into account and promoting the inherent value of non-formal and vocational education for
357 students in and out of school.



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358 2. Indigenous knowledge as a means to promote sustainable development among populations must
359 be promoted within national education standards.

360 3. Education must be recognized as a source of enrichment and holistic development beyond simply
361 serving as a means to achieve literacy, numeracy and labor market demands among populations.

362 *Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*

363 1. All targets must be time-bound, free of qualifications, and guarantee women’s human rights, and
364 also means adding the phrase “by 2030” to each target and removing the phrase “as nationally
365 appropriate” from Target 5.5 and the phrase: “in accordance with national laws” for Target 5.a.

366 The reformulation of Target 5.6 to read: “by 2030 ensure the respect, promotion and protection of
367 sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, especially women and girls to guarantee sexual,
368 bodily and reproductive autonomy free from stigma, violence, coercion and discrimination” is also
369 required.

370 2. Remove structural barriers to economic equality for women by adding the words “reducing and
371 redistributing” to Target 5.4 on unpaid care and domestic work; “guaranteeing women’s rights to and
372 equal access, ownership and control of, economic resources, including land and other forms of
373 property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources” to Target 5.a; and “securing significant
374 public financial resources to ensure that all national plans and policies achieve gender equality
375 through domestic resource mobilization, gender-responsive budgeting, as well as allocation and
376 increased priority to gender equality in official development assistance.”

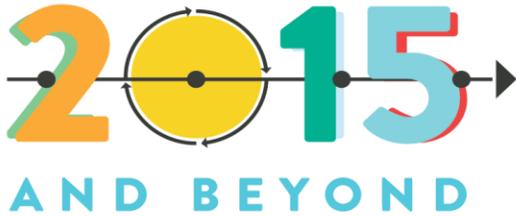
377 3. Ensure women’s participation and leadership in the decision-making processes and management of
378 public services and resources at all levels, as well as ensure full access and authentic participation in
379 the processes leading up to and including the Post-2015 Summit and any related accountability and
380 implementation mechanisms.

381 *Goal 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*

382 1. Ensure universal access through explicit recognition of the human right to water and sanitation.

383 2. Protect watersheds from contamination, including through a ban on dumping of chemicals and
384 hazardous materials.

385 3. Prevent and reverse water shortages by stopping over-extraction practices and establishing a
386 hierarchy of use that prioritize human needs, local consumption and healthy ecosystems.



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387 4. Attain a people-centered, democratic and participatory water resource management that is
388 accountable to people living within watersheds and who are impacted by watershed use.

389 *Goal 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all*

390 Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services for people in poverty is crucial to the
391 success of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The energy goal must respond to the dual imperative
392 of promoting access to energy and shifting to sustainable low or zero carbon energy production and
393 consumption globally, crucial to tackling climate change.

394 2. Realize adequate means of implementation, including technology transfer and additional financial
395 and technical support, as essential elements to ensure that poorer countries can adopt low or zero
396 carbon energy systems and provide access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services of all
397 people. Energy poverty cannot be addressed without increased financial, political and technical
398 support for decentralized, off-grid energy provision, particularly for electricity.

399 3. Phase out fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies with adequate protection for poor and
400 vulnerable groups. Internalize the full costs of the impacts of energy production, including the health,
401 social and environmental impacts, to create a level and sustainable playing field.

402 *Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive*
403 *employment and decent work for all*

404 1. Governments must shift the focus of this goal to increasing capabilities-based human development,
405 while decoupling the economic activity from ecological degradation and remaining within planetary
406 boundaries. Governments must create a macroeconomic environment that appropriately assesses
407 ecological and social risks, and externalities.

408 2. All countries need to legislate for and provide all formal, informal and migrant workers with a
409 sufficient minimum living wage and social protection to support a family to live with dignity,
410 particularly those in the informal sector, women, domestic and migrant workers.

411 3. It is imperative to promote alternative and more equitable forms of ownership and control of
412 economic activity, including cooperatives, if we are to realize a transformative development agenda.

413 *Goal 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster*
414 *innovation*

415 1. Promote indigenous technology development, enable the growth of domestic innovation and
416 address structural obstacles such as unfair trade rules and restrictive intellectual property rights



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417 towards building resilient infrastructures and sustainable industrialization in developing countries for
418 creation of resilient communities.

419 2. Develop the capacity of countries, institutions and communities to evaluate the potential
420 environmental, physical and mental health, economic and social impacts of new and emerging
421 technologies, including their unforeseen consequences.

422 3. Take full advantage of the potential of ICTs to attain inclusive, equitable and sustainable
423 development.

424 Goal 10 – *Reduce inequality within and among countries*

425 1. Civil society organizations representing constituencies from all corners of the globe are deeply
426 alarmed by the possibility of eliminating Goal 10 on Inequalities. The Post-2015 Development Agenda
427 must recognize inequalities as one of the central issues underlying most of the urgent problems facing
428 humanity. Without a stand-alone goal on equality, the Post-2105 Development Agenda risks losing
429 the support of individuals, organizations and communities around the world.

430 2. We continue to call for concrete, measurable targets on reducing economic inequalities both within
431 and between nations, and on creating systemic and structural changes, rather than expecting to
432 achieve reduced inequalities using current practices.

433 3. The resources to achieve substantial reductions of inequality and poverty are there. We need to
434 ensure that all taxes are captured, especially on the wealthiest 10% of the global population who
435 currently account for 85% of the world's wealth.

436 Goal 11 – *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*

437 1. A Goal on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements must ensure a life of dignity for all, including
438 those living in slums, as well as raise the level of political ambition. An additional focus on securing
439 alternative decent living conditions in slums, as well as security of land tenure for all, must be secured.

440 2. Guarantee that those living in marginalized areas are engaged in decision-making and policy-
441 making roles by means of institutional shifts. Such shifts entail developing new partnerships that
442 secure increased representation and institutionalized decision-making and policy-making roles for
443 organized constituencies of communities and people living and working in poverty to plan, implement
444 and monitor development programmes that affect their lives.



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445 3. Deepen political and technical dialogue to promote a new paradigm of language, policy drivers and
446 action on rural-urban synergies. City-region planning and infrastructure, transport, food-systems and
447 resources management should be at the core of this dialogue.

448 Goal 12 – *Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*

449 Sustainable Consumption and Production (“SCP”) enables people everywhere to live a better quality
450 of life within their fair share of our one planet’s resources. “The Future We Want” (A/CONF.215/5)
451 states that “*Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for*
452 *achieving global sustainable development.*”

453 Therefore we call for:

454 1. Absolute decoupling of economic growth from natural resource consumption and environmental
455 degradation, ensuring sustainable development within planetary boundaries.

456 2. Access for people to timely, clear and sufficient information needed to live sustainable low-carbon
457 lifestyles, as called for in the Bonn Declaration (A/66/750), and avoid unsustainable consumption,
458 including overconsumption, and implement educating for sustainable development at all levels.

459 3. Recognition that the private sector has a fundamental role and responsibility in changing and
460 challenging unsustainable production processes and influencing consumer habits.

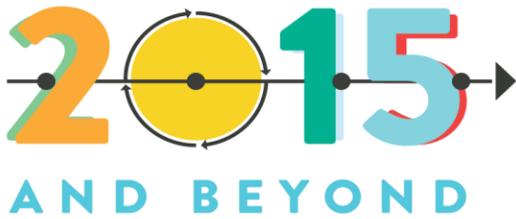
461 4. Implementation of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and
462 Production in support of national and regional programmes through strong inter-sectoral partnerships
463 to accelerate the shift towards SCP.

464 Goal 13 – *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

465 1. Address climate change as a prerequisite for ending poverty, and this urgency and importance is
466 best reflected by having both a goal and integration throughout the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

467 2. Phase out all fossil fuel emissions and phase in a 100% renewable energy future with sustainable
468 energy access for all, as early as possible, but not later than 2050.

469 3. Finance and technology should be provided for local, national or transnational activities to combat
470 climate change, which may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing, to
471 ensure climate planning, adaptation, mitigation and action at all levels, ensuring that mechanisms are
472 human rights-based, participatory and gender equitable.



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473 4. Given that climate change, disaster risk reduction and recovery affect people, it is crucial to refer to
474 resilience as both infrastructural and psychosocial.

475 Goal 14 – *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable*
476 *development*

477 1. Oceans, seas and marine resources pertain to all three dimensions of sustainable development, yet
478 face ever-increasing threats. Governments and stakeholders at all levels must prioritize the
479 conservation and sustainable use of these resources in the sustainable development framework.

480 Goal 15 – *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage*
481 *forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*

482 1. Recognize and promote conservation strategies, including sustainable use practices, by indigenous
483 peoples, local communities and women, including strategies that engage tourism. Ensure their free,
484 prior, informed consent in decision-making and natural resource management.

485 Ensure that all aspects of tourism meets criteria of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council and include
486 options for the private sector to self-impose carbon taxes throughout the enterprise and to
487 implement zero waste to landfill programmes.

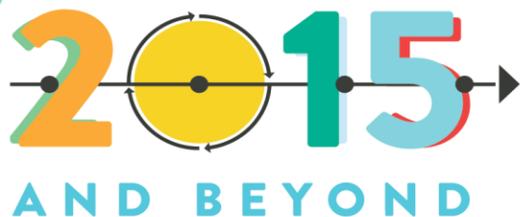
488 These “Destination Criteria” have been developed as part of the response of the tourism community
489 to the global challenges of the MDGs. Tourism destinations are encouraged to utilize a multi-sectoral
490 approach in adopting and implementing these criteria that include tourism operators,
491 accommodations and resorts, cruise lines, food and beverage establishments, attractions, tourism
492 supply chain businesses, local agriculture, as well as other public and private stakeholders that form
493 the 9 UN Major Groups.

494 2. Redefine the FAO’s definition of forests so that forests have a holistic definition that acknowledges
495 the complex processes and cycles of forests and the role of forests in holding a high degree of animal
496 and plant species.

497 3. Urgently prioritize measures to halt wildlife trafficking and resource grabbing, such as land grabbing,
498 water grabbing and minerals grabbing.

499 Goal 16 – *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to*
500 *justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*

501 1. Achieve inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels and proactively
502 improve the legal enabling environment for all people as a tool to mitigate conflict.



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503 2. Implement effective regimes for access to information and data, and ensure that legal and
504 regulatory frameworks are in place to guarantee that freedom of media, freedom of expression,
505 association, political participation and peaceful assembly are protected.

506 3. Halt illicit financial flows globally, increase stolen asset recovery and return, tackle all forms of
507 organized crime, increase transparency, and reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms and at all
508 levels.

509 Goal 17 – *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for*
510 *sustainable development*

511 *Means of Implementation (MOI) and Global Partnership for Sustainable Development*

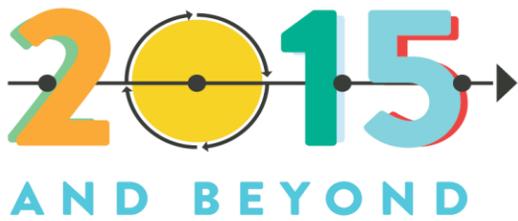
512 With regard to the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, its meaning should not be
513 distorted into the notion of “Partnerships” in the plural. The Global Partnership for Sustainable
514 Development is one that is principally between governments of developed and developing countries,
515 with the developed countries taking the lead in providing resources and the means of implementation.
516 A genuine and balanced global partnership would enable people and institutions to monitor the
517 common but differentiated responsibilities of all actors to prohibit rather than perpetuate these
518 global obstacles.

519 To be good-faith partners, then, governments, business and international institutions must assess and
520 address the impact of their policies and agreements (e.g., corporate accountability, environment,
521 trade, investment, aid, tax, migration, intellectual property, debt, weapons trade and military
522 cooperation, monetary policies and financial regulation) on human rights outside of their border.
523 Existing human rights norms can provide a common set of standards and useful yardsticks to assess
524 policy coherence for sustainable development.

525 *Actions and recommendations:*

526 1. The development and implementation of SDGs must be based on the principle of common but
527 differentiated responsibility. It means that SDGs should not place additional restrictions or
528 burdens on developing countries. Importantly, it requires the donor community to honor its
529 international commitments, especially those related to financial resources, technology
530 transfer and capacity.

531 2. The Global Partnership for Development is, as articulated in the Monterrey Consensus and the
532 Doha Financing for Development outcome document, supposed to facilitate the conditions for
533 an international environment for development through addressing: (i) a development-

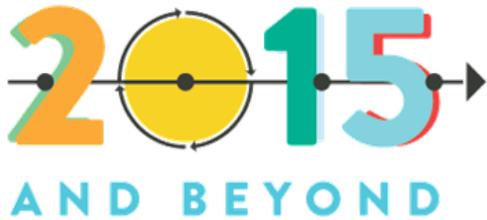


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- 534 oriented trade regime; (ii) facilitating external debt sustainability; (iii) regulating financial
535 markets, including food and commodity price markets; (iv) affordable access to technology
536 and medicines for developing countries; (v) reforming the international monetary system; and
537 (vi) democratizing global economic governance, particularly in the international financial
538 institutions.
- 539 3. There need to be clear criteria, applied *ex ante*, to determine whether a specific private sector
540 actor is fit for a partnership in pursuit of the Post-2015 goals. UN Member States should be at
541 the helm of formulating a criterion-based accountability and governance framework that
542 conducts oversight, regulation, independent third-party evaluation, and transparent
543 monitoring and reporting partnerships with the private sector.



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65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference Outcome Document Resource Document

This Resource Document constitutes one of the parts of the overall Outcome Document of the Conference. It reflects joint statements by UN Major Groups & Stakeholders from civil society, which have been prepared through transparent and inclusive input and consensus processes and submitted to the UN SDGs Open Working Group earlier as official positions. The other part of the Conference's Outcome Document is the Declaration, which reflects our position on the vision, recommendations and monitoring and accountability framework for an "Action Agenda" on poverty eradication, sustainable development, human rights and climate change. Both parts must be read in connection.

SECTION I - GOALS AND TARGETS

PROPOSED SDG1 - END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

(Coordinated by: Fabio Palacio)

While Proposed Goal 1's title is ambitious, "End poverty in all its forms everywhere", the language contained therein does not ensure a thorough implementation of this ambition.

Key Considerations for Targets:

Target 1.1 further entrenches the income-based measure of \$1.25 per day for extreme poverty. We must point to the vast dissatisfaction of civil society organizations with this measure¹. Some experts argue that this amount is too low to be relevant in most developing countries². Others argue that the use of a solely income-based measure as the global benchmark for extreme poverty leads to narrow-minded policies that ignore the social effects of anti-poverty policy³

Target 1.2 could be seen as an attempt to address the points with its focus on relative poverty and the inclusion of "in all its dimensions". However, the language of this target makes no reference to those living in the greatest poverty. Unfortunately, this could lead governments to target those easiest to reach in an effort to decrease the proportion of people living in poverty. This would contradict the principle of leave no one behind, which can now be found in the document's chapeau.

The two recommendations below are direct responses to these critiques:

- 1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty [add: and extreme multidimensional poverty] for all people everywhere [delete: currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day]

- 1.2 by 2030, [delete: reduce at least by half the proportion of] [add: reduce to zero the number of] men, women and children of all ages living [add: at x% of the median national income] [delete: in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions]

Actions and Recommendations:

- Establish a mechanism for redefining international poverty measures. Preferably, the mechanism would include the participation of people living in poverty so as to highlight and measure the most relevant factors⁵
- Ensure that no target is considered met unless it is met for the poorest quintile of the national population (when applicable)⁶

PROPOSED SDG2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

(Coordinated by: Mayumi Sakoh)

Transformational change in agriculture and food systems is urgently needed to address unprecedented environmental, social and economic challenges and to nourish a population of 9 billion people by 2050. This shift will contribute to social equity, environmental stewardship in light of natural resource scarcity, and inclusive economic development.

In this respect, we welcome Goal 2 in the OWG's Outcome Document as an important step in the right direction. Achieving food security, improving nutrition, and shifting to sustainable agriculture and food systems are critical to ending hunger, eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development for all. In order to ensure that the aspirations set out in the goal title are followed up by concrete actions, we suggest strengthening the following three key targets.

Key targets with suggested changes in bold

Key target 1: by 2030 ensure sustainable food systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that sustainably increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

We recommend strengthening target 2.4 of the OWG outcome document by including a reference to "sustainable food systems" instead of "sustainable food production systems." Food systems include all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that

relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes. Food production systems, on the other hand, refer only to the production aspects. A food systems approach allows for a holistic and truly sustainable approach to how we produce and consume food (including reducing the global rate of food losses and waste).

Key target 2: by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

Food and nutrition security encompass the availability of, access to and utilization of sufficient, healthy and culturally appropriate food for all, all year long and over time. Ending hunger and ensuring year-round access to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food is closely linked to the right to food. Hence, specific reference to the human right to food should be made (Reference: Resolution "The right to food", adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013, A/RES/68/177).

Key target 3: by 2030 substantially increase the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

The role of small-scale food producers, landless laborers and other rural communities is of particular importance as they represent the majority of the world's undernourished. At the same time, they are responsible for the majority of the agricultural production worldwide and therefore can be critical agents of change. Small-scale food producers must be empowered through access and control over productive resources.

Actions, recommendations and partnerships

A SHIFT to sustainable agriculture and food systems, food security and nutrition is essential, and key actions to this end include the following:

- Small-scale food producers empowered

- Hunger and all forms of malnutrition ended, and full access to food ensured

- Inclusiveness in decision-making on sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition

- Food systems established which are sustainable, diverse and resilient, less wasteful, restore soil fertility and halt land degradation

- Trade policies reshaped and food price volatility mitigated.

For this shift to take place, governments, international organizations, private sector, academia and civil society must work together in order to mobilize the finance, research, technology and capacity building needed, and shape the enabling environment such as trade, policies, and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Guiding and monitoring of the implementation of the post-2015 agenda related to food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture and food systems, can best be provided by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

PROPOSED SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

(Coordinated by: Ariella Rojhani)

Physical and mental health and wellbeing have been reaffirmed as a precondition, outcome, and indicator of sustainable development. A standalone health goal within the post-2015 framework is therefore essential, and welcomed as part of the OWG Outcome Document. The goal proposed in the final text— "*Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages*" – is sufficient in regard to being inclusive of both health and wellbeing, as well as addressing the need to improve health outcomes for people of all ages. Going forward, this language should be strengthened into a more ambitious formulation aligned with the right for all people to achieve the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as affirmed in the constitution of the World Health Organization. Above all, the health goal should be universally applicable, go beyond disease-specific, vertical approaches to health, and aim to improve health across the lifecourse for all people, everywhere.

The proposed set of targets capture the broad range of health diseases, issues, conditions, and enabling means that countries must prioritize in the post-2015 era for improved health outcomes and stronger health systems. Targets must retain and reaffirm the focus on the unfinished agenda of the MDG health priorities, overlooked issues like non-communicable diseases including mental health, neglected tropical diseases, adolescent health, environmental determinants, and access to adequate and affordable medicines, technologies, and services as part of achieving universal health coverage (UHC).

Three key areas for inclusion in the health goal are:

- A target to achieve by 2030, achieve sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, including quality, integrated universal access to sexual and reproductive health information, education, services and commodities, with particular attention to adolescents and youth;
- Retaining and strengthening a target to achieve universal health coverage (UHC), meaning all people (including marginalized and vulnerable populations) have access to all essential, quality, affordable services across the continuum of care, without suffering financial hardship when paying for them;
- Increasing international and domestic financing for health, in accordance with previous international and regional commitments.

Civil society's role in promoting and protecting health and wellbeing must reflect the priorities above, and consider the need for increased advocacy to:

- Ensure approaches to health that go beyond the health sector and address the social determinants of health, and include whole-of-government and whole-of-society policies and programmes.
- Increase capacity for improved, disaggregated data and surveillance for health. As WHO Director-General Dr. Margaret Chan stated, "what gets measured gets done."
- Reaffirm and support community-based organizations and community health workers, both as service providers and as advocates for government accountability.
- Ensure the rights of all people, including the poorest and most vulnerable populations, are protected, particularly as related to accessing health services and care.

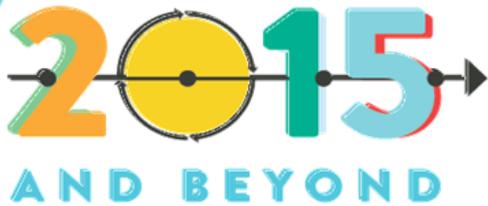
PROPOSED SDG4 - PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

(Coordinated by: Antonia Wulff, Christopher Dekki, and Aashish Khullar)

We are happy to see the reference to free and quality education and early childhood development for both boys and girls. This has been hard fought. We also welcome the "completion of free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education" as an ambitious and truly transformative target under the education goal. We appreciate the emphasis on quality education and the inclusion of specific targets on early childhood, vocational and tertiary education as well as education for human rights, global citizenship and sustainable development. However, we'd also like to emphasize the need to judge the quality of primary and secondary education with accredited standards. Education promotes not only the attainment of knowledge and skills; it provides the foundation for transformative skills like innovation, intercultural communication, critical thinking, information technology, creativity, and life-skills. Ultimately, education leads to peace, justice, and informed and engaged citizens.

The target on safe and non-violent learning environments is particularly important. However, target 4.2 must be strengthened to reflect the fact that education, not just development, begins at birth. Moreover, we call for a stronger commitment to quality teaching; the minimum here must be to ensure that all students are taught by qualified, professionally-trained, motivated, and well-supported teachers.

Keeping in mind the unique role education plays in informing the stewards and inheritors of the agenda we are seeking to create, we need to be careful to include all elements we want to see in the actualized framework. In this regard we welcome the reference to ESD (Education for Sustainable Development), education for global citizenship, and other qualifiers in 4.7, but strongly oppose the deletion of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE). Over 50 governments spoke up in support of CSE during OWG 8.



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Governments have committed to providing “evidence-based comprehensive education on human sexuality” as recently as CSW 58 and CPD 47.

In addition, the contribution that indigenous knowledge, perspectives and world-views can bring to the table to forward the practice of sustainable development has been ignored. Alternative forms of education, like non-formal education, online resources, and peer teaching, including community-led initiatives that promote community-based grassroots learning need more attention. We would also like to see the promotion of education as a tool to foster an atmosphere of peace. It is very unfortunate that access to education during natural and man-made disasters has been totally overlooked. Lastly, we would also like to see a reference to the process of curriculum setting and how communities and students could have strong avenues to jointly set the agenda with education boards.

All of this must be consistent with the right to education for persons of all ages and abilities, and significantly reducing inequities in the completion and learning outcomes between social and economic groups.

Key Considerations for Targets (additions to OWG targets underlined):

AMEND: 4.1 by 2030, ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to and achieve relevant and effective learning outcomes, consistent with our commitment to the right to education for all, with gaps in completion and learning outcomes between social and economic groups significantly reduced

AMEND: 4.2 By 2030, all children must have access to to quality early childhood education and care and pre- primary education, with gaps in access between social and economic groups significantly reduced

BRING BACK: Achieve universal access to evidence and rights based comprehensive education on human sexuality education for all young people, in and out of school. Achieve universal access to comprehensive sexuality education for all young people, in and out of school.

ADD 4.6 bis: By 2030 enhance the quality of teaching by ensuring that all learners are taught by qualified, professionally-trained, motivated and well-supported teachers

AMEND: 4.7 By 2030, ensure all learners in and out of school acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through unbiased education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, democratic values, historical contents, gender equality, intercultural and interfaith dialogues, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development. By dispersing knowledge through education, we can utilize our collective pool of insight as a vehicle for change and development. In addition, incorporate mandatory vocational education into academic courses after primary education to decrease unemployment.

AMEND: 4.c By 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, with a special emphasis on female representation, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS.

ADD: Support and foster the active participation of children and youth in educational programs and increase the effective use of educational resources, especially in lower and educationally deprived strata.

ADD: Evaluate existing educational programs and reallocate resources to alternative forms of education in an efficient and sustainable way.

ADD: Ensure the availability of non-formal and other alternative forms of education including community-based grassroots learning.

ADD: Ensure continued access to education during natural and human induced disasters.

ADD: Establish a dialogue about accreditation, quality assurance, and resources to and from higher education and their local and global impacts.

PROPOSED SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

PROPOSED SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY, WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS, AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

(Coordinated by: Anna Keye)

We welcome the goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The targets under this goal address some of the most fundamental barriers to equality, including by committing to eliminate discrimination, violence, harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation, and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. We are concerned, however, that the proposed gender goal does not explicitly refer to and support the full realization of women and girls' human rights. The proposed targets do not go far enough in addressing the structural changes needed to have a transformative impact and realize substantive equality, most notably in areas of employment, the reduction and redistribution of unpaid care work, women's control over assets, women's participation in decision-making, and the protection and promotion of sexual rights for all. We also want to underscore that this goal applies to women of all ages so that neither older women nor girls are left out or overlooked.

The omission of sexual rights undermines women's ability to participate equally in all spheres of society, and undermines the human rights of all people to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on all matters related to their sexuality, including their sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination, or violence. In addition, by failing to reference the human right to water in Goal 6, as well as equal rights (not just access) to land, property, financial services, inheritance and productive and natural

resources in Goals 2 and 5, the SDGs missed opportunities to address structural issues that would contribute to gender equality. Generally missing from the SDGs are the interlinkages of gender equality and women and girls' rights to substantive economic and environmental issues, such as energy (Goal 7), infrastructure (Goal 9), sustainable consumption and production (Goal 12), oceans (Goal 14), biodiversity (Goal 15) and peaceful and inclusive societies (Goal 16); and while women are mentioned in the context of LDCs and capacity building for climate change planning, the recognition of differentiated impacts and contributions in climate change is absent. Another gap is the failure to ensure non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Goal 10). Finally, the lack of time-bound targets under the gender equality goal combined with the lack of specific financing mechanisms to achieve gender equality, such as progressive taxation, gender-responsive budgeting, and resource mobilization for women's organizations, weaken the ambition and transformative aim of the goal and SDGs themselves.

Key Considerations for Targets

Recognizing these gaps, as well as the existing targets, we call for the following targets be included and or strengthened in the SDGs:

5.4 by 2030 recognize, reduce, redistribute, and value unpaid care and domestic work by prioritizing social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility by the state, private sector, communities and within households, and the provision of appropriate public services.

5.5 by 2030 ensure women's full, equal, and effective participation at all levels of decision-making in the public and private spheres, including in conflict prevention, mediation, and resolution.

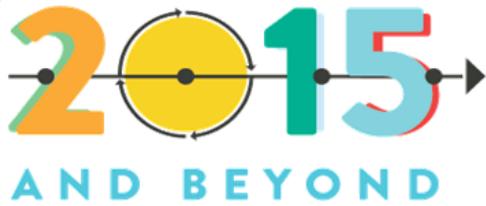
5.6 by 2030 ensure the respect, promotion and protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, especially women and girls, free from coercion, discrimination and violence

5.a by 2030 guarantee women's rights, and equal access, ownership and control of economic resources including land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources

by 2030 secure significant financial public resources across all sectors to ensure all national and sectoral plans and policies achieve gender equality, the empowerment of women and that the realization and enjoyment of women's and girls' human rights are fully costed and resourced, including through domestic resource mobilization, progressive taxation, gender-responsive budgeting, allocation and increased priority to gender equality in official development assistance

Action and Recommendations

Immediately implement existing policies related to women's human rights and gender equality and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including, *inter alia*, CEDAW, ICPD, BPfA, UNSCRs 1325, 1820, and their supporting resolutions; fully implement the gender equality and women's human rights provisions in sustainable development conventions and frameworks such as the UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD and Hyogo Framework for Action; and eliminate all discriminatory laws, policies, and practices that prevent women from realizing their human rights.



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Remove structural barriers to economic equality for women by reducing and redistributing unpaid care and domestic work; guaranteeing women's rights to and equal access, ownership, and control of economic resources including land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources; and securing significant financial public resources to ensure all national and sectoral plans and policies achieve gender equality through domestic resource mobilization, progressive taxation, gender-responsive budgeting, allocation and increased priority to gender equality in official development assistance

Ensure women's participation and leadership in the decision-making processes and management of public services and resources at all levels, as well as ensure full access and meaningful participation in the processes leading up to and including the Post-2015 Summit and any related accountability and implementation mechanisms.

PROPOSED SDG 6 - ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

(Coordinated by: Grove Harris and Meera Karunanathan)

The OWG fell short of guaranteeing the human right to water and sanitation for each and every person. Human rights language is not mentioned or reflected in proposed goal 6 ("Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all"); this goal fails to establish a hierarchy of water use that prioritizes human and ecosystem well-being, and lacks guarantees for participation, non-discrimination, and accountability. The disconnect between the human rights language in the OWG chapeau and its limited, easily interpretable goals which could allow for commodification, privatization, or the shepherding in of corporate interests is concerning to say the least. By excluding the human right to water and sanitation and other human rights from its targets, the SDGs – which set the stage for the next 15 years of development planning at national and international levels – undermine the agency of those that most directly suffer the negative consequences of growth-driven development.

A rights-based approach is required to ensure the SDGs address structural root causes of poverty and inequality, in acknowledgment that poverty is a function of violations of human rights and is perpetuated by the extractive, market-led paradigm of development. By continuing to promote development-as-usual, the OWG – and the UN that stands behind it – have ignored the calls from Cajamarca to Papua New Guinea to Detroit for the protection of watersheds, the guarantee of safe drinking water, and the dignity and rights of affected communities. Instead of centering on people – in fulfillment of its mandate to protect human rights – the UN has allowed their concerns to be left aside. Our fundamental concern is the relationship of the global development agenda to the rights, realities, and requirements of all people in every region of the world. From our standpoint, much work remains to be done throughout the post-2015 process to

center on people's human rights, including to affordable, acceptable, available, and quality water and sanitation.

Key Considerations for Targets:

Ensure the human right to availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2020 achieve the human right to water and sanitation by providing universal access to safe, sufficient, affordable, acceptable and accessible drinking potable water, adequate sanitation and hygiene for all consistent with our commitments to the rights to water and sanitation, with due consideration of the social, cultural and economic impacts of this right.

6.2: By 2030, eliminate open defecation, achieve adequate sanitation and hygiene for all including at home, schools, health centres, refugee camps and public areas and progressively eliminate inequalities in access, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping of chemicals and hazardous materials, doubling publicly operated wastewater and sludge treatment and increasing recycling and reuse by x% globally

6.4 By 2030, improve water-use efficiency watersheds protection by x% across all sectors through a hierarchy of water use that prioritizes basic human needs, local consumption, and healthy ecosystems and bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainable supply by 2020, set a zero target on fresh water extraction beyond sustainable supply and protect and restore ecosystems and aquifers

6.5 By 2030 implement integrated people-centered democratic, participatory and accountable water resources management at all levels, including at the global level, and through appropriate and transparent transboundary cooperation as appropriate, and the support of all people according to the principle of subsidiarity.

6.6 By 2020 decrease by x% mortality, disease, and y% losses caused by water-related disasters, contamination, and scarcity

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and support in water and sanitation and hygiene related technologies, including through public-public partnerships, including water harvesting and desalination technologies and wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Actions and Recommendations:

- All considerations must include water purity, access, use, who gets to decide what is a 'good use' of water, technical issues regarding toxic, radioactive waste, food chain impacts, coastal and freshwater.

- Through taxes, tariffs, and other means governments must require manufacturing and extraction industries to be responsible for cradle-to-cradle purity of water throughout their process and cleanup of their extraction and manufacturing. Governments must stop subsidizing water poisoning and privatization. Water is part of our ecosystem and community-based economic system. Water is a collectively stewarded fuel for life, not a commodity.

- Water resource management must be people-centred democratic, participatory and accountable to and inclusive of all communities within a watershed, landless communities, non-commercial subsistence farmers, the rural poor and nomadic communities. Where indigenous peoples are concerned, water resource management must respect the right to free prior and informed consent.

PROPOSED SDG 7 - ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

(Coordinated by: Grove Harris and Neva Frecheville)

We need to move much more ambitiously and rapidly in order to provide all people with access to renewable energy, increase energy efficiency much more substantially, and ensure that new energy production is renewable. Qualifiers such as "clean", "sustainable" or "modern" energy need to be defined. While biomass can be renewable, its potential negative social and environmental impacts impede its sustainability. Nuclear energy is neither modern, clean, affordable nor sustainable. Hydraulic fracturing is problematic in many regards including watershed devastation and greenhouse gas emission; recent study has shown that methane emissions are up to 50% worse than initial EPA estimates.

Internalizing the full costs of the impacts of energy production, including health and social and environmental impacts of fossil fuels, is necessary to create a level and sustainable playing field. Phase out fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies with adequate protection for poor and vulnerable groups. Phase out indirect subsidies for nuclear energy, and curtail wasteful consumption of energy. Attention must be paid to the gender-equitable governance of and ownership over energy sources, services and technologies, with priority for locally produced and controlled energy services for rural and urban areas.

Key Considerations for Targets

Preferred wording for energy goal: "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable & safe" (delete modern).

Preferred target language:

7:1 By 2030 ensure universal access to sustainable, affordable, safe and reliable energy for household, community and productive services.

7:2 Triple the share of renewables in the global energy mix by 2030 (to at least 45% of base production & infrastructure)

7:3 Triple the annual rate of energy efficiency globally (to 4.5%).

Preferred MOI target language:

7(a) Current language is very weak [*by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies*]. Propose the following: *ensure additional public and private sector investment IN AFFORDABLE, SUSTAINABLE, SAFE and reliable energy services, particularly in decentralized ENERGY and in MULTI-STAKEHOLDER public-private and civil society partnerships*"

- o Bottom line: Any goal should exclude support for "cleaner" or "advanced" fossil fuels (as is currently proposed).

7 (b) Current language [*by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS*] - we recommended to remove this as it does not add to 7.1 & 2 (in revised form) and focuses on increasing supply, rather than on meeting demand for sustainable, affordable, safe and reliable energy in LDCs. Replacement language could be: "*ESTABLISH LOCALISED CENTRES OF TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE AND BEST PRACTICE to facilitate developing countries' access to AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE energy SERVICES, including through appropriate partnerships BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY*"

On FFS which has migrated in Outcome Document to 12:c [*rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities*]. The qualifications and vagueness needs to be removed. The target should be reinserted into the energy goal, with proposed language: *by 2030 phase out fossil fuel PRODUCTION AND consumption subsidies with ADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR POOR AND VULNERABLE GROUPS.*

Action and Recommendations

Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services for people experiencing poverty is crucial to the success of the post-2015 framework. The energy goal must respond to the dual imperative of promoting access to energy and shifting to sustainable low/zero carbon energy production and consumption globally, crucial to tackle climate change.

Adequate means of implementation, including technology transfer and additional financial and technical support, are essential to ensure poorer countries can adopt low or zero carbon energy systems and provide access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services for

all people. Energy poverty cannot be meaningfully addressed without increased financial, political and technical support for decentralised, off-grid energy provision, particularly for electricity.

Phase out fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies with adequate protection for poor and vulnerable groups. Internalize the full costs of the impacts of energy production including the health, social and environmental impacts to create a level and sustainable playing field.

PROPOSED SDG 8 - PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

(Coordinated by Aashish Khullar)

We are very concerned about the direction this goal has taken, specially in its title and first target- 8.1. The focus of a goal that articulates the nature and progress of an economy cannot and must not focus on such an outdated concept as "growth", and specially for growth's sake, disregard planetary boundaries, and not talk about ownership structures. The focus needs to be on the impact the formal and informal economy has on the lives of the people and health of the planet. This relation needs to be articulated differently to elaborate the interconnected nature of the two.

Human Development (adjusted for inequality), new dimensions of measuring progress, reassessing the redundant structure of the macro economy, the availability of meaningful and decent jobs for all people while upholding their rights, and alternative & more equitable forms of ownership are the primary priorities for this goal if it is to deliver a transformative agenda.

Targets

AMEND Title Goal 8: Ensure full and productive employment and decent work for all, promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic, social and human growth development (adjusted for inequality), within planetary boundaries ~~full and productive employment and decent work for all~~

AMEND: 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth Human Development (HDI) increase of at least x% per annum in accordance with national circumstances and promote in particular strong economic growth HDI increase in the least-developed countries, and aggregate it against ecological footprint- (happy planet index).

AMEND 8.4: Improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and ~~endeavour to~~ decouple economic ~~growth~~ activity from environmental degradation and

ecological footprint and stay within planetary boundaries/carrying capacity. ~~in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead~~

MOI and Actionable Items

A) To create a truly enabling and appropriate macroeconomic environment- Scale up and fully implement UNEP's ERISC (Ecological Risk Integration to Sovereign Credit) and extend the analysis to corporate supply chains.

B) Set biophysical caps on the extraction of virgin natural resources, while distributing access through cap and share system.

C) By 2020 all countries legislate for and provide all workers, including informal and migrant workers with a minimum living wage sufficient, and social protection to support a family to live with dignity, particularly those in the informal sector, women, domestic and migrant workers

D) In accordance with the UN International year of Cooperatives 2012- Fully implement GA resolution 64/136 and establish targets for percentage of economic activity under this form of ownership.

E) Ensure and operationalize targets for fair and not free market access.

F) Increase substantially the share of sustainable tourism as per the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)

PROPOSED SDG 9 - BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

(Coordinated by Neth Dano)

The amalgamation of targets in infrastructure, industrialization and innovation into one goal has undermined coherence and focus, and watered down some important elements that could shape the implementation of the goal. While these themes have obvious convergences, they are not inherently inclusive and may also converge with other themes. Building resilient infrastructures and fostering innovation are not the only factors that promote sustainable industrialization. At the same time, their importance in other sectors such as agriculture, for example, cannot be overemphasized. There should be a clear caveat that this goal is not standalone but should be coherent with and in support of the overall development strategy of countries and in relation to how the direction in other important sectors such as agriculture is shaped. Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization cannot be pursued

independently from promoting sustainable food production and agriculture as components of national development strategy.

The gender angle in the targets has sadly disappeared, such as in women's access to affordable credit and participation in jobs in industries, small and medium enterprises, and in the research and development sector. The emphasis on building endogenous technological capabilities and local innovations in developing countries has been severely watered down. The specific targets in resource use efficiency and adoption of clean environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, as well as in pressing for greater accountability of industries to society have all been deleted. The evaluation of the potential environmental, economic and societal impacts of technologies and industrial innovations is sorely absent.

Key Considerations for Targets

(Target 9.3) *promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization...*

How this target will be achieved, particularly in ensuring inclusivity including increasing the role of women in the substantial increase in the share of industrial jobs by 2030, is a key challenge especially in view of the lack of coherence and focus in the formulation of the goal.

(Target 9.4) *by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable...*

This target could be a potential means to ensure accountability of industries on the environmental impacts of their activities. It could also be a means for developing countries to demand for technological and financial support from developed countries to ensure greater resource use efficiency and access to clean and environmentally sound technologies. However, in the absence of concrete targets and the lack of reliable and independent data on the current state of industries particularly in developing countries, it will be a challenge to monitor the achievement of this target.

While Target 9.7 refers to *domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries and ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities*, its formulation lacks the focus and coherence needed to drive the critical importance of these elements across all the goals and not just limited to building resilient infrastructures, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovations.

A more strategic formulation reflecting these important elements could be gleaned from the iteration of the targets under SDGoal9 that came out from OWG-11, with some amendments: "Upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors and promote indigenous technology development and the growth of domestic innovation in developing countries, and develop their capacity to evaluate the potential environmental, health, economic and social impacts of new and emerging technologies, including their unforeseen consequences."

Actions and recommendations

To build resilient infrastructures, promote sustainable industrial development and foster innovations,

developing countries require several types of means of implementation. Developing the capacity to evaluate the potential impacts and unforeseen consequences of new and emerging technologies, as acknowledged in paragraph 275 of the Rio+20 Outcome Document, is crucial. Other means of implementation include international financial resources including aid especially for low income countries and concessional loans for developing countries in general; market access for industrial products originating from developing countries; and access to various types of technologies, including environmentally sound technologies, at affordable prices. Trade and intellectual property rights (IPR) rules that are consistent with and not hinder the process of industrial development and innovations in developing countries are issues that need to be tackled head on.

Addressing these obstacles, including the monopolies and concentration across industries and fields of innovations that benefited and continue to benefit from unfair international rules and policies, will help ensure that the “ladder” that enabled developed countries to reach their present economic status would be sturdy enough and available for developing countries, particularly the LDCs, that are left behind at the bottom.

PROPOSED SDG 10 - REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

(Coordinated by: Deborah S. Rogers)

We are extremely pleased that the OWG decided to include a stand-alone goal on inequalities within nations as well as between nations, and urge its retention in the face of anticipated pressure to drop it. This goal merits praise, representing a long-needed paradigm shift in the understanding of societal and international relationships, poverty and conflict. We are also pleased to see Target 10.3 that addresses inequalities of outcome and eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices. These are crucial elements to ending structural impediments to equality. The inclusion of this goal will have a beneficial impact on the global dialogue over the upcoming decades. Despite the positive contribution of this goal, however, many of the specific targets themselves are not concrete enough to result in meaningful changes – even if fully implemented.

We continue to call for concrete targets on (1) reducing economic inequalities both within and between nations, (2) creating systemic and structural changes rather than expecting to achieve reduced inequalities using current practices, and (3) addressing the illegitimate concentration of wealth via mechanisms including corruption and tax evasion.

Several other aspects of inequality also have a bearing. One is the close relationship between inequality and poverty. It is not possible to substantially reduce poverty without addressing the mechanisms that drive inequalities. As with poverty, inequalities are multidimensional – having important social, economic, political, cultural, health, educational, environmental and other dimensions. Further, it is clear that

inequalities are a cross-cutting issue and must thus be mainstreamed into the other goals by ensuring that no goal is considered to be met unless met for all segments of the society.

Finally, there is the sensitive issue of how to list the groups of people who must be protected as we attempt to reduce inequalities. No list can ever be comprehensive; for the sake of brevity and thoroughness, it may be better to state that we are intending to overcome the prejudices, discrimination and inequalities that harm all affected populations, subgroups, and minorities. If a list of the groups with which we are especially concerned is used, it is essential to remember that some may have accidentally been left off the list; this cannot be used as an excuse to ignore the concerns of these groups, whose rights may be considered controversial in certain regions. "All" means *all*, and "leave no one behind" means *no one*.

Key Considerations for Targets

In order to assure that Goal 10 has concrete targets that can result in meaningful changes, we recommend incorporating the following language.

(1) target on reducing economic inequalities:

~~10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average~~ reduce income inequality in all countries such that the post-tax, post-transfer income of the poorest 40% is no less than the post-tax, post-transfer income of the richest 10%. ~~and reduce inequality in per capita income, resource use, and carbon output to no more than a 10-fold difference between the richest and poorest !!broken!!~~

(2) target listing groups to protect from discrimination

~~10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status, [ADD] including those identified by geography, urban or rural status, income and wealth, sexual orientation, gender identity, racial or ethnic group, religion, language, disability, age, legal and migration status, and any other populations, subgroups, and minorities~~

(3) target on systemic change:

ADD: by 2030, transition to economic systems, structural approaches, and macroeconomic (fiscal and monetary) policies that generate increasing equality rather than inequalities

(4) target on illegitimate concentration of wealth:

ADD: by 2030, eliminate illicit financial flows including money laundering, mispricing, corruption and bribery; eradicate tax evasion; improve and standardize financial reporting standards to increase

transparency, including country-by-country reporting of corporate profits, full transparency of global financial transactions, bank holdings and deposits and beneficial ownership; and increase stolen asset recovery.

Actions and Recommendations

In the upcoming year and beyond, there are several important actions that should be taken in order to solidify progress on reducing social, economic and political inequalities within and between nations.

First and foremost, we (societies, civil society, governments and multilateral institutions) must recognize the paradigm shift away from our past focus on the outcome – poverty – to our new focus on the mechanism – concentration of wealth and growing inequality.

Second, as a result of that paradigm shift our attention should be redirected toward approaches that spread wealth and reduce economic inequalities, including financial transactions taxes, wealth taxes, preventing tax evasion of various sorts, full transparency for financial transactions (including those related to resource extraction), minimum basic incomes, enterprises in which workers and communities retain control and benefits of their activities, and other such activities. Recent studies by the IMF and others show that reducing inequalities may have a variety of economic benefits in addition to poverty reduction.

Finally, it is equally essential to find ways to ensure that the voices, priorities and interests of all people, including those of the most excluded and marginalized, are brought into the sustainable development process. We will need to incorporate more equitable and inclusive approaches to dialogue, decision-making, implementation and monitoring at the local, regional and international level. The engagement of marginalized groups can be facilitated through carefully crafted partnerships in which local civil society groups bridge communications gaps between these community based groups and regional partners and decision-makers. Only when there is greater equality of participation and influence can there be greater equality of outcomes.

Means of Implementation recommendation:

Target 17.18 calls for capacity-building of LDCs through disaggregated data; however, disaggregated data are necessary for all nations and all goals, not just the LDCs. We propose the following language:

To ensure monitoring of progress for marginalized groups and people in vulnerable situations, there must be high-quality, timely, available and accessible data, disaggregated by geography, urban or rural status, income, gender, racial or ethnic group, sexual orientation, religion, language, disability, age, legal and migration status, and any other needed categories as determined on a country by country basis through participatory democratic input.

PROPOSED SDG 11: MAKE CITIES & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

(Coordinated by: Maruxa Cardama)

We congratulate the SDGs OWG on the inclusion of this comprehensive SDG and strongly believe that an urban goal focused on inclusivity, safety, resilience, sustainability and prosperity has the potential to transform the way we pursue human development. The interlinked challenges presented by urbanization, eradication of poverty and reduction of inequality require a systemic, multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral city-region wide approaches that encourage work beyond most cities' administrative boundaries, in order to foster cohesive communities from an economic, social and environmental

If we capitalize on this 21st particularly for fast growing cities, we will reduce both urban and rural poverty; create more jobs and offer better livelihoods; strengthen economic development and social inclusion; promote the decoupling of economic growth from resource use greenhouse gas emissions; protect local and territorial ecosystems; reduce pollution; achieve resilience and improve governance through subnational and local governments. This SDG will help to mobilize, replicate and scale up the will and actions by a broad range of actors: cities and civil society actors, including communities; mayors; local, subnational and national governments - in support of an integral and actionable vision of sustainable human development.

Key considerations for targets

Target 11.1 - Essential for the unfinished business of the MDGs to be taken beyond, since it addresses human rights, poverty eradication and inequality reduction. Upgrading slums must aim at improving the living conditions of all slums dwellers. We strongly commend the commitment to ensure access for all citizens. A higher level of ambition should be pursued, with an additional focus on securing alternative decent living conditions and security of land tenure.

Targets 11.3 and 11.5 - Incomparable universal transformative potential in the quest for the opportunities behind sustainable urbanisation. In target 11.3 we strongly call for reinserting the objective to 'reduce urban sprawl'. This will be a strong signal for planners, investors and all levels of government with impact on the economic, social and environmental dimensions. Compact cities and neighborhoods with land-efficient use should be encouraged. We applaud the outcomes-oriented approach of target 11.5 and the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations. However, we regret the absence of a disaster prevention approach and urge for strong interlinkages with MOI target 11.c and the forthcoming review of the Hyogo Framework at implementation level.

Target 11.7 - Unique interlinkages with inequality eradication and health & well-being. We praise the reference to both public and green space, though regret the omission of a reference to social cohesion.

Actions and recommendations

Rural urban synergies: deepen political and technical dialogue to promote a new paradigm of language,

policy drivers and action. City-region planning & infrastructure, transport, food-systems and resources management should be at the core of this dialogue.

Engagement of those living in marginalized areas: Translating SDG11 and any other of the Sustainable Development Goals from policy to reality requires substantial institutional shifts and new partnerships. This means increased representation and institutionalized decision and policy-making roles of organized constituencies of women and men living and working in poverty to plan, implement and monitor development programs that affect their lives.

Participatory governance and linkages between democratisation and decentralisation: As the closest level of government to citizens, subnational & local authorities play a critical role in the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, the access to justice and the set up of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. Policies elaborated and implemented directly by subnational & local authorities contribute to achieving national targets, in many occasions deriving from multilateral international agreements. The burden of delivery of housing & basic services as well as disaster management & response very often resides on subnational and local governments. However, the issue of linkages between decentralisation and democratisation is a still a glaring omission in the OWG report.

Supporting livelihoods: ensure the city policy environment is fully supportive of informal workers, as well as ensuring safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, women, domestic workers, workers with disabilities and those in informal and precarious employment, by promoting social dialogue, in accordance with ILO norms and standards.

Inclusive national urban policies: building capacity, particularly in Least Developed Countries, towards the adoption of such policies with a participatory approach.. If adapted to the particular challenges and assets of a country and the needs of its subnational and local territorial units, they ensure aligned efforts towards urban sustainability, which also strengthen balanced territorial development, urban-rural synergies and multi-level century window of opportunity and get urban and territorial development,

Finance systems: improve fiscal decentralization and finance systems for subnational and local governments, recognizing that they can critically improve domestic resources mobilization for sustainable development, improving local taxation and fees collection to be invested in basic services. Moreover, ensure decision-making authority of representative urban poor organisations for investments in slum improvement and infrastructure

Safe and healthy urban mobility: promote replicability and scalability of safe, healthy and sustainable urban and peri-urban mobility initiatives including walking, cycling and public transport should be encouraged, and also recognised enablers of employment, recreation, social and cultural opportunities, Target 11.2 - We applaud the focus on providing access to safe and healthy urban mobility but would urge the

Culture dimension of sustainable development: impulse further understanding on how culture is a driver and enabler of sustainable development, particularly in urban areas where promotion of cultural heritage

and diversity is key for social cohesion and economic development.

Disaggregated data and grass roots collection of data: ensure data collection that provides the basis for disaggregation down to the subnational and local level, as well as grass-roots data collection systems, involving directly the urban poor, slums dwellers, and their organizations and other disadvantaged groups. Data should be legitimated via a institutionalized arrangements between subnational and local authorities and the experts collecting it and should help identify community-driven priorities.

Interlinkages with other relevant SDGs and localisation of the SDGs: ensure actionable interlinkages with other relevant SDGs, and identification of tools towards the localisation of SDG.

Since sustainable human development ultimately happens at community level, the objective should be to capitalize on the multi-dimensional nature of urbanisation and on the contribution of an urban SDG to the achievement of other SDGs at community level.

Decentralised cooperation for implementation: invest in the scalability and replicability of alliances and approaches, expertise programmes, awareness raising campaigns and regional partnerships among subnational and local governments and organised community groups as key local implementers that over the decades have succeeded in introducing a relevant territorial perspective to the implementation of the MDGs

PROPOSED SDG 12 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

(Coordinated by: Freya Seath)

At every OWG session, we have emphasized that Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is critical for achieving sustainable development as it enables people everywhere to live a better quality of life within their fair share of our one planet's resources.

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. That is what we need an effective set of post-2015 sustainable development goals to aim for.

The proposed goal 12 to “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns” and accompanying targets that seek to address some of these critical issues, including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation (8.4), sustainable management of natural resources (12.2), reducing food waste and loss (12.3), a lifecycle approach to production (12.4) and awareness raising on sustainable lifestyles (12.8). Yet the outcome document does not go far enough in tackling all issues that need to be addressed.

Key Considerations for Targets

We call for both a stand-alone goal on SCP, and cross cutting SCP targets in the SDGs. Key targets in the SCP Goal 12 must include:

Target 12.1: The 10 Year Framework of Programmes is a critical target for SCP. We support therefore the target on the 10YFP, however this would be better placed as a MOI target:

‘Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.’

If this 10YFP target were to be moved to MOI, we would call for a new target 12.1 that references the Aichi target 4 from the Convention on Biological Diversity: ‘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.’

Target 12.2: Add to the end of this target ‘...within the carrying capacity of ecosystems’, to read:

‘By 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources [add] *within the carrying capacity of ecosystems*.’

This language was in the OWG draft until the final stages of discussion and had strong support from many governments. There is a critical need to recognise the earth’s limits to understand the scale of ‘sustainable management’ that is needed to preserve our planet for future generations.

Target 12.4: The issue of chemicals is only addressed by two targets in the OWG Outcome Document, in Goals 6 and 12. Therefore target 12.4 is key to retain, particularly with the reference to minimizing adverse effects on ‘human health and the environment’; this issue has critical social and environmental dimensions.

'By 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.'

Target 12.8: It is vital to address people's lifestyles and consumer habits when tackling core SCP issues. The language in this target is too weak and non-specific. We suggest the target add at the end '...and avoid unsustainable consumption, including through school curricula, products and services branding and labelling, awareness raising and policies and incentives'. This would therefore read:

'By 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature [add] *and avoid unsustainable consumption, including through school curricula, products and services branding and labelling, awareness raising and policies and incentives.*'

Actions and Recommendations

Natural Resource Accounting: All nations should conduct periodic natural resource sufficiency evaluations at the country level, produce annual material resource 'balance sheets', and integrate this information into their national plans for achieving sustainable production and consumption and truly sustainable development.

The role of companies: Target 12.6 only states 'encourage companies...'. The private sector has a critical role in changing and challenging unsustainable production processes and influencing consumer habits, but there is not a strong enough emphasis on this in the SCP goal or across the outcome document. A stronger target on target 12.6 could be 'Establish measures and policies for reporting and monitoring of progress by business in establishing corporate responsibility and sustainability policies and practices.'

Action taken by all governments: All countries need to phase out unsustainable consumption and production patterns, with developed countries taking the lead. There is a need to promote cooperation between developed and developing countries, as well as south-south cooperation and to ensure support to developing countries.

Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP: The 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on SCP was mandated at Rio+20 in June 2012. This Programme will support of national and regional programmes through strong inter-sectoral partnerships, accelerating the necessary shift towards SCP.

For over 20 years, SCP has been called for by successive UN environment and development conferences and summits. In 2015, we have a real and critical opportunity to ensure that this issue can be addressed at the scale necessary to make sustainable development a reality.

PROPOSED SDG 13 - TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

(Coordinated by: Lina Dabbagh)

We commend the inclusion of climate change in the chapeau and the maintenance of climate change as a goal in the SDGs. We also insist to strengthen all targets, through clear timelines and quantifiable targets, and to align a lot of the targets under other focus areas in order to adequately address the most fundamental challenge of our time.

The SDGs must contribute to a global low-carbon development pathway and to keeping global warming below dangerous levels. A target on introducing instruments and incentives to rapidly reduce investments in fossil fuel and increase investment in low carbon solutions, infrastructure, industry and other sectors in necessary to support this path.

We also insist that the reference to holding the increase in global average temperature below 1.5/2°C rise in accordance with international agreements be reinserted.

We oppose deliberate manipulation of weather and geoengineering as a solution to climate change.

Finally to help to deliver the scale of ambition needed and to achieve the aims of the SDGs climate planning, actions at all levels should promote community- driven natural resources management approaches, local and traditional knowledge in climate change adaptation.

The access to free, timely and understandable climate information, must be rights-based, promote participation, gender equity and access to effective remedy.

Key Considerations for Targets:

In line with what have being said before. We want to recommend the following three targets to be reinstalled.

13.1: hold the increase in global average temperature below a 2/1.5°C rise in accordance with international agreements.

13.2 By 2020, ensure climate planning and action at all levels is rights-based, participatory and gender equitable and to promote community-driven natural resources management approaches and local and traditional knowledge in climate change adaptation.

13.3. introduce instruments and incentives to rapidly reduce investment in fossil fuel and increase investments in low carbon solutions infrastructure, industry and other sectors.

Actions and Recommendations:

- Addressing climate change is a prerequisite to ending poverty and its urgency and having both a goal and integration throughout best reflects its importance.

- Developing a coherent set of goals that reduce emissions and enable adaptation will support the scale of ambition needed to achieve the aims of preventing dangerous anthropogenic climate change, eradicating extreme poverty and achieving sustainable development.

- We encourage countries to work towards a vision of phasing-out carbon emissions and to phase in of 100% Renewable Energy by 2050. This would be an ambitious vision that governments across the world acknowledge as well as work towards in partnerships.

- MOI should be provided for local, national or transnational activities to combat climate change, which may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing.

Andrew Friedman:

PROPOSED SDG 14 - CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Coordinated by: Andrew Friedman)

The ocean covers more than 70 percent of the world's surface, and marine fisheries support food security, livelihoods and economies for billions of people. Indeed, the ocean is the source of oxygen for almost every second breath taken by humans. All nations are connected through its global life-support system and across the pillars of sustainable development. Yet marine fisheries and ecosystems are increasingly threatened by unsustainable fishing practices, habitat damage, pollution and climate change. The stand-alone sustainable development goal (SDG) on "Oceans, seas & marine resources," as recommended by the United Nations Open Working Group on the SDGs, is an opportunity to reverse this trend by bringing it to the forefront of international attention and harnessing political will.

The ocean's governance regime differs significantly from terrestrial ecosystems, but crucial gaps remain. Where instruments have been agreed, their implementation must be improved. Where there has been no agreement, the international community must quickly join together in common-sense stewardship. The SDGs represent a new, compelling framework to fulfil existing commitments and develop new measures. It will enhance capacity, knowledge, cooperation, governance, political will, and the allocation of resources to secure a healthy ocean for future generations.

Key Considerations for Targets

To achieve the goal's transformative potential, the following targets must be emphasized, subject to certain modifications:

- 14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 20 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information
 - o Large marine reserves are recognized as a critical tool to restore and revitalize marine ecosystems. The call for 10 per cent coverage, while consistent with existing commitments like the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, must be expanded to deliver a real impact.
- 14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation.
 - o Once the need for special and differential treatment of developing and least developed countries is taken into account, there are no subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing and also support sustainable development.

Actions and Recommendations

- Information gathering and indicator development: We are still in the earliest stages of measuring our relationship with the ocean. Many of the tools and methods needed to take meaningful stock of the above-referenced targets are new or under development. It will take a broad network of stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, and academic institutions, to develop ocean indicators that will drive policy

changes. Leaders should seek to foster this network and solicit its input at the earliest opportunity. The United Nations should treat this as a priority.

- Measurement at different levels: The ocean's connectivity creates relationships. Illegal fishing in one country's waters, for example, may be carried out by a vessel flying another country's flag, with the fish landed in yet at third country's ports. Measuring ocean targets at levels beyond a state's marine territory will provide more comprehensive information and ensure the goal's universality.
- An aspirational approach: While there is rightly a focus on "achieving" the SDGs, they are equally important as a vehicle for communicating challenges. National participation in the "Oceans, seas, and marine resources" SDG should be viewed through this lens. Taking stock of challenges will facilitate further cooperation and opportunities to scale-up responses.

PROPOSED SDG15 - PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

(Coordinated by: Isis Alvarez)

The importance of a Goal for the protection and conservation of Ecosystems & Biodiversity cannot be overemphasized and despite its relevance, the term 'conservation' was dropped out of the title in the final version of the OWG document; sustainable management of forests and terrestrial ecosystems, halting deforestation and degradation of forests, and increasing ecosystem restoration globally, including the early prevention of deforestation and degradation of primary forests, among others, cannot be achieved if strategies continue to exclude people. It is widely recognized that community governance plays a central role in ecosystem protection, conservation and restoration and failing to recognize the role and traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples, local communities and especially women, will not bring about the expected outcomes. Thus, Goal 15 must include in its targets respect for indigenous peoples and local community rights and their participation in decision-making processes.

Furthermore, it is important to consider the risks resulting from 'afforestation' that allows harmful industrial monoculture tree plantations to substitute natural forests and other ecosystems and hence, generating biodiversity loss, depletion of waterways, and causing great environmental and social damage, including land grabs¹. Despite the reference to achieving a 'land-degradation neutral world' in target 15.3

¹ CDM Carbon Sink Tree Plantations - A Case Study in Tanzania
<http://timberwatch.org/uploads/TW%20Tanzania%20CDM%20plantations%20report%20low%20res%20%281%29.pdf>

much is to be revised regarding this term since it is virtually impossible that land restoration in one location could 'offset' land degradation in another location in light of the very localized biodiversity and negative impacts land degradation has on communities. These wrong assumptions in a target can have detrimental effects on ecosystems and biodiversity.

Key Considerations for Targets

15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species including by recognizing and promoting conservation and sustainable use practices by indigenous peoples, local communities and women.

15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase reforestation by x% globally with due respect of the rights of indigenous people and local communities and their participation in decision-making.

15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation with due participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and women.

15.d ensure free prior informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making and natural resources management, and promote the use of their traditional knowledge.

Actions and Recommendations

- Goal 15 needs to be in line with the Aichi Targets and closer collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity secretariat would be highly recommended. For instance, it would be highly important the recognition of ICCAs (Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous People's and Local Communities) – a figure recognized under the Convention on Biological Diversity. During the last COP 11 in Hyderabad, India, amongst the 33 Decisions adopted, there were hundreds of provisions of relevance to ICCAs and were referenced 9 times, particularly in XI/14 on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, XI/24 on Protected Areas, and XI/25 on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

- According to UNESCO, women constitute the majority of the world's poor; women's role as caretakers and food providers, in rural areas they spend more time on tasks that deal directly with the use of natural resources, therefore, women depend on open access and control over healthy ecosystems and its resources. Women have fewer property rights and fewer capital assets, they generally have less access to education and reduced participation in processes that affect them also makes it much harder to engage in

important processes that affect their livelihoods. They may also find it difficult to participate in programmes because of the burdens of caring for their families and having to deal with problems such as polluted water sources or deforested areas, which mean that they have to walk much further in order to collect fresh water, fuel, fruits and seeds, etc. Their lack of land tenure rights, perpetuated by patriarchal systems in many societies, makes women more vulnerable to discrimination, evictions, displacements and associated violence².

- Need to align Goal proposals to each other, for instance, the interactions between Goal 15 and other closely related Goals¹ such as:

Proposed goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere – ensure open access to natural resources to local communities, indigenous peoples and women who depend on it for their livelihoods, including through recognition of their right to own and control land.

Proposed goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture – recognize the role for small-scale food providers, the role in saving seed diversity and the valuable traditional knowledge of local communities, indigenous peoples and women. Take measures to prevent policies, including subsidies, that tend to harm food sovereignty and the right to a healthy environment.

Proposed goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns – consider working closely to UNEP's 10 Year Framework Program on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP-SCP) while keeping in mind planetary boundaries and the finite nature of natural resources.

Proposed goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts – consider the importance of ecosystem restoration and traditional knowledge of local communities and indigenous peoples who have allowed them to adapt to climate changing conditions over the centuries. Take measures regarding proposed policies and strategies designed to 'mitigate' climate change that do not really tackle the problematic and that can cause even more social and environmental harm (e.g. biofuels, carbon offsets and other market-based mechanisms).

- Working closely to CITES and other agencies/institutions to implement measures to end poaching and wildlife trafficking and prevent further aggravation of the problematic.

² More information the Impacts of the Bioeconomy and Markets in Environmental Services on Women <http://globalforestcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/INCREASING-THE-GENDER-GAP-FINAL.pdf>

PROPOSED SDG 16 - PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND STABLE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

(Coordinated by: Olimar Maisonet-Guzman)

Participatory and effective governance and stable societies are crucial for development as they represent the context where the majority of development policies will be applied. As part of the development agenda, peace, rule of law and democratic governance are about ensuring an inclusive approach and building institutions that promote violence reduction, safety, participation, accountability, equitable social service delivery and access to justice to all, especially for the poor and vulnerable. The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires the consideration of accountable and responsive governance. The free access to information and the unrestricted access to independent media is a critical precondition for participatory monitoring and accountability.

Key Consideration for Targets

1. By 2030, achieve inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels and improve the legal enabling environment for civil society.
2. By 2025, implement effective regimes for access to information and data, and ensure that legal and regulatory frameworks are in place to guarantee that freedom of media, freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly is protected.
3. By 2030, halt illicit financial flows globally, increase stolen asset recovery and return, tackle all forms of organized crime, and reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms and at all levels.
4. By 2030, reduce the number of violent deaths per 100,000 and reduce the number of people affected by violence.

Recommendations and Actions

The political nature of Goal 16 is complex. Targets such as reducing violence, promoting inclusive participation, access to information, and universality of legal registration that have not proven to be as politically sensitive as those that focus on government accountability and corruption. In the upcoming year, Member States and CSOs should work together to address concerns about measurability of governance. Key actions for next year include:

1. Case studies on Targets and Indicators: Given Member States concerns regarding measuring governance, selected CSOs should work toward developing a series of case studies to show the implementation of some of these targets and highlight monitoring and evaluation tools that have proven to be successful.
2. Thematic Meetings: There are a variety of themes included within this goal. Beyond building strong coalitions around these topics, CSOs should organize thematic meetings with the aim of developing

common positions to facilitate to galvanize civil society voice during the intergovernmental process next year.

3. National Advocacy Efforts to Engage Capitals: Engaging capitals will be crucial for the success of advocacy efforts to drive a strong agenda. In particular with a topic as politically sensitive as peaceful and inclusive societies, CSOs should aim to work closely with Member States to guarantee that they have the best available information and data.

4. Means of Implementation and Accountability: Governance is a multi-level issues. Beyond the topics of governance discussed in goal 16, underlying mechanisms for governance of the post-2015 must be addressed, including the HLPF. The sections on MOIs and the Accountability Framework for the Post 2015 are closely like to Goal 16 given that it relates to how institutions make information and data available as well as how institutions can better respond to concerns of citizens. The implementation of governance is crosscutting. Consequently, MOIs should consider infrastructure and capacity building, including ICTs, that support accountability and monitoring processes.

SECTION II - MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

PROPOSED SDG 17 - STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Coordinated by: Bhumika Muchhala)

It is not an overstatement to say that the Post-2015 Development Agenda (and the SDGs) will stand or fall depending on their Means of Implementation ("MOI"), which has two key components.

First, an authentic and adequate set of time-bound and specific MOI actions is indispensable if developing countries are to be able to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Second, in order to ensure that the MOI is upheld by a global partnership for development, the international, institutional and systemic dimensions of the various issues addressed in the targets need to be developed and implemented so that the Post-2015 Development Agenda is integrated within the global system.

The scope of the MOI in the iteration of time-bound and specific actions and commitments that both developed countries, and the international financial institutions ("IFIs") in which they have a majority voice in, should take encompasses a broad mix of financial resources, technological development and transfers as well as capacity building.

These actions and commitments must be supported by domestic policies or actions in developed countries as well as at the level of international country groupings and institutions, and refer to time-bound financing targets; associated trade and economic policies; technology transfer and other resources to assist and

enable developing country efforts. Furthermore, the Monterrey Consensus language on financing for development is a strong foundation for the financial strategy and should be reflected in the MOI.

Key targets:

(1) Establish an intergovernmental process to produce a fair, independent and transparent debt workout mechanism for sovereign debts to enable efficient, speedy and legally binding restructuring of debts during sovereign debt crises

(2) Ensure fair, equitable and development friendly rules and protection of national policy space in bilateral and plurilateral trade and investment agreements, including that trade rules and negotiations recognise and respect the prime importance of food security in developing countries, as well as to promote the livelihoods and incomes of small farmers in developing countries

(3) Promote a stable and equitable multilateral financial system by establishing fully representative and participatory international financial institutions to regulate systemically important international banks and rating agencies, markets for commodity derivatives and international capital flows

(4) Respect each country's policy space with respect to establishing and implementing policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, as well as addressing international rules and agreements that constrain national policy space

(5) Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to improve domestic capacity for tax collection, address tax evasion and avoidance, ensure revenue transparency of foreign corporate actors in developing countries through international tax cooperation, and enhanced use of progressive taxation on income and wealth, while also mobilizing new and additional international financial resources from multiple sources, with a priority on public resources over that of private and public-private resources

(6) Promote transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound, socially relevant and economically beneficial technologies including by removing IPR and all other barriers to developing countries, and encourage the full use of TRIPS flexibilities

(7) Establish and effectively implement a legally binding multilateral code of conduct for multinational corporations to secure social responsibility and accountability and prevent restrictive business practices

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Coordinated by: Neva Frecheville)

Ensure adequate means of implementation and the global partnership for sustainable development.

Key targets:

1. developed countries implement fully ODA commitments to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries on an agreed timeline and set out, by 2015, binding timetables to meet their 0.7% commitments within five years and ensure these flows support ownership, transparency accountability and poverty eradication.
2. cooperate globally to reduce substantially international tax evasion and avoidance, and convert the UN Committee of Experts on International Tax Cooperation into an intergovernmental body.
3. strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to improve domestic capacity for tax collection, including through global cooperation to reduce substantially domestic and international tax avoidance and evasion and enhanced use of progressive taxation on income and wealth, and mobilize additional international financial resources from multiple sources
4. creditors and debtors share the responsibility to attain long term debt freedom, by complying with responsible lending and borrowing standards and working together on an effective, equitable, durable, independent and development-friendly debt restructuring and an international debt resolution mechanism.
5. develop and implement effective and targeted capacity building programmes in developing countries in support of national plans for implementing all sustainable development goals
6. enhance global macroeconomic policy coordination and policy coherence in support of sustainable development and ensure all countries have a fair and equal say at the institutions and forums that make decisions in this area.
7. The promotion of partnerships must clearly identify the purpose, roles, responsibilities and accountabilities, particularly where the inclusion of the private sector is being proposed.
8. undertake regular voluntary monitoring and reporting of progress on SDGs, led by governments, within a shared accountability framework, including means of implementation, the global partnership among Member States and multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with the mandate for this given to a new Global Economic Coordination Council at a level equivalent with the General Assembly and the Security Council

FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Coordinated by: Felix Dodds)

By 2020 Governments to amend the Santiago Principles on Sovereign Wealth Funds to include sustainable development criteria.

By 2020 Governments to require that the Credit Rating Agencies should have sustainable development criteria built into their ratings.

By 2025 Governments to set up an International Credit Rating Agency (ICRA) under the World Bank as an alternative to private rating services and this should be built on sustainable development criteria that take

consideration of future generation's needs as well as present ones.

By 2020 Governments to set up Green Banks to enable national support for environmental investment on a large scale, especially capital intensive green infrastructure, like wind and solar energy

By 2020 Governments to establishment a new financial mechanism "Earth Bonds" under the World Bank to enable the investment community with tax deductions offer by governments on investments in the "Earth Bonds." Capital realized through the sale of Earth Bonds would be used to finance sustainable development projects for which those in the least developed countries would have priority.

By 2020 Governments to require Stock Exchanges to have as a requirement of listing that companies 'Report or Explain' on their sustainability. This would include sustainability reporting based on the Global Reporting Initiative and the development of a published sustainability strategy.

By 2020 Governments to require Stock Exchanges to publish the amount of carbon that is register by listed companies and by 2025 to set CO2 reduction targets for Exchanges in line with UNFCCC requirements for countries.

By 2020 Governments to require any Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to have a Sustainability Assessment Report produced.

By 2020 Governments to pass legislation to help the establishment s of financial services for the poor, including through microfinance institutions, cooperative banks, postal banks and savings banks.

By 2020 Governments to pass legislation to enable local and sub national governments to issue green bonds as a vehicle for supporting environmental investment on a large scale, especially capital intensive green infrastructure, like wind and solar energy.

By 2020 Governments to pass legislation to enable local and sub-national governments to add sustainability criteria to their procurement policies.

By 2020 International Financial Institutions (IFIs) should be required to produce an annual sustainability audit of the projects they are funding with the aim of ensuring none do any sustainability damage.

By 2020 Governments should set up an International Financial Transaction Tax whose funds would be used for domestic and international support for delivering the Sustainable Development Goals.

By 2016 a mechanism for innovative resource mobilization from civil society sources (philanthropy/social impact investment) in the context of multi-stakeholder post2015 sustainable development agenda implementation action shall be established. We ask the PGA during 69th Session of UN General Assembly as a first stage to set up a Thematic Debate on Multi-stakeholder Action and Resource Mobilization Innovation.

LIST OF MAIN SOURCES

PROPOSED SDG 1 - END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

NGLS, Advancing Regional Recommendations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda: A consultation with Civil Society (2013), 20

OECD. Development Co-operation Report 2013: Ending Poverty. 40

Overseas Development Institute, Understanding Poverty and Wellbeing: A Note with Implications for Research and Policy (2012), 5

Major Groups and other Stakeholders. Final Compilation Of Amendments To Goals And Targets. 14-18 July, 2014, 5

Uganda's Participatory Poverty Assessment Report (2000) is an important model for this kind of work.

Adapted from: A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development. United Nations (2013), 17; also, Major Groups and other Stakeholders. Final Compilation Of Amendments To Goals And Targets. 14-18 July, 2014, 5

PROPOSED SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Major Groups / Food and Agriculture Cluster Statement on Focus Area 2 during OWG-10 (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7682biovision.pdf>)

Major Groups / Food and Agriculture Cluster Statement on Focus Area 2 during OWG-12 (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10354Goal%202.pdf>)

Farmers Major Group Statement during OWG-13 (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10913Farmers.pdf>)

SHIFT Message from the High Level Roundtable on Food and Nutrition Security through Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems in the Post-2015 Agenda, 27-28 March 2014

(http://www.biovision.ch/fileadmin/pdf/sdgs/5_RZ_Biovision_Roundtable_NY_withoutmargins.pdf)

Glossary on Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

(<http://www.biovision.ch/en/projects/switzerland-and-international/changing-course-in-global-agriculture/sdgs/>)

PROPOSED SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

MG Statement on health from OWG

12: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10394jointmajorgroup.pdf>

Health in post-2015 NGO thematic position paper:

http://ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/rfiles/Thematic%20Position%20Paper_Health%20and%20Population%20Dynamics%20cluster_Feb%202014_FINAL_0.pdf

Major Group Compilation text from OWG13:

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>

PROPOSED SDG 4 - PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

MGCY Statement on education at OWG 4

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10923children.pdf>

MGCY "We Have Handed it to You on a Plate" campaign at OWG 13-

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Dt-](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Dt-u80lrPPx5OVHohV3duYxB8agLWyKbhDrmFZ9GGjE/edit?pli=1)

[u80lrPPx5OVHohV3duYxB8agLWyKbhDrmFZ9GGjE/edit?pli=1](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Dt-u80lrPPx5OVHohV3duYxB8agLWyKbhDrmFZ9GGjE/edit?pli=1)

Final Joint Major Group Response to Chair's Text of OWG 13-

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>

PROPOSED SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Joint Statement by South Africa on behalf of 58 Member States during Open Working Group 13

http://icpdtaskforce.org/pdf/2014-07-16-SDGs13thsessionJointStatement%20_DELIVERED.pdf

Women's "8 Red Flags" following the conclusion of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) <http://www.womenmajorgroup.org/womens-8-red-flags-following-the-conclusion-of-the-open-working-group-on-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs/>

13th Session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals: Final Compilation of Amendments to Goals and Targets <http://www.womenmajorgroup.org/13th-session-of-the-open-working-group-on-sustainable-development-goals-final-compilation-of-amendments-to-goals-and-targets/>

12th Session of the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Women's Major Group Summary Draft

<http://www.womenmajorgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Summary-input-OWG12-16-june.pdf>

PROPOSED SDG 6 - ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

SDGs OWG 13 submission by Women's Major Group, Mining Working Group, Blue Planet Project, Children and Youth Major Group, Indigenous People's Major Group, Workers and Trade Unions Major Group, NGO major, Members of the Commons Cluster

PROPOSED SDG 7 - ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Sourced from documents submitted to the OWG process, including <https://miningwg.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/goal7sustainableenergyfinal-3.pdf>

PROPOSED SDG 8 - PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

MGCY "We Have Handed it to You on a Plate" campaign at OWG 13-

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Dt-](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Dt-u80lrPPx5OVHohV3duYxB8agLWYKbhDrmFZ9GGjE/edit?pli=1)

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Final Joint Major Group Response to Chair's Text of OWG 13-

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>

PROPOSED SDG 9 - BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Sources: UN Women's Major Group <http://www.womenmajorgroup.org>

PROPOSED SDG 10 - REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

All language for these recommended targets was taken from the joint civil society statement on Goal 10, prepared through an inclusive input process and submitted to the Open Working Group on 16 June 2014.

PROPOSED SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Final CSO Statement at OWG 13

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>

Previous Local Authorities Major Group and CSOs statements

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/owg.html>

Global Task Force of Local and Regional Authorities for the Post 2015 Development Agenda towards Habitat III - Letter to OWG 13 and previous works <http://www.gtf2016.org>

Communitas Coalition practical tool for OWG 13 negotiators (July 2014); technical thematic papers (December 2013) and Zero, First and Second draft targets (January, April and June 2014)

<http://www.communitascoalition.org/seconddrafttargets.html>

http://www.communitascoalition.org/owg_concludes.html

Urban SDG Campaign letter to the OWG 14.07.2013

http://urbansdg.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/140714_open_letter_urban_sdg_campaign.pdf

UN SDSN Work Group on Cities & Human Settlements documents – Why the World Needs an Urban SDG?, September 2013 -

<http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/130918-SDSN-Why-the-World-Needs-an-Urban-SDG-rev-1310291.pdf>

World Urban Campaign Manifesto for Cities, The City We Need and other elements
<http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/2013/11/post-2015-campaigning-for-an-urban-sdg/> <http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/resources/>

PROPOSED SDG 12 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

OWG13 Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Final Compilation Document:
<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>
United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) 'A Multi-Stakeholder Message to UNEA', 23-27 June 2014:
http://www.unep.org/unea/docs_HL_SDGs_and_the_Post-2015.asp
OWG 11,12,13 combined Major Group and Other Stakeholders SCP statements
'The Future We Want' Outcome Document, Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development:
<http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/814UNCSD%20REPORT%20final%20revs.pdf>

PROPOSED SDG 14 - CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Global Ocean Commission, From Decline to Recovery: A Rescue Package for the Global Ocean (<http://missionocean.me/>)
The Future We Want, Final Report of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development (<http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/814UNCSD%20REPORT%20final%20revs.pdf>)
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (www.fao.org/fishery/ipoa-iiu)
CBD. Framework for monitoring implementation of the achievement of the 2010 target and integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work. 2006; COP 8 Decision VIII/15; Annex II, <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=11029>
FAO, State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2014 (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3720e.pdf>)

PROPOSED SDG15 - PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

CDM Carbon Sink Tree Plantations - A Case Study in Tanzania
<http://timberwatch.org/uploads/TW%20Tanzania%20CDM%20plantations%20report%20low%20res%20%281%29.pdf>
More information the Impacts of the Bioeconomy and Markets in Environmental Services on Women <http://globalforestcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/INCREASING-THE-GENDER-GAP-FINAL.pdf>



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For the full interactions between Goal 15 and others, please refer to <http://pubs.iied.org/17248IIED>
(July 2014)

PROPOSED SDG 16 - PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND STABLE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

Sources: UN Major Groups Common Positions on Goal 16, Cluster Statements, Transparency and Participation Platform, UN DPI Draft Declaration, Governance Options Draft, Diverse position papers from CSOs that participated in the OWG process, High Level Panel Report.

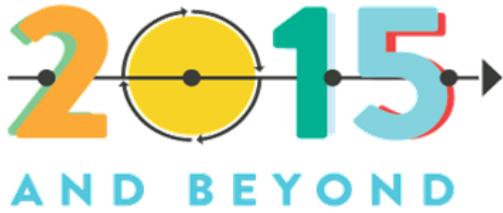


Declaration Drafting Committee



65th DPI/NGO Conference – Declaration Drafting Committee Composition

Area	Name
Overall lead on content	Richard Jordan, Royal Academy International Trust
Overall facilitation of committee work	Maruxa Cardama, Communitas Coalition, Co-Founder and Executive Coordinator
Technical Assistance	Matthew Boms, , Communitas Coalition, Communications Manager Ashley Overbeek, CIVICUS, Assistant
Section - Vision	Christopher Dekki, Adjunct Professor, St Joseph's College - Children & Youth Major Group
Sections - Goals and Targets and Actions & Recommendations	
Poverty	Fabio Palacio, ATD Fourth World, Policy & Advocacy Officer
Hunger, Food Security, Nutrition & Agriculture	Mayumi Sakoh, Millennium Institute, Policy & Partnerships Advisor
Health and Well-Being	Ariella Rojhani, NCD Alliance, Senior Advocacy Manager
Education and Life-Long Learning	Gene Osagie, Columbia Universite Antonia Wulff, Education International, Coordinator Major Group Children and Youth
Gender Equality and Empowerment	Anna Keye, International Women's Health Coalition, Program Assistant, Advocacy and Policy
Water and Sanitation	Grove HARRIS, Temple of Understanding, UN representative Meera Korunantham, Blue Planet Project, The Council of Canadians, Water Campaigner
Energy	Neva Frecheville, CAFOD, Lead policy analyst on post-MDGs Grove HARRIS, Temple of Understanding, UN representative
Economic Growth, Employment, Work	Aashish Kullar - Pax Romana, Special Advisor on SD, Children & Youth Major Group Organising Partner
Infrastructure, Industrialization & Innovation	Neth Daño, ETC Group, Asia Director
Inequality	Deborah S. Rogers, Initiative for Equality, President
Cities & Human Settlements	Maruxa Cardama, Communitas Coalition, Co-Founder and Executive Coordinator
Sustainable Consumption & Production	Freya Seath, BioRegional, International Policy Advisor and CIVICUS, Sustainable Development Coordinator
Climate Change	Lina Dabbagh, CAN International, Policy Officer
Oceans, Seas & Marine Resources	Andrew Friedman, International Oceans Policy of Pew



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	Charitable Trust, Senior Associate
Terrestrial Ecosystems. Forests, Desertification, Land degradation & Biodiversity	Isis Alvarez, Global Forest Coalition, Communications & Outreach Officer
Peaceful & stable societies, Access to justice & Institutions	Olimar Maisonet Guzmán, Center for Collaborative Technologies at IREX, Programme Coordinator Technical & Civil Society – SustainUS, Policy Coordinator
Section - Means of Implementation	
Means of Implementation and Global Partnership	Bhumika Muchhala, Third World Network
Finance for Development	Neva Frecheville, CAFOD, Lead policy analyst on post-MDGs
Finance for Sustainable Development	Felix Dodds, Global Research Institute, Senior Fellow - Tellus Institute, Associate Fellow
Section – Accountability & Monitoring	Rebecca Brown, Center for Reproductive Rights, Director of Global Advocacy Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, Stakeholder Forum, Senior Governance Adviser
<p>The Committee consists of a group of volunteer thematic focal point/lead experts; two technical assistants; as well as two co-chairs, one responsible for the content, and a second one in charge of facilitating the work of the Committee. All members are civil society colleagues who have been appointed because of their close engagement in the post-2015 intergovernmental processes, helping coordinate the positions from their respective constituencies. They are serving on a voluntary basis and in their personal capacity. The inputs provided by focal points/lead experts have been drafted on the basis of joint statements by UN Major Groups & Stakeholders from civil society, which have been prepared through a transparent and inclusive input process and submitted to the UN SDGs Open Working Group as official positions representing progressively built consensus. Moreover, the focal points/lead experts have also considered inputs by civil society received over the past couple of months, that included the “elements” of the draft declaration produced by a group of New York-based experts.</p>	