

Réflexions de la CSI sur les Objectifs de développement durable proposés par les Groupes de travail ouverts

Avec des contributions de l'Internationale des services publics et l'Internationale de l'éducation

31 juillet 2014

Le Groupe de travail ouvert (GTO) sur les Objectifs de développement durable (ODD) dirigé par ses coprésidents, les ambassadeurs Macharia Kamau, du Kenya, et Csaba Kőrösi, de Hongrie, sont parvenus à un accord sur un ensemble d'ODD recommandés à soumettre à la 69^e session de l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU, en septembre¹. Que ce processus puisse déboucher sur un document de consensus constitue en soi un accomplissement notable au vu des points de divergence très évidents qui existent entre les différents blocs d'États membres de l'ONU. Or malgré ce qui aurait pu, par moments, apparaître comme des obstacles irréconciliables, un accord a été atteint – un accord qui, dans l'ensemble, est plutôt ambitieux et encourageant.

Ces recommandations serviront, selon le scénario le plus probable, comme une sorte de base de référence pour les négociations intergouvernementales au niveau de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies au cours des mois qui suivront la session de septembre. De toute évidence, il serait quelque peu regrettable que les efforts de ce groupe soient perdus parmi d'autres contributions qui ne jouissent pas de la légitimité d'avoir été convenues à l'échelle intergouvernementale et avec la participation des principaux groupes et de la société civile. Donc bien qu'il soit trop tôt pour savoir quelle autorité les recommandations du GTO auront dans le processus ultérieur, il représente néanmoins une base solide sur laquelle fonder les efforts de sensibilisation.

Les recommandations en soi sont globalement acceptables, sans pour autant être dépourvues d'aspects à améliorer. À cet égard, la tâche, une fois que le processus de négociation intergouvernementale aura été amorcé pour de bon, sera double – défendre les recommandations considérées adéquates (en veillant à le faire sans risque de régression) et faire pression pour des améliorations dans des domaines qui ne sont pas suffisamment ambitieux. En examinant l'ensemble des recommandations relatives aux ODD par rapport aux priorités, aux propositions et aux objectifs du mouvement syndical international et à la lumière de la nécessité de retenir certaines idées et d'en améliorer d'autres, nous arrivons aux réflexions suivantes :

¹ Voir Annexe : Document final – Groupe de travail ouvert sur les Objectifs de développement durable

Objectif 1 : Éliminer la pauvreté sous toutes ses formes, partout - L'inclusion de cet objectif ne surprend pas outre mesure mais est néanmoins saluée par le mouvement syndical international. Cela étant, il est regrettable que dans le cadre de la cible 1.1 – *d'ici 2030, éliminer l'extrême pauvreté pour tous, partout, actuellement mesurée en tant que proportion de la population dont le revenu est inférieur à 1,25 USD par jour*, l'objectif obsolète de 1,25 USD par jour reste le niveau auquel les gouvernements sont disposés à aspirer dans ce cadre. Les critiques ont relevé qu'on peut difficilement parler d'une quelconque aspiration et qu'un tel objectif sera accompli d'ici 2030, avec ou sans programme de développement durable pour l'après-2015.

Une inclusion notable sous cet objectif est celle de la Cible 1.3 – *mise en œuvre de systèmes et mesures de protection sociale appropriés pour tous à l'échelon national, y compris des socles, et d'ici 2030, accomplir une couverture substantielle des pauvres et des vulnérables*, quand bien-même celle-ci reste au-dessous de l'objectif du mouvement syndical international d'une protection sociale universelle en tant qu'objectif à part entière. Ce nonobstant, la cible et la référence aux socles de protection sociale, en particulier, ont le soutien du mouvement syndical international.

L'objectif 4 - Fournir une éducation de qualité, inclusive et équitable et des possibilités d'apprentissage continu pour tous - répond à l'un de nos engagements en tant que mouvement syndical international. Quant aux cibles, la Cible 1.1 – *d'ici 2030, faire en sorte que toutes les filles et tous les garçons terminent un enseignement primaire et secondaire gratuit, équitable et de qualité, conduisant à des résultats d'apprentissage pertinents et efficaces* – est ambitieuse et réellement transformatrice.

À travers toutes les cibles, nous notons avec satisfaction l'accent mis sur une éducation de qualité et l'inclusion de cibles spécifiques à la petite enfance, à l'enseignement professionnel et supérieur, de même qu'à l'éducation sur les droits humains, la citoyenneté globale et au développement durable. La cible concernant la fourniture d'environnements d'apprentissage sûrs et non violents est particulièrement importante. Cela dit, la Cible 4.2 - *d'ici 2030, veiller à ce que toutes les filles et tous les garçons aient accès à un développement de qualité de la petite enfance, aux soins et l'éducation pré-primaire, afin*

qu'ils soient prêts pour l'enseignement primaire – devrait être renforcé pour refléter le fait que l'éducation et pas seulement le développement commence dès la naissance.

S'agissant des cibles relatives aux moyens de mise en œuvre dans le cadre de cet objectif, nous attendons un niveau plus élevé d'ambition dans la cible 4.c - d'ici à 2030, augmenter de x%, le nombre d'enseignants qualifiés, à travers, notamment, la coopération internationale dans le domaine de la formation des enseignants dans les pays en développement et, en particulier, les PMA et les PEID.

Nous notons avec regret l'absence d'une cible de financement sous – aucune des cibles proposées ne peut être réalisée faute d'un investissement adéquat dans l'enseignement.

L'objectif 5 - Réaliser la parité hommes-femmes et l'autonomisation des femmes et des filles partout - est un objectif que le mouvement syndical international soutient résolument.

La Cible 5.4 - *reconnaître et valoriser les soins et le travail domestique non rémunéré à travers la fourniture de services publics, d'infrastructures et de politiques de protection sociale, et la promotion de la responsabilité partagée au sein du ménage et de la famille, selon ce qu'il convient à l'échelle nationale* – est particulièrement appréciée attendu que les efforts consentis par les États membres pour atteindre cette cible auront, dans l'ensemble, une incidence positive sur la parité hommes-femmes, notamment en augmentant l'accès des filles à l'éducation et au travail décent, dès lors que les femmes et les filles seront affranchies du fardeau des soins et des travaux domestiques inéquitables. Cette cible pourrait cependant être encore plus ambitieuse si elle était reformulée comme suit : *D'ici 2030, reconnaître, réduire et redistribuer les soins et le travail domestique non rémunérés à travers la fourniture de services publics, d'infrastructures et de politiques de protection sociale, et la promotion de la responsabilité partagée entre hommes et femmes.*

L'objectif 8 - Promouvoir une croissance économique forte, durable et inclusive et un plein emploi productif et décent pour tous - nous rapproche très fort de l'une de nos demandes fondamentales— un objectif concernant le plein emploi productif et le travail décent pour tous. Malheureusement, dû à la préoccupation de certains de limiter le nombre d'objectifs, cette question a finalement été regroupée avec un domaine auparavant séparé qui concernait la croissance économique. Nous continuerons à insister sur le fait que ces

deux questions doivent être traitées indépendamment, en tant qu'objectifs à part entière – a fortiori vu la valeur des cibles y afférentes. S'agissant des cibles actuellement envisagées par le GTO, nous estimons qu'il existe un juste équilibre entre les volets emploi et croissance économique de l'objectif et malgré le fait que les gouvernements semblent considérer ces deux questions comme des priorités-clés du nouveau cadre, il s'agira de rester vigilants et de maintenir la pression afin de parvenir à un ensemble robuste de cibles en matière d'emploi dans l'accord final.

En examinant un peu plus en détail les cibles, nous trouvons profondément regrettable que certains gouvernements aient été réticents à inclure une référence aux normes et conventions de l'OIT aux termes de la Cible 8.8 - *protéger le droit à l'emploi et promouvoir des milieux de travail sûrs et sécurisés pour tous les travailleurs, y compris les travailleurs émigrés, en particulier les femmes émigrées, et celles ayant un emploi précaire* – en dépit du fait que celles-ci ont été ratifiées par la majorité des gouvernements du monde. Les normes de l'OIT sont des normes éminentes dans le domaine des droits syndicaux et des travailleurs et il est franchement consternant qu'un gouvernement puisse avoir une objection à fixer une cible sur la base de ces normes dans un cadre qui est censé être ambitieux.

Il y avait plusieurs autres omissions notables dans le cadre de ce même objectif. Par exemple, un objectif sur l'emploi et le travail décent devrait obligatoirement inclure une cible sur l'établissement de politiques salariales adéquates et de salaires minimums vitaux. Il est également curieux de constater, dans le cadre de cet objectif, l'absence de toute référence à la protection sociale universelle. Nous continuerons à défendre l'argument selon lequel la protection sociale est un stabilisateur macroéconomique et les salaires minimums vitaux soutiennent des économies saines. Beaucoup de gouvernements avaient demandé une référence au dialogue social dans les cibles mais sans succès ; celle-ci avait néanmoins recueilli le plein soutien du mouvement syndical international.

Il n'y a pour l'essentiel aucun lien entre le volet emploi de cet objectif et le pilier environnemental du développement durable et ceci reste un des principaux défis auxquels nous nous affrontons pour la suite. S'agissant du volet emploi, la notion d'emplois verts et décents demeure probablement la question la plus controversée dans le cadre de cet

objectif. Nous voyons à la fois un soutien marqué pour une référence aux emplois verts dans les objectifs et une vive objection à toute référence de ce type. C'est là un point qu'il conviendra d'aborder durant les négociations intergouvernementales de manière à rallier le soutien de l'ensemble des États membres car sans ce lien, nous perdrons un pilier entier du programme.

En dernier lieu, une inclusion notable au nombre des moyens de mise en œuvre est celle de la cible 8.b - *d'ici 2020, élaborer et mettre en œuvre une stratégie globale pour l'emploi des jeunes et la mettre en application du Pacte mondial pour l'emploi, de l'OIT*. Nous craignons sérieusement de voir ces recommandations adoptées en l'absence de toutes dispositions concrètes en vue de la réalisation des aspirations contenues dans cet objectif et étions, dès lors, soulagés de la voir prise en compte.

L'objectif 10 - Réduire les inégalités au sein et entre les pays - est un objectif que le mouvement syndical international salue. Une autre inclusion notable est celle de la Cible 10.4 – *adopter des politiques, en particulier, budgétaire, salariale et de protection sociale et s'assurer progressivement d'une plus grande égalité* – qui établit de manière positive le lien entre les salaires, la protection sociale et les taxes et des sociétés plus équitables. Il n'en demeure pas moins qu'une cible relative à la promotion des institutions du marché du travail – mettant en exergue les salaires minimums, la couverture des négociations collectives, les protections de l'emploi et le dialogue social – est nécessaire dans le cadre de cet objectif. D'autres omissions notables dans le cadre de ce même objectif concernent la justice fiscale et l'imposition progressive. La réduction des inégalités implique l'accès à des services publics améliorés, y compris les socles de protection sociale et l'expansion des systèmes de protection sociale, en particulier la santé, l'éducation, l'accès à l'eau potable et l'assainissement, l'énergie, le logement et le transport. Cela implique un financement adéquat pouvant être généré à travers l'inclusion de cibles visant à l'élimination des paradis fiscaux, l'évasion fiscale et la corruption et l'introduction de systèmes de taxation progressifs.

Objectif 16 : Promouvoir des sociétés pacifiques et inclusives en vue d'un développement durable, garantir l'accès à la justice pour tous et construire des institutions efficaces, responsables et inclusives à tous les niveaux.

Le mouvement syndical international est profondément déçu de constater que certains gouvernements éprouvaient de la réticence à *explicitement* inclure les libertés fondamentales – liberté d'association, d'expression et de réunion pacifique - sous la cible 16.10 - *s'assurer de l'accès du public à l'information et de la protection des libertés fondamentales, conformément à la législation nationale et aux accords internationaux*. Il est impensable qu'un objectif qui vise à la promotion de sociétés pacifiques et inclusives ne reconnaisse pas spécifiquement ces droits humains inaliénables.

Pour conclure par quelques commentaires généraux de nature plus critique, le mouvement syndical international est inquiet de l'influence des intérêts du secteur privé, tant au niveau national qu'intergouvernemental. S'il existe bien un rôle et un objectif pour le secteur privé dans ce programme et ce cadre, une approche qui affaiblisse le rôle de l'État dans le développement et favorise la privatisation des services publics essentiels est inacceptable. Face aux rendements croissants sur les investissements et aux rendements décroissants sur le travail, les syndicats, les services publics et les institutions du marchés du travail ont un rôle encore plus important à jouer pour assurer la stabilité sociale et économique et réduire les inégalités.

Pour qu'une vraie transformation sociale, économique et environnementale soit possible, le programme de développement durable doit s'attaquer aux problèmes structurels et systémiques et refléter pleinement, dans toute leur ampleur et profondeur, les normes et instruments des droits humains. Le droit au développement continue d'être sapé par les structures de l'inégalité ; le nouveau programme de développement doit faire en sorte que les plus marginalisés jouissent des mêmes droits que les moins marginalisés. Un programme véritablement transformateur ne se préoccupe pas seulement du développement durable mais agit énergiquement et agressivement au service des pauvres.

ANNEXE: Outcome Document - Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction to the Proposal of The Open Working Group for Sustainable Development Goals

1. The Rio+20 outcome document, *The future we want*, inter alia, set out a mandate to establish an Open Working Group to develop a set of sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its 68th session. It also provided the basis for their conceptualization. The Rio outcome gave the mandate that the SDGs should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.
2. Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The Rio+20 outcome reiterated the commitment to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.
3. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.
4. People are at the centre of sustainable development and, in this regard, Rio+20 promised to strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and committed to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all, in particular the children of the world, youth and future generations of the world without distinction of any kind such as age, sex, disability, culture, race, ethnicity, origin, migratory status, religion, economic or other status.
5. Rio+20 also reaffirmed all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

6. It also reaffirmed the commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

It also reaffirmed the commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the political declaration on Africa’s development needs and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development.

It reaffirmed the commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

The Outcome document of the September 2013 special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals reaffirmed, inter alia, the determination to craft a strong post-2015 development agenda. The commitment to migration and development was reaffirmed in the Declaration of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

7. Rio+20 outcome reaffirmed the need to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles. It reaffirmed the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food and water, the rule of law, good governance, gender equality, women's empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development. It also reaffirmed the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law.
8. The OWG underscored that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. It recalled that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. It noted with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of mitigation pledges by parties in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2° C, or 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels and it reaffirmed that the ultimate objective under the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
9. Planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that "Mother Earth" is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, and Rio+20 noted that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. Rio+20 affirmed the conviction that in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature. It acknowledged the natural and cultural diversity of the world, and recognized that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.

10. Each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States face special challenges. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.
11. Rio+20 reaffirmed the commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, it reaffirmed the need to achieve economic stability, sustained economic growth, the promotion of social equity and the protection of the environment, while enhancing gender equality, women's empowerment and equal employment for all, and the protection, survival and development of children to their full potential, including through education.
12. Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. Developing countries need additional resources for sustainable development. There is a need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to promote sustainable development. Rio+20 affirms the commitment to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development and to mobilizing the necessary resources for its implementation. The report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing will propose options for a sustainable development financing strategy. The substantive outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015 will assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration. Good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.
13. Rio+20 reaffirmed that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal.

14. The implementation of sustainable development goals will depend on a global partnership for sustainable development with the active engagement of governments, as well as civil society, the private sector, and the United Nations system. A robust mechanism of implementation review will be essential for the success of the SDGs. The General Assembly, the ECOSOC system and the High Level Political Forum will play a key role in this regard.
15. Rio+20 reiterated the commitment to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated.
16. Rio+20 reaffirmed that, in accordance with the Charter, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. It resolved to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.
17. In order to monitor the implementation of the SDGs, it will be important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to support the support the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.
18. Sustainable Development Goals are accompanied by targets and will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes. They are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities.

They build on the foundation laid by the MDGs, seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new challenges. These goals constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development. Targets are defined as aspirational global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their interlinkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

Proposal for Sustainable Development Goals

Proposed Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance
- by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 1.a. ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

- 1.b create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions

Proposed Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 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
- 2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
- 2.3 by 2030 double 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
- 2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that 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
- 2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed
- 2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development,

and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries

- 2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- 2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Proposed Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of new-borns and under-five children
- 3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing
- 3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate

- 3.b support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS
- 3.d strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks

Proposed Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

- 4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-

violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

- 4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries
- 4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS

Proposed Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations
- 5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
- 5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws
- 5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment

- 5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Proposed Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally
- 6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management

Proposed Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

- 7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services
- 7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030
- 7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030
- 7.a 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
- 7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS

Proposed Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries
- 8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services
- 8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead
- 8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

- 8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers
- 8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
- 8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs
- 8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact

Proposed Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- 9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs
- 9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4 by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and

environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

- 9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending
- 9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
- 9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020

Proposed Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 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
- 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
- 10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard
- 10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

- 10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements
- 10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%

Proposed Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- 11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums
- 11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management
- 11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

- 11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- 11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Proposed Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.1 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
- 12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 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
- 12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse
- 12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

- 12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
- 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

Proposed Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts *

*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change .

- 13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
- 13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning
- 13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

Proposed Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 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 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information
- 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 *
- 14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs
- 14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

- 14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties

Proposed Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- 15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally
- 15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world
- 15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development
- 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
- 15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources
- 15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- 15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species

- 15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts
- 15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 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
- 15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Proposed Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children
- 16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms
- 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration
- 16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

- 16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime
- 16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Proposed Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

- 17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries
- 17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4 assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs

Technology

- 17.6 enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed

- 17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT

Capacity building

- 17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation

Trade

- 17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda
- 17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020
- 17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

- 17.15 respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries
- 17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

- 17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- 17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries