Dossier on the present state of play in post-2015/SDG debates

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Comparing goals from HLP, SDSN and Global Compact reports[1] on post-2015 Development Agenda

Themes/Reports	High Level Panel Report (12 Goals)	Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda (10 Goals)	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Poverty: Food and nutrition, hunger	End Poverty (Goal 1)	End Poverty and Increase Prosperity via inclusive economic growth (Goal 1)	End extreme poverty including hunger (Goal 1)
	Ensure food security and good nutrition (Goal 5)	Good nutrition for all through sustainable food and agricultural systems (Goal 5)	Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity (Goal 6)
Environmental Protection: energy, sustainable consumption and production, climate change	Secure sustainable energy (Goal 7)	Sustainable energy for all (Goal 7)	Achieve development within planetary boundaries (Goal 2)
	Manage natural resource assets sustainably (Goal 9)		Curb human induced climate change and ensure green energy for all (Goal 8)
			Secure ecosystem services, biodiversity, and good management of natural resources. (Goal 9)
Growth	Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth (Goal 8)		Empower inclusive, productive, and resilient cities (Goal 7)
Gender Inequality	Empower girls and women and achieve gender equality (Goal 2)	Achieve women and girls' empowerment (Goal 3)	Achieve Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Human Rights for all (Goal 4)
Education	Provide quality education and lifelong learning (Goal 3)	Quality education for all (Goal 2)	Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood (Goal 3)

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[1] HLP: Report of the Secretary General's High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/UN-Report.pdf.

SDSN: Sustainable Development Solutions Network, a global initiative for the United Nations, an action agenda for sustainable development, report for the IN Secretary General. http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/06/130613-SDSN-An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development-FINAL.pdf

Global Compact: Report to the United Nations Secretary General Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations post-2015 Development Agenda: Perspectives from UN Global Compact Participants on Global Priorities and How to Engage Business Towards Sustainable Development Goals. http://www.stakeholderforum.org/fileadmin/files/UNGC_Post2015_Report.pdf

Themes/Reports	High Level Panel Report (12 Goals)	Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda (10 Goals)	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Employment and benefits	Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth (Goal 8)		Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood (Life-long training) (Goal 3)
Health and sanitation	Ensure healthy lives (Goal 4)	Universal health coverage (Goal4)	Achieve health and well-being at all ages (Goal 5)
Health and sanitation Domestic and International Governance: Conflict and violence, rights, resilience, infrastructure	Achieve universal access to water and sanitation (Goal 6)	Water and sanitation for all (Goal 6)	
	Ensure good governance and effective institutions (Goal 10)	Good Governance and realization of human rights (Goal 10)	Improve agricultural systems and raise rural prosperity (Goal 6)
Domestic and International Governance: Conflict and violence, rights, resilience, infrastructure	Ensure stable and peaceful societies (Goal 11)	Build peace and stable societies (Goal 8)	Empower inclusive, productive, and resilient cities. (Goal 7)
	Create a Global enabling environment and **catalyze long term finance** (Goal 12)	Modernize infrastructure and technology (Goal 9)	Transform governance for sustainable development (Goal 10)

Comparing targets from HLP, SDSN and Global Compact reports on post-2015 Development Agenda

Themes/Reports	High Level Panel Report (12 Goals) *1 Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals.* *2 Indicators to be disaggregated to allow measures in different dimensions. E.g. by gender, geography, age, ethnicity.* *3 Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.*	Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda (10 Goals)	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Poverty: Food and nutrition, hunger	End Poverty (Goal 1) a. Bring the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below their country's 2015 national poverty line.[1,2] b. Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets. [2,3] c. Cover x% of people who are poor and vulnerable with social protection systems. [2,3] d. Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x%.[2]	End Poverty and Increase Prosperity via inclusive economic growth (Goal 1) a. Eliminate extreme poverty (1.25 USD per capita in 2005 real USD) b. Create jobs through <u>decent work</u> sufficient to keep unemployment below 5%, including for women as a group, and below 10% for youth. c. Eliminate child labour. d. <u>Ensure full access to private finance, including basic savings, loans and growth capital products, on fair terms including for women and marginalized groups.</u> e. **Reduce by 30% the GINI co-efficient rating in each country**.	End extreme poverty including hunger (Goal 1) a. End absolute income poverty (1.25 USD or less per day) and hunger, including achieving food security and appropriate nutrition, end child stunting. b. **MDG 2-7** (education, empowering women, child mortality, maternal health, reduce disease infection and ensure environmental sustainability) all as part of the process of eradicating poverty. c. **Provide enhanced support to highly vulnerable states and LDCs** to address the structural challenges facing those countries, including violence and conflict. (Varies depending on different countries' domestic situation.
	Ensure food security and good nutrition (Goal 5) a. End hunger and protect the right of everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious food.[1,2] b. Reduce stunting by x%, wasting by y%, and anemia y z% for all children under five.[1,2] c. Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing small holder fields and access to irrigation.[3] d. Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels.[1] e. Reduce postharvest loss and food waste by x%. [3]	Good nutrition for all through sustainable food and agricultural systems (Goal 5) a. Eradicate <u>calorie-deficient hunger</u> and halt increase of rates of obesity and malnutrition. b. Eliminate stunting of children under two years of age through appropriate micro-nutrients. c. Double the productivity of LDC agriculture. d. **Stop and turn back annual increases in greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation resulting from farming and livestock production by 2020.** e. bring down the share of overexploited ocean fish stocks by 20%~ f. Reduce amount of food lost through poor storage and waste by ½.	Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity (Goal 6) a. Ensure sustainable food production systems with high yields and high efficiency of water, soil nutrients, and energy, supporting nutritious diets with low food losses and waste. b. **Halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture, protect soil resources, and ensure that farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters.** c. <u>Ensure universal access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services (land, water, sanitation, modern energy, transport, mobile and broadband communications, agricultural inputs, and advisory services).</u>

	High Level Panel Report (12 Goals)	Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda (10 Goals)	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
	1 Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals. *2 Indicators to be disaggregated to allow measures in different dimensions. E.g. by gender, geography, age, ethnicity.* *3 Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.*		
Environmental Protection: energy, sustainable consumption and production, climate change	**Secure sustainable energy (Goal7)** a.　Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. b.　Ensure universal access to modern energy service.[1,2] c.　Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture, and transport. d.　Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption.[1,3]	Sustainable energy for all (Goal 7) a.　Universal access to modern energy services. b.　Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in reduction, distribution and consumption. c.　Double the share of renewable sources in the energy mix. d.　Reduce by at least 50% the particulate concentration in urban air, not to exclude achievement of more stringent regional targets.	**Achieve development within planetary boundaries (Goal 2)** a.　**Each country reaches at least the next income level as defined by the World Bank.** (e.g.: low income countries become at least lower middle income countries) b.　**Countries report on their contribution to planetary boundaries and incorporate them together with other environmental and social indicators, into expanded GDP measures and national accounts.** c.　Rapid voluntary reduction of fertility through the realization of sexual and reproductive health rights in countries with total fertility rates above 3 (to be negotiated) children per woman and continuation of voluntary fertility reductions in countries where total fertility rates are above replacement level.
	Manage natural resource assets sustainably (Goal 9) a.　Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies.[1] b.　Increase consideration of sustainability in x% of government procurements.[3] c.　Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. d.　**Reduce deforestation by x% and increase deforestation by y%.** e.　Improve soil quality reduce soil erosion by x tonnes and combat desertification.		**Curb human induced climate change and ensure green energy for all (Goal 8)** a.　Decarbonize the energy system, ensure clean energy for all, and improve energy efficiency, with targets for 2020,2030 and 2050. b.　Reduce non-energy-related emissions of greenhouse gases through improved practices in agriculture, forestry, waste management, and industry. c.　Adopt incentives, including pricing greenhouse gas emissions, to curb climate change and promote technology transfer to developing countries.

	High Level Panel Report **(12 Goals)** *1 Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals.* *2 Indicators to be disaggregated to allow measures in different dimensions. E.g. by gender, geography, age, ethnicity.* *3 Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.*	**Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda** **(10 Goals)**	**Sustainable Development Solutions Network**
Environmental Protection: energy, sustainable consumption and production, climate change			**Sustainable Development Solutions Network** **Secure ecosystem services, biodiversity, and good management of natural resources. (Goal 9)** a.　Ensure resilient and productive ecosystems by adopting policies and legislation that address drivers of ecosystem degradation, and requiring individuals, businesses and governments to pay the social cost of pollution and use of environmental services. b.　Participate in and support regional and global arrangements to inventory, monitor, and protect biomes and environmental commons of regional and global significance and curb trans-boundary environmental harms, with robust systems in place no later than 2020. c.　All governments and businesses commit to the sustainable, integrated and transparent management of water, agricultural land, forests, fisheries, mining, and hydrocarbon resources to support inclusive economic development and the achievement of all SDGs.

	High Level Panel Report (12 Goals) 1 Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals. 2 Indicators to be disaggregated to allow measures in different dimensions. E.g. by gender, geography, age, ethnicity. 3 Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.	Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda (10 Goals)	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Growth	**Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth (Goal 8)** a. Increase the number of goods and decent jobs and livelihood by x%. [2] b. Decease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x%.[2] c. Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT.[1,2,3] d. Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship.[2,3]		**Empower inclusive, productive, and resilient cities (Goal 7)** a. End extreme urban poverty, expand employment and productivity, and raise living standards, especially in slums. b. Ensure universal access to a secure and affordable built environment and basic urban services including housing, water, sanitation and waste management, low carbon energy and transport, and mobile and broadband communication. c. Ensure safe air and water quality for all, and integrate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, efficient land and resource use, and climate and disaster resilience into investments and standards.
Gender Inequality	**Empower girls and women and achieve gender equality (Goal 2)** a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women [1, 2, 3] b. End child marriage [1, 2] c. Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account.[1,2] d. Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life [1, 2, 3]	**Achieve women and girls' empowerment (Goal 3)** a. Increase the proportion of leadership positions held by women in public and private sectors to 40% or better b. Universally recognized and enforced equal pay for equal work. c. Full and equal access of women to ownership, property rights and land titles. d. Reduce rates of violent acts committed against women and girls by at least 50%	**Achieve Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Human Rights for all (Goal 4)** a. Monitor and end discrimination and inequalities in public service delivery, the rule of law, access to justice, and participation in political and economic life on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, national origin, and social or other status. b. Reduce by half the proportion of households with incomes less than half of the national median income (relative poverty). c. Prevent and eliminate violence against individuals, especially women and children.

	High Level Panel Report (12 Goals)	Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda (10 Goals)	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
	1 Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals. *2 Indicators to be disaggregated to allow measures in different dimensions. E.g. by gender, geography, age, ethnicity.* *3 Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.*		
Education	**Provide quality education and lifelong learning (Goal 3)** a. Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education [2] b. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards [1,2] c. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes to x% [1,2] d. Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x% [2,3]	**Quality education for all (Goal 2)** a. Every child completes primary education with basic literacy and numeracy, in schools with grade divisions, books, light, meals and sanitation. b. All secondary schools to facilitate computing skills, and a 50% availability of digital facilities among primary schools without them. c. Increase the percentage of young adults with the skills needed for work. d. Achieve parity in enrollment and educational opportunities at primary, secondary and tertiary levels for girls and women. e. Curricula at primary level and at all levels above to include sustainable development concepts, with special emphasis on business schools.	**Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood (Goal 3)** a. All girls and boys have equal access to quality early childhood development (EDC). b. All girls and boys receive quality primary and secondary education that focuses on learning outcomes and on reducing the dropout rate to zero. c. Youth unemployment rate is below 10% (to be negotiated).
Employment and benefits	**Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth (Goal 8)** a. Increase the number of goods and decent jobs and livelihood by x%. [2] b. Decease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x%. [2] c. Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT. [1,2,3] d. Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship. [2,3]		**Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood (Life-long training) (Goal 3)** a. All girls and boys have equal access to quality early childhood development (EDC). b. All girls and boys receive quality primary and secondary education that focuses on learning outcomes and on reducing the dropout rate to zero. c. Youth unemployment rate is below 10% (to be negotiated).

	High Level Panel Report (12 Goals) *1 Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals.* *2 Indicators to be disaggregated to allow measures in different dimensions. E.g. by gender, geography, age, ethnicity.* *3 Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.*	Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda (10 Goals)	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Health and sanitation	**Ensure healthy lives (Goal 4)** a.　End preventable infant and under 5 deaths [1,2] b.　Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated. [1,2] c.　Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000. [1,2] d.　Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights. [1,2] e.　Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases. [2]	**Universal health coverage (Goal 4)** a.　Affordable access to quality (meets patient needs) treatment and care for all, or to 80% where such access was less than half in 2010 b.　Continue to reduce the reach of tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS, and contain the spread of new drug-resistant strains. c.　Halt the rise in non-communicable diseases. d.　Universal reproductive health services including access to birth control and to a qualified attendant at birth. e.　Cut maternal mortality rate by at least ¾. f.　Reduce the under-five mortality rate by at least 2/3.	**Achieve health and well-being at all ages (Goal 5)** a.　Ensure universal access to primary healthcare that includes sexual and reproductive healthcare, family planning, routine immunizations, and the prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases. b.　End preventable deaths by reducing child mortality to 20 or fewer deaths per 1000 births, maternal mortality to 40 or fewer deaths per 100,000 live births, and mortality under 70 years of age from non-communicable diseases by at least 30% compared with the level in 2015. c.　Promote healthy diets and physical activity, discourage unhealthy behaviors, such as smoking and excessive alcohol intake, and track subjective wellbeing and social capital.
	Achieve universal access to water and sanitation (Goal 6) a.　Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centers and refugee camps. [1,2] b.　End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%. [1, 2] c.　Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x% d.　Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agricultural by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%. e.　Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge. [1,3]	**Water and sanitation for all (Goal 6)** a.　Universal access to affordable and safe fresh water. b.　Universal access to basic sanitation facilities by 2020 and improved sanitation facilities by 2030. c.　Fresh water use brought in line with supply. d.　Ensure establishment and full implementation of national water effluent standards.	

	High Level Panel Report (12 Goals)	Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda (10 Goals)	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
	1 Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals. *2 Indicators to be disaggregated to allow measures in different dimensions. E.g. by gender, geography, age, ethnicity.* *3 Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.*		
Domestic and International Governance: Conflict and violence, rights, resilience, infrastructure	**Ensure good governance and effective institutions (Goal 10)** a. provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations. b. ensure that people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information. c. Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels. d. Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data. e. Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable.	**Good Governance and realization of human rights (Goal 10)** a. Raise awareness and implementation of all UN human rights conventions and instruments among all people and at all levels of governance. b. <u>Achieve competitive and transparent procurement processes through public advertising of all government procurement cases.</u> c. Develop further an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory international trading and financial system. d. Establish a climate supportive of business and investment at home and from overseas, including incentives in favor of sustainability.	**Improve agricultural systems and raise rural prosperity (Goal 6)** Ensure sustainable food production systems with high yields and high efficiency of water, soil nutrients, and energy, supporting nutritious diets with low food losses and waste. b. Halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture, protect soil resources, and ensure that farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters. c. Ensure universal access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services (land, water, sanitation, modern energy, transport, mobile and broadband communications, agricultural inputs, and advisory services).
	Ensure stable and peaceful societies (Goal 11) a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children.[1,2,3] b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, and well-resourced and respect due process rights.[1,2,3] c. Seem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organized crime.[3] d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary.[3]	**Build peace and stable societies (Goal 8)** a. Improve access for diverse ethnic, religious and social groups to justice, services and economic opportunity. b. Improve mediation, dispute resolution and dialogue mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and to build peace. c. Reduce incidence of violent deaths per 100,000 by at least 20%. d. Prevent, combat and reduce the illicit trade in small arms, light weapons and ammunition. e. Reduce the reach and extent of organized crime, especially through the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.	**Empower inclusive, productive, and resilient cities. (Goal 7)** a. End extreme urban poverty, expand employment and productivity, and raise living standards, especially in slums. b. c. Ensure universal access to a secure and affordable built environment and basic urban services including housing, water, sanitation and waste management, low carbon energy and transport, and mobile and broadband communication. d. Ensure safe air and water quality for all, and integrate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, efficient land and resource use, and climate and disaster resilience into investments and standards.

<u>High Level Panel Report</u> **(12 Goals)** *1 Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals.* *2 Indicators to be disaggregated to allow measures in different dimensions. E.g. by gender, geography, age, ethnicity.* *3 Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.*	<u>Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda</u> **(10 Goals)**	<u>Sustainable Development Solutions Network</u>
Create a Global enabling environment and catalyze long term finance (Goal 12) a. Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing countries products.[3] b. Implementing reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long term private foreign investment.[3] c. Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2C° above pre industrial levels, in line with international agreements. d. Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product official development assistance to developing countries, and 0.15 -0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries; other countries should do more towards voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance. e. <u>Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen asset recovery by x USD.</u>[3] f. Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation and development data.[3]	**Modernize infrastructure and technology (Goal 9)** a. Deploy investment sufficient to meet requirements for "green" transport, energy and water systems in the developing world, and for upgrading or replacing old and brown infrastructure in the developing world. b. Universal and affordable access to the internet and computing technology. c. Effective use of e-governance at national and state/provincial level in all countries, to increase managerial capacity as well as transparency. d. Double the share of the population with easy and affordable access to public transportation systems. e. Step up R&D in both public and private sectors. f. Reduce carbon emissions from the construction and operation of buildings.	**Transform governance for sustainable development (Goal 10)** a. Governments (national and local) and business commit to the SGDs, transparent monitoring and annual reports, including independent evaluation of integrated reporting or all major companies starting no later than 2020. b. <u>Adequate domestic and international public finance for ending extreme poverty, providing global public goods, capacity building, and transferring technologies, including 0.9 % of GNI in ODA for all high income countries, and an additional 100 billion USD per year in official climate financing by 2020.</u> c. Rules for international trade, finance, taxation, business accounting, and <u>intellectual poverty</u> are reformed to be consistent with the support achieving the SGDs.

Civil Society Organizations	General Comments
Women's Major Groups	- Time frame: 15 years' time frame delays essential human rights like economic and social protection which needs to be fulfilled immediately. - Contradictions between goals and business as usual economic model. (e.g.: 5a ensure right of everyone's access to food inconsistent with 1a support open air and development friendly trading system, reduce agricultural subsidies, improve market access to developing countries products. Developing sustainable agriculture requires support, hence subsidies cannot be removed in developing countries) - Scope of agenda too narrow, often neglects marginalized groups (women, migrants), and lack of specific guidance for policy implications. E.g.: regulatory framework. Cultural barriers for women's access to health services. No institutional reform (global level, IMF, WTO, etc.) to finance development. - Goals too reductive, did not consider gender equality to be a prerequisite for sustainable development. - Inconsistent application of Human Rights: not enough stress over economic, cultural and social rights. Also lacked method to promote human right implementation. Failed to cover the issue of migrants. - Can lead to harmful consequences for marginalized groups. E.g.: sustainable energy programs can lead to violation of women's rights (displacement, hunger, deforestation, etc.)
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	- Down played the role of states as merely environment creator for businesses. - Framed women, indigenous people as workers, not full rights holders. - Potential harmful effects of stress over corporate rights. - Not enough stress over empowering women, adopted the old 'add women and stir' Form of gender mainstreaming, fails to recognize gender identity.
Indian International La expert	- Lack of specific policy indication. - Lack of specific indicators. - Lack of mechanism to identify and assess government policies regarding development.

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	- Potential harmful effects proposed by the agenda.
	  • Growth agenda diverts attention from transformation in other areas.
	  • Open markets do not benefit local economy.
	
	- Scope of agenda too narrow.
	  • Neglected international actors' role in fueling conflict, end conflict need to be associated with guaranteeing state legitimacy (good governance, role of law, freedom of speech, etc.)
	
	- Failed to address the root cause of problems:
	  • E.g.: poverty as the result of inequality, exploitation, corruption and poor governance, hence need to tackle the root causes before achieving eradication of poverty.

ATD Fourth World	- Implementation and responsibilities not specified. - Goals and targets not as transformative as the five principles of transformative shifts, unlikely to bring about desired results.

	- Inappropriate targets do not reflect the transformative nature of the report. - Welcomes the focus on poverty in all five transformative principles.
Article 19	- Welcomes the five big transformative shifts. - **Welcomes** recognition of indivisibility of universal human rights, civil and political rights to development i.e.: connects human rights, good governance with development.
Amnesty International	- Needs more recognition of human rights at the center: rights of individuals to be stressed. - Not forceful enough in promoting human rights, no concrete obligation (according to international law) outlined. - Agenda not comprehensive. E.g.: Did not mention the right to tenure, no force evictions, no mentioning of access to information at local levels, enhancing accountability of security forces, police and judiciary.
LDC Watch	- Marginalizes the least developed countries. E.g.: ignores debt cancellation, no specific target on trade justice. - Goals too moderate. E.g. : climate change adaptation, no international institutional reform, WTO not as efficient in promoting development friendly trading system: see recent battle over TRIPS. - Potential harmful effects of the goals: e.g.: stress over private sector as long-term source of finance for development promotes to the interest of the minority rather than the majority.

Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA)	- Lack of specific policy suggestion, no regulatory framework to guide national policy.
	- e.g.: Recommendations for involvement of multilateral institutions, businesses and private philanthropy.
	
	- Ineffective policy suggestions from the report.
	  • E.g.: School feeding as means to end poverty (goal 1) failed to address issue of ill-formulated cash transfer policies in countries like India.
	  • No targets on financing development.
	
	- Scope of agenda too narrow.
	  • No emphasis over sexual and reproductive rights of women.
	
	- Goals too moderate.
	  • No commitment towards universal health coverage.
	
	- Contradictory goals
	  • Goal 7 Sustainable energy focus on developing renewable energy not consistent with efficient use of energy in agriculture

Appendix 2: **Goals on post-2015 development agenda from other sources:**

	MY World Survey Results	UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda	Open Working Group on SDGs	UN National Consultations
Poverty: Food and nutrition, hunger	Affordable and nutritious food	Eradicate income poverty and hunger	Eradication of poverty and hunger	Consultation on Food security and nutrition
		Adequate nutrition for all		Consultation in Food security and nutrition
Environmental Protection: energy, sustainable consumption and production, climate change.	Protecting forests, rivers, and oceans.	Protection of biodiversity	Sustainable consumption and production	Consultation on Energy
	Action on climate change.	Stable climate		Consultation on Environmental sustainability
		Resilience to natural hazards		
Growth				Consultation on Growth and employment
Gender	equality between men and women	Gender equality	Gender equality and empowerment of women	consultation on inequalities
Equality	Freedom from discrimination and prosecution	Reducing inequalities		consultation on inequalities
Education	A good education	Quality education for all		Consultation on Education
Employment and benefits	Better job opportunities	Ensure decent work and productive employment	Employment and decent jobs.	Consultation on growth and employment
	Support for people who cannot work			
Health and sanitation	Better health care	Reduce mortality and morbidity		Consultation on health
	Access to clean water and sanitation	Universal access to clean water and sanitation		consultation on water
Governance: Conflict and violence, rights, resilience, infrastructure	An honest and responsive government	Conflict free access to natural resources	Access to and good management of the essential of human wellbeing, such as food, water, health and energy.	Consultation on food security and nutrition
	Protection against crime and violence	Freedom from violence, conflict and abuse		Consultation on Governance
	Better transport and roads	Resilience to natural hazards		Consultation on population dynamics
	Political freedom			
	Access to phone and internet			

Appendix 3: **High Level Panel Report Summary**

The HLP Report set 12 Goals and 54 specific targets for the post-2015 development agenda,.

The report did not submit any detailed indicators; it recommends nations to set indicators individually with consideration of different social dimensions, capabilities and resources.

These goals and targets revolve around 'Big Five' set by the HLP:
1. Leave no one behind.
   - In terms of social livelihood, economic opportunity, human rights and responsibility.
2. Sustainable development at the core
   - Integrate social, economic and environmental sustainability.
3. Transform economies for job and inclusive growth
   - Shift to sustainable patterns o consumption and production.
   - Reach more sustainable growth though innovation, technology transfer, etc.

4. Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all
   - Build peace and effective, open an accountable institutions for all
   - At national and international level.
   - Social, political, economic and environmental.
5. Forge a new global partnership
   - Mutual respect, benefit, shared humanity and partnership.
   - Foster aid, technological transfer, trade, effective governance, etc.

Key referring to targets set in the HLP report:
1 Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals.
2 Indicators to be disaggregated to allow measures In different dimensions. E.g. by gender, geography, age, ethnicity.
3 Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.

Goals	Targets
1. End Poverty	a. Bring the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below their country's 2015 national poverty line.[1,2]
	b. Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets [2, 3]
	c. Cover x% of people who are poor and vulnerable with social protection systems [2, 3]
	d. Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x% [2]
2. Empower Girls and Women and achieve Gender equality	a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women [1, 2, 3]
	b. End child marriage [1, 2]
	c. Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account. [1,2]
	d. Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life [1, 2, 3]
3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning	a. Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education [2]
	b. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards [1, 2]
	c. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes to x% [1, 2]
	d. Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills,

	including technical and vocational, needed for work by x% [2, 3]	
4. Ensure Healthy Lives	a. End preventable infant and under 5 deaths [1,2]	
	b. Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated. [1,2,]	
	c. Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000. [1,2]	
	d. Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights. [1,2,]	
	e. Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases. [2]	
5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition	a. End hunger and protect the right of everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious food. [1,2,]	
	b. Reduce stunning by x%, wasting by y%, and anemia y z% for all children under 5. [1,2,]	
	c. Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing small holder fields and access to irrigation. [3]	
	d. Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels. [1.]	
	e. Reduce postharvest loss and food waste by x%. [3.]	
6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation	a. Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centers and refugee camps [1,2,]	
	b. End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%. [1, 2.]	
	c. Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%	
	d. Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agricultural by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%.	
	e. Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge. [1,3.]	
7. Secure Sustainable Energy	a. Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	
	b. Ensure universal access to modern energy service. [1,2]	
	c. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture, and transport.	
	d. Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption. [1,3]	
8. Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods, and equitable growth.	a. Increase the number of goods and decent jobs and livelihood by x% [2]	
	b. Decease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x%. [2]	
	c. Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT. [1,2,3]	
	d. Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship. [2,3]	
9 Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably	a. Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies. [1]	
	b. Increase consideration of sustainability in x% of government procurements. [3]	
	c. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.	
	d. Reduce deforestation by x% and increase deforestation by y%.	
	e. Improve soil quality reduce soil erosion by x tonnes and combat desertification.	
10. Ensure good governance and effective institutions	a. provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations	
	b. ensure that people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information	
	c. Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels	

	d. Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data
	e. Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable
11. **Ensure stable and peaceful societies**	a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children.[1,2,3]
	b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, and well-resourced and respect due process rights.[1,2,3]
	c. Seem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organized crime.[3]
	d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary.[3]
12. **Create a global enabling environment and catalyze long term finance**	a. Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing countries products.[3]
	b. Implementing reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long term private foreign investment.[3]
	c. Hold the increase in global l average temperature below 2C above pre industrial levels, in line with international agreements.
	d. Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.-.7% of gross national product s official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 o .020% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries; other countries should more towards voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance.
	e. Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen asset recovery by x USD.[3]
	f. Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation and development data.[3]

Appendix 4: **Sustainable Development Solutions Network Summary**

- Understood the harm of Business as usual model: high cost for developing countries, moderate/no cost for developed countries.
- Calls for <u>Sustainable development path</u>
  - Stress the right to develop, make sure developing countries have equal opportunity to develop (e.g.: access to technology)
  - Respect human rights and social inclusion, all individuals treated equally before the law.
  - Promote convergence in living standard.

  - Share responsibilities and opportunities. Make sure the burden of economic development is not imposed on developing countries or environmentally vulnerable countries (landlocked, etc.)

In line with Rio 20+ position:

- Holistic approach towards sustainable development: integrate social inclusion, economic development (eradicate poverty), good governance and environmental sustainability.

- Stress the right to development and equal right to enjoy the benefits of modern technologies and economic progress.

Goals oriented around four pillars: Economic development, Social Inclusion, Environmental Sustainability and Governance, including Peace and Security.

Different situation compared to 2000 (Millennium Declaration) = different agenda

1. End extreme poverty feasible: technology advance, economic growth, social provision (healthcare, etc.)

2. Human impacts on earth: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSE MORE PRESSING: economic growth/use exceeded Earth's planetary boundaries.

3. Technological change

    - Better at mitigating climate change.

4. More inequality and social exclusion

    - Widened with technological change.

5. more difficulties with global governance

    - More complex governance with globalization.

    - Economic policies need to coordinate with other countries.

    - Sustainable development needs coordinating all segments of society and international cooperation

(Table below combined two tables provided in the SDSN report)

Goals	Targets	contribution to the four dimensions of sustainable development			
		Economic Development	Social Inclusion	Environmental Sustainability	Governance, including Peace and Security
1. End extreme poverty including hunger	a. End absolute income poverty (1.23 USD or less per day) and hunger, including achieving food security and appropriate nutrition, end child stunting (MDG1) b. MDG 2-7 (education, empowering women, child mortality, maternal health, reduce disease infection and ensure environmental sustainability) all as part of the process of eradicating poverty. c. Provide enhanced support highly vulnerable states and LDCs to address the structural challenges facing those counties, including violence and conflict. (Various depending on different countries' domestic situation)	Empower all citizens to be productive.	Reduce inequality by raising income and nutritional status of the extreme poor.	Reduce pressure on the environment that is partly driven by poverty. (Slash and burn agriculture)	Focus on improving governance and reduction in risk of conflict, particularly I vulnerable countries.
2. 2. Achieve development within planetary boundaries	a. Each country reaches at least the next income level as defined by the World Bank b. Countries report on their contribution to planetary boundaries, and incorporate them, together with other environmental and social indicators, into expanded GDP measures, and national accounts. c. Rapid voluntary reduction of fertility through the realization of sexual and reproductive health rights in countries with total fertility rates above children per woman (figure changeable), and a continuation of voluntary fertility reductions in countries where total fertility rates are above replacement level.	A global norm of convergence or right to development will support economic growth in all countries	Economic growth offers opportunities for investing the poor to strengthen social inclusion	Promote environmental sustainability by combining the right to development for al with the need to respect planetary boundaries	Acknowledge the right to development for all countries will strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development and reduce the risk of conflict and insecurity.

Goals	Targets	contribution to the four dimensions of sustainable development			
		Economic Development	Social Inclusion	Environmental Sustainability	Governance, including Peace and Security
3. Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood	a. All girls and boys have equal access to quality early childhood development programs. b. All girls and boys receive equality primary and secondary education that focuses on learning outcomes and on reducing the dropout rate to zero. c. Youth unemployment rate is below 10%.	Effective learning is critical for creating job opportunities and livelihoods for people at all ages, which in turn dries economic development.	Effective learning is critical for creating job opportunities for investing in the poor to strengthening social inclusion.	Improved education and awareness, including education in sustainable development, will generate innovation and leadership for environmental sustainability.	Educated and informed citizens will contribute to and uphold god governance and lower the risk of conflict and insecurity.
4. Achieve gender equality, social inclusion and human rights for all	a. Monitor ad end discrimination and inequalities in public service deliver, the rule of law, access to justice, and participation in political and economic life on the basis of gender ethnicity, religion, disability, national origin, and social or other status. b. Reduce by half the proportion of households with incomes less than half the national median income relative poverty reduction) c. Prevent and eliminate violence against individuals, especially women and children.	Mobilize and empower all members of society for economic development, enhancing productivity and incomes.	Promote social inclusion.	Social exclusion and discrimination can drive environmental degradation	Rule of law, respect for human rights, improved security and participation are central components of good governance.
5. Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity.	a. Ensure sustainable food production systems with high yields and high efficiency of water, soil nutrients, and energy, supporting nutritious diets with lower food losses and waste. b. Halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture, protect soil resources, and ensure that farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters. c. Ensure universal access (e.g.: rural areas) to basic resources and infrastructure (sanitation, water, transport, broadband communication, etc.)	Increase agricultural output will help reduce extreme poverty, fight hunger and promote economic growth.	Improving the lives of smallholder farmers will strengthen social inclusion including gender equality, sustainable low cost food will increase the purchasing power of the rural and urban poor.	Sustainable agriculture will reduce pressure on ecosystems. E.g. water abstraction and planetary boundaries.	Universal access in rural areas to basic infrastructure services is a core component of good governance; rural development lowers the risk of conflict and insecurity.

		contribution to the four dimensions of sustainable development			
Goals	Targets	Economic Development	Social Inclusion	Environmental Sustainability	Governance, including Peace and Security
6. Empower inclusive, productive and resilient cities	a. End extreme urban poverty; expand employment and productivity, ad raise living standards, especially in slums. b. Ensure universal access to a secure and affordable built environment and basic urban services including housing; water, sanitation and waste management; low-carbon energy and transport; and mobile and broadband communication. c. Ensure safe air and water quality for all; integrate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, efficient land and resource use, and climate and disaster resilience into investments and standards.	Productive cities will drive economic growth, accelerate technological change, produce jobs, and reduce extreme poverty.	Inclusive cities will improve social inclusion in urban areas. E.g. by improving the lives of slum dwellers.	Sustainable cities will ensure clean air and water, use and resources efficiently, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase disaster and climate resilience.	Effective, participatory and accountable urban governments will help ensure rapid and equitable urban transformations and reduce violence.
7. Curb human induced climate change and ensure sustainable energy	a. Decarbonize the energy system, ensure clean energy for all, and improve energy efficiency with targets for 2020.3 and 50. b. Reduce non energy related emissions of greenhouse gases through improved practices in agriculture, forestry, waste management and industry. c. Adopt incentives, including pricing greenhouse gases emissions, to curb climate change and promote technology transfer to developing countries.	Curbing climate change can impose short-term economic costs, which are far exceeded by the long-term economic benefits for a stable climate and short-term opportunities for green growth'.	If left unchecked, climate change will disproportiona tely harm the livelihoods and lives o the poor.	Addressing climate change is one of the pivotal environmental and economic challenges the world faces.	And effective global response to climate change is central to maintaining the trust and cooperation needed to strengthen the global partnership and will reduce the risk of conflict and instability.

Goals	Targets	Economic Development	Social Inclusion	Environmental Sustainability	Governance, including Peace and Security
8. Secure ecosystem services and biodiversity, and ensure good management of water and other natural resources.	a. Ensure resilient and productive ecosystems, adopt policies and legislation that address drivers of ecosystem degradation, and requiring individuals, businesses and governments to pay the social cost of pollution and use of environmental services. b. Participate in and support regional and global arrangements to inventory, monitor, and protect biomes and environmental commons of regional and global significance and curb trans-boundary environmental harms, with robust systems in the place no later than 2020. c. All governments and businesses commit to the sustainable, integrated and transparent management of water, agricultural land, forests, fisheries, mining and hydrocarbon resources to support inclusive economic development and the achievement of all SDGs.	Healthy ecosystems and biodiversity will meet the needs of the poor and sustain an important foundation for economic prosperity.	If left unchecked, the loss of biodiversity and collapse of ecosystems will gravely harm the livelihoods of the poor.	Ensuring sustainable ecosystems and biodiversity are at the core of environmental sustainability. Halting the degradation of ecosystem will reduce the risk of conflict and security, focus on good governance of extractive and land resources by the public and private actors	
9. Transform governance for sustainable development	a. Governments (national and local) and business commit to the SDGs, transparent monitoring, and annual reports- including independent evaluation of integrated reporting for all major companies starting no later than 2020. b. Adequate domestic and international public finance for ending extreme poverty providing global public gods, capacity building, ad transferring technologies including 0.7 percent of GI in ODA for all high income countries, and an additional 199 USD million per year in official climate financing by 2020. c. Rules for international trade, finance, taxation, business accounting and intellectual property are reformed to be consistent with and support achieving the SDGs.	Good public and private governance, adequate development finance and global partnership are essential transformations for economic growth and the eradication of extreme poverty.	Strengthening social inclusion and tackling discrimination requires good public and private governance.	A transformation o governance, including a global partnership around global public goods, and good public/private governance are central to ensure environmental sustainability.	Good governance of the private and public sector, global partnership.

Appendix 5: UN Global Compact Participants post-2015 development agenda summary

- Contains business perspectives and recommendations.
- Believes the core of a post-2015 development agenda to be around:
    - The poverty Apex, to end extreme poverty and extend prosperity.
    - Human needs and capacities: education, health care, women and girls' rights.
    - The resource triad: water, energy, climate, agriculture, food.
    - Enabling environment: good governance and human rights, peaceful and stable societies, good infrastructure and technology use.
- Businesses and investors can be engaged in achieving sustainable development goals:
    - Global corporate sustainability movement based on universal principles and accountability measures.
    - Accountable corporate commitments aligned with global development goals.
    - Global issue platforms.
    - Industry sector initiatives.
    - Implementation mechanisms and networks that facilitate partnerships and collective action.
    - Business led sustainability networks a the country level
    - Initiatives on private finance.
- Governments should advance inclusive and sustainable markets, to engage the business sector:
    - Through multilateral cooperation and trade.
    - Pricing incentives
    - Procurement and transparency
    - Financing for inclusive market
    - State owned enterprises
    - Encouraging and supporting responsible business practices.

Goals	Targets
1. **End Poverty and Increase Prosperity via inclusive economic growth**	a. Eliminate extreme poverty (1.25 USD per capita in 2005 real USD) b. Create jobs through decent work sufficient to keep unemployment below 5%, including for women as a group, and below 10% for youth. c. Eliminate child labour. d. Ensure full access to private finance, including basic savings, loans and growth capital products, on fair terms including for women and marginalized groups. e. Reduce by 30% the GINI co-efficient rating in each country.
2. **Quality education for all**	a. Every child completes primary education with basic literacy and numeracy, in schools with grade divisions, books, light, meals and sanitation. b. All secondary schools to facilitate computing skills, and a 50% availability of digital facilities among primary schools without them. c. Increase the percentage of young adults with the skills needed for work. d. Achieve parity in enrollment and educational opportunities at primary, secondary and tertiary levels for girls and women. e. Curricula at primary level and at all levels above to include sustainable development concepts, with special emphasis on business schools.
3. **Achieve women and girls' empowerment**	a. Increase the proportion of leadership positions held by women in public and private sectors to 40% or better b. Universally recognized and enforced equal pay for equal work. c. Full and equal access of women to ownership, property rights and land titles. d. Reduce rates of violent acts committed against women and girls by at least 50%
4. **Universal health coverage**	a. Affordable access to quality (meets patient needs) treatment and care for all, or to 80% where such access was less than half in 2010 b. Continue to reduce the reach of tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS, and contain the spread of new drug-resistant strains. c. Halt the rise in non-communicable diseases. d. Universal reproductive health services including access to birth control and to a qualified attendant at birth. e. Cut maternal mortality rate by at least ¾.

		f.	Reduce the under-five mortality rate by at least 2/3.
5.	Good nutrition for all through sustainable food and agricultural systems	a. b. c. d. e. f.	Eradicate calorie-deficient hunger and halt increase of rates of obesity and of malnutrition. Eliminate stunting of children less than two years of age through appropriate micronutrients. Double the productivity of LDS agriculture. Stop and turn back annual increases in greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation resulting from farming and livestock production by 2020. Bring down the share of overexploited ocean fish stocks by 20%. Reduce amount of food lost through poor storage and waste by ½.
6.	Water and sanitation for all	a. b. c. d.	Universal access to affordable and safe fresh water. Universal access to basic sanitation facilities by 2020 and improved sanitation facilities by 2030. Fresh water use brought in line with supply. Ensure establishment and full implementation of national water effluent standards.
7.	Sustainable energy for all	a. b. c. d.	Universal access to modern energy services. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in production, distribution and consumption. Double the share of renewable sources in the energy mix. Reduce by at least 50% the particulate concentration in urban air, not to exclude achievement of more stringent regional targets.
8.	Build peace and stable societies	a. b. c. d. e.	Improve access for diverse ethnic, religious and social groups to justice, services and economic opportunity. Improve mediation, dispute resolution and dialogue mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and to build peace. Reduce incidence of violent deaths per 100,000 by at least 20%. Prevent, combat and reduce the illicit trade in small arms, light weapons and ammunition. Reduce the reach and extent of organized crime, especially through the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
9.	Modernize infrastructure and technology	a. b. c. d. e. f.	Deploy investment sufficient to meet requirements for "green" transport, energy and water systems in the developing world, and for upgrading or replacing old and brown infrastructure in the developing world. Universal and affordable access to the internet and computing technology. Effective use of e-governance at national and state/provincial level in all countries, to increase managerial capacity as well as transparency. Double the share of the population with easy and affordable access to public transportation systems. Step up R&D in both public and private sectors. Reduce carbon emissions from the construction and operation of buildings.
10.	Good Governance and realization of human rights	a. b. c. d.	Raise awareness and implementation of all UN human rights conventions and instruments among all people and at all levels of governance. Achieve competitive and transparent procurement processes through public advertising of all government procurement cases. Develop further an open, rule0based, non0discriminatory international trading and financial system. Establish a climate supportive of business and investment at home and from overseas, including incentives in favor of sustainability.