SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: BUILDING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR AN INCLUSIVE PROCESS

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1. Introduction

The 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development[1] in Rio de Janeiro this June is the key platform for the agreement of future global sustainable development initiatives. A potential outcome of the Summit is the launch of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs would guide the international sustainable development agenda, and serve as a vital contribution to the successor framework to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) after they expire in 2015. The idea for SDGs was originally proposed in July 2011 by the Governments of Columbia and Guatemala at an informal government meeting in Solo, Indonesia, and has since gained considerable political momentum. SDGs featured prominently in the Zero Draft of the Rio+20 Outcome Document and have continued to be discussed in greater detail at the subsequent Informal and Intersessional negotiations convened to finalise this document. The Report of the UN Secretary General's High-level Panel on Global Sustainability also provided significant support for SDGs and further explored some of the key questions an effective framework must consider.

The information of this report is based on a review of relevant literature – especially regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the MDGs framework and the implementation of the UN-led post-MDG process; interviews with representatives of organisations whose Zero Draft submissions made explicit recommendations on or for SDGs and/or are involved in the current SDGs process; a global survey responded by 410 individuals representing a diversity of organizations (mainly NGOs) based in different regions, and a stakeholder workshop in London.[2]

The objective of this paper is to synthesise current information and views from a diverse range of stakeholders on key issues around Sustainable Development Goals and their connection with other processes such as the Millennium Development Goals Review and the Post 2015 process. The aim is to inform the discussions around this topic among UK international development organizations and others who are engaging in these processes.[3]

2. Background

- **The Millennium Development Goals**

SDGs can offer a coherent vision for sustainable development and be an effective tool for addressing wider development challenges in a comprehensive manner. They can ultimately do so by capitalising on the successes and learning from the shortcomings of the entire MDGs process and integrating efforts with the ongoing process to develop a post-2015 development framework. An analysis of the MDGs is provided here to inform the SDGs discussion.

The Millennium Declaration on which the MDGs are based was signed by all 193 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organisations in September 2000, agreeing to achieve them by 2015. The original impetus came from a number of UN conferences during the 1990s, and

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was further driven by the adoption of the International Development Goals (IDGs), an OECD led process which was part of the report: 'Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation' (1996). At the turn of the millennium, the then UN Secretary General Kofi Annan published 'We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century' (Annan 2000), a report which ultimately led to the creation of the Millennium Declaration – a set of fundamental values and objectives to guide international relations in the twenty-first century. Based on the declaration, UNDP, working with other UN departments, the World Bank, and the OECD, then combined their efforts to create the MDGs at a 2001 meeting of the World Bank, culminating in the creation of eight distinct goals (MDGs) accompanied by 21 specific targets[4].

The MDGs have proved highly successful in rallying public, private and political support for global poverty reduction and provided an effective tool to stimulate the production of new poverty-related data and additional aid commitments. They have also fostered greater coordination of international development efforts between nation states and other development actors. Absolute bilateral ODA during this time, for example, has risen significantly, doubling from $60 billion per year in 2000 to $120 billion by 2005.[5] MDGs also contributed to a notable shift in the type of assistance donors provided, seeing movement away from solely economic and productive sectors towards social sectors such as health and education.[6] The benefit of such a shift however remains contentious, often cited as simply moving the development agenda from one narrow focus to another, thereby failing to encourage a more multidimensional approach to development.[7] In terms of poverty reduction, significant progress has been made in reducing income poverty and increasing water access in more than 50 percent of all countries,[8] especially in the least developed countries and Sub-Saharan Africa.[9]

Overall, the process has left us with some valuable lessons which need to be addressed if the SDGs are to be an effective part of a post-2015 framework.

- **Lessons learned from the MDGs**

- **Ownership and leadership:** MDGs' indicators and targets were not subject to processes of extensive consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. This led to perceptions that they were created arbitrarily, especially regarding the way in which success was defined (for some indicators, an absolute level; for others, a percentage improvement). Furthermore, the fact that the MDGs were so heavily based upon an OECD proposal has been questioned by several developing

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[4] These indicators were subsequently updated: see Annex 1

[5] Background Paper: Regional Workshop: "Towards an African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda". 15-16 November 2011 In: http://www.uneca.org/trid/mdgs/WorkshopNov2011/documents/Literature%20Review.pdf

[6] Background Paper: Regional Workshop: "Towards an African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda". 15-16 November 2011 In: http://www.uneca.org/trid/mdgs/WorkshopNov2011/documents/Literature%20Review.pdf

[7] Sumner, A, and Tiwari, M (2010) Global Poverty Reduction to 2015 and beyond: What has been the Impact of the MDGs and what are the options for a Post-2015 Global Framework? http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/sumner_tiwari_mdgs.pdf

[8] According to the report "Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation 2012", WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, at the end of 2010 89% of the world's population, or 6.1 billion people, used improved drinking water sources. This result has surpassed the MDG target of 88%

[9] Sumner, A, and Tiwari, M (2010) Global Poverty Reduction to 2015 and beyond: What has been the Impact of the MDGs and what are the options for a Post-2015 Global Framework? http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/sumner_tiwari_mdgs.pdf

countries and NGO groups since they were not properly engaged.[10] Attempts to rectify this were made during the 2005 Global Mid Term Review, where some countries committed to align national policies with MDGs. Indeed, there were countries that worked on defining local MDGs and indicators, and included these in their national development strategies. A UNDP (2010) report, for example, found that 90% of 30 countries sample, have locally adapted MDG policies (eg. Albania, Bangladesh, Botswana, Nepal, Tanzania, etc.)[11]. This accelerated efforts at a national level; however significant concerns around accountability and ownership remain.

- **Scope and integration:** Another critique of the MDGs is that they have not addressed development in a comprehensive manner. For example, they have failed to integrate human rights, equity, environmental sustainability and peace/conflict resolution adequately[12]. Meanwhile, the social dimension is seen to have been prioritised without due consideration of the economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. By assigning narrow sectoral targets, the benefits of synergistic relationships between goals and information exchange across silos may not have been realised.

- **Building technical capacities:** The lack of capacity and/or resources at the national level to collate data for some of the indicators has meant that monitoring progress has been a major challenge throughout the MDG process. This has led to discrepancies and inconsistencies between national and international data sources and made processes of review more difficult.

- **New challenges:** The limited scope of the MDGs has not assisted many developing countries to fully address the governance-related issues such as the development of robust government institutions, social welfare systems and an enabling environment for civil society. This has meant that many developing countries have been particularly vulnerable to emerging global development challenges such as climate change, food crises, rapid increasing urbanisation and unsustainable resource use.[13]

- **Quality and effectiveness:** the MDGs framework was perceived to be born from the results-management agenda and has therefore been criticised for being too focused on outputs and quantitative indicators as opposed to quality and the overall impact of interventions on people's lives - especially regarding the poorest and most marginalised groups. Another criticism is that is has encouraged a donor-centric approach that has created aid dependence and an imbalanced partnership between donors and aid recipients.[14]

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[10] Background Paper: Regional Workshop: "Towards an African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda". 15-16 November 2011 p. 4 In:
http://www.uneca.org/trid/mdgs/WorkshopNov2011/documents/Literature%20Review.pdf
[11] UNDP (2010) Beyond the Midpoint: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Chapter One.
http://content.undp.org/go/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=2224047
[12] Background Paper: Regional Workshop: "Towards an African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda". 15-16 November 2011 p. 4 In:
http://www.uneca.org/trid/mdgs/WorkshopNov2011/documents/Literature%20Review.pdf
[13] Beyond the Middle Point: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals, Chapter 3, Underscoring Democratic Governance: http://content.undp.org/go/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=2224013
[14] Ibid.

3. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): where we are now

The proposal has gained significant momentum during the Rio+20 preparatory process, featuring prominently in many member states' and other stakeholders' Zero Draft submissions.[15] Furthermore, the governments of Colombia, Guatemala and Peru have championed the idea by making it their primary proposal for the Summit and leading the ongoing informal consultations on the topic within the Rio+20 process.

SDGs also featured prominently in the outcome document of the UN DPI Conference (Bonn, Germany, September 2012)[16] and in the recommendations put forward in the Global Sustainability Panel report which has been influential in shaping discussions on Rio+20:

> **Recommendation 48**: *"governments should agree to develop a set of key universal sustainable development goals, covering all three dimensions of sustainable development as well as their interconnections. Such goals should galvanize individual and collective action and complement the millennium Development goals, while allowing for a post-2015 framework. An expert mechanism should be established by the Secretary-general to elaborate and refine the goals before their adoption by United Nations member States".* **Global Sustainability Panel report.**

Details on a roadmap for the creation of a SDGs framework remain under negotiation through the Rio+20 preparatory processes. Early discussions have taken place in informal consultations such as at the Tarrytown retreat (23-24 January) and during the 25th Session of UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi (16-20 February, 2012).

Key discussions revolved around the importance of Rio+20 in the sustainable development agenda, the understanding of SDGs within a post 2015 framework (without undermining the focus on achieving Millennium Development Goals) and the importance of guaranteeing stakeholder participation within a process informed by expert and scientific advice[17].

Representatives from the government of Colombia, leading these discussions, have mentioned in several presentations that they would like to see a number of goals (thematic areas) agreed by Rio+20 that are 'mature', such as water, energy, food security; and targets and indicators prepared by expert groups over the following year. Other goals that are important but not ready to put forward in Rio, would be developed within an integrated post 2015 framework. The emphasis on the SDG framework is meant to counteract the perceived division between environment and development; and would be filling the gap that MDGs fail to address.

On the negotiation table (up to the first week of May)

On 4th April, the European Union published, the *"Commission non-paper Rio+20 for the Informal Environment Council 19 April".* The non-paper was prepared as preliminary ideas for discussion and would be feeding into the SDGs negotiation process in May. This proposal also emphasises that the work on SDGs should be coordinated with the MDG review process and by no means detract from efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015. This paper proposes five goals (thematic areas) each of them with time-bounded targets[18].

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[15] See Annex 4 for a list of SDG submissions.

[16] These recommendations have been fed into the process as the civil society input and have been referred by UNDESA policy briefs: http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/218Issues%20Brief%206%20-%20SDGs%20and%20Indicators_Final%20Final%20clean.pdf

[17] Chair's Summary of the retreat on "Sustainable Development Goals, Rio+20 and the Post-2015 Development Agenda". Tarrytown, NY   23-24 January 2012. http://pdf.wri.org/green_economy_sdg_retreat_2012-01_discussion_note_1.pdf

[18] See table 1 for a list of thematic areas and Annex 2 for details on proposed goals, targets and indicators.

Furthermore, on 2nd May, Colombia, Peru and the United Arab Emirates tabled a new proposal (briefing note on SDGs) for negotiation. This proposes a list of eight key thematic areas[19] (drawn from different processes: JPoI, GSP Report, the Rio CSO Dialogues, zero draft submissions and major groups) that should be developed under *"the Rio Principles-including CBDR* [common but differentiated responsibilities]*-and the JPoI"*[20]. This list represents areas that, according to this group, are politically mature and would enable early discussion and work. The further development of SDGs (targets, indicators and support for implementation), would need to be discussed after Rio+20. This would require expert guidance, and *"must be defined through targeted consultations and deliberations by Member States, and not negotiated prima facie"*[21].

This proposal also links itself with the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 framework. It acknowledges the importance of coordinating and harmonising these processes: *"As part of the Post 2015 process, including the 2013 review of the Millennium Development Goals, updated MDGs and new thematic areas identified for SDGs will be made complementary and mutually supportive*, where appropriate". However, it defers this discussion post Rio+20.

4. Principles underpinning SDGs

The identification and definition of core principles is an essential starting point for deliberation and agreement on the thematic areas and processes that will define the SDGs framework. As the foundations which will underpin the framework, these normative principles must be as ambitious and aspirational as possible. There are several fora where these principles have been/continue to be discussed. An agreed set of clearly defined principles are also likely to be part of the outcomes of the SDG framework discussion in Rio+20.

The principles that should underpin a SDG framework have been mentioned in zero draft submissions, the Global Sustainability Panel report and in the current Rio+20 discussions. Based on these, we asked survey respondents and interviewees to identify their level of agreement with these and other principles that are important for this framework. We have summarised these principles in table 1.

Most survey respondents agreed that a Sustainable Development Goals Framework has to be based on transparency and accountability (94%), partnership and responsibility (94%) and on the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development (94%); this is followed by ownership and legitimacy (93%), a focus on poverty eradication (92%) and universality (91%). There was also strong agreement on principles that concern the framework such as time bound targets (89%), articulation (78%), common but differentiated responsibilities. Least agreement was expressed towards a voluntary SDG framework (42%).

Additional principles frequently mentioned in the survey (Open ended question) included a Rights Based Approach (RBA). This refers to political, social and economic rights that should frame SDGs, including, inter alia, indigenous and labour rights. The importance of a RBA was also expressed by most interviewees; with some emphasising that existing conventions in this regard must be a starting point for the creation of SDGs.

Overall, interviewees agreed that a SDGs framework must be ambitious and focused on implementation (with the latter proving to be especially deficient regarding other international agreements such as Agenda 21 and the Rio Principles). Several interviewees also placed much

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[19] See table 1 for a list of thematic areas and Annex 3 for more details.
[20] Concept note on SDGs (nd), Governments of Colombia, Peru and United Arab Emirates
[21] Idem.

emphasis on the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' (CBDR), which would take into account the current capacities of individual nations along with historic contributions to environmental degradation and under-development, particularly when determining obligations and targets at the national level. It was also noted that CBDR is already proving controversial at international discussions on SDGs, given the increased financial capacities of emerging or middle income economies who nonetheless continue to have large proportions of their populations living in poverty. Table 1 below maps the most frequently upheld principles:

Table 1. Proposed SDGs Principles

PRINCIPLES	SOURCES
Universal: globally agreed and relevant for all countries, involving international overriding goals, with countries developing their own pathways to targets. This will require strengthening governance practice and institutions.	Zero Draft submissions; Global Sustainability Panel report; Rio+20 proposal from Colombia, Guatemala, [Peru]; interviews; global survey (91% of respondents agree or strongly agree); UK stakeholder workshop.
Common but differentiated responsibilities: targets and obligations (including financial commitments) will vary from country to country.	Zero Draft submissions; Tarrytown retreat notes, interviews; global survey (86% of respondents agree or strongly agree); UK stakeholder workshop.
Voluntary: governments commit to achieve goals on a voluntary basis (no enforcement/sanctions)	Zero Draft submissions; Tarrytown retreat notes; global survey (42% of respondents agree or strongly agree).
Comprehensiveness/integration: must integrate social, environmental and economic dimensions, and interconnect the areas. This will provide a holistic and cross-cutting framework with solutions based on systems thinking.	Zero Draft Submissions; Global Sustainability Panel report; Tarrytown retreat notes; expert interviews; global survey (94% of respondents agree or strongly agree); UK stakeholder workshop.
Linked to MDG process: coordinated with the MDG review process, and then integrated into the post-2015 process	Global Sustainability Panel report; Zero Draft submissions; Tarrytown retreat notes; UK stakeholder workshop; interviews.
Measurability: Both quantitative and qualitative, clear and transparent indicators that are measurable and time bound. Universal definitions of terminology must also be agreed upon to help facilitate the process.	Global Sustainability Panel report, Declaration 64th UN DPI/NGO Conference (2011); Zero Draft submissions; Tarrytown retreat notes; UK stakeholder workshop.
Ownership and Legitimacy: The design and implementation of SDGs must involve widespread consultation and active participation of all stakeholders, especially those groups conventionally marginalised.	Global Sustainability Panel report, Zero Draft submissions, Tarrytown retreat notes; global survey (93% of respondents agree or strongly agree); interviews; UK stakeholder workshop.
Rights-Based: SDGs must be conceived under the language and action of a rights based approach (RBA), serving as an overarching guide to systematic change, upholding the Principle of Non-Regression (that nations cannot amend or repeal current laws designed to protect human rights) - this includes the respect for indigenous peoples' groups.	Global survey; UK stakeholder workshop; interviews.
Equity: better redistribution of wealth, resources, etc. both within countries and between countries	Zero Draft (primarily NGO) submissions; global survey; interviews.
Focused on Poverty Reduction and Elimination	Zero Draft submissions; Tarrytown retreat notes; global survey (92% of respondents agree or strongly agree); interviews.

Addressing the Root Causes: treating issues at the source, for example addressing developed countries overconsumption which is significantly impacting the availability and sustainability of developing countries production	Global Sustainability Panel report; Declaration 64th UN DPI/NGO Conference (2011); Zero Draft submissions; Tarritown retreat notes; global survey; UK stakeholder workshop; interviews.
Environmental Limits: raising the well-being of individuals in poverty while remaining within our environmental limits (planetary boundaries and social floor).	Zero Draft submissions, global survey; interviews; UK stakeholder workshop
Reducing Conflict and Corruption: Addressing the causes of and increasing resilience to conflict and corruption	Zero Draft, survey, UK Stakeholder Workshop

5. Thematic Areas for Sustainable Development Goals

The thematic areas[22] for Sustainable Development Goals have been discussed at a range of different events and meetings. There have been several notable proposals so far (see table 2). The recent discussions during the Rio+20 process favour a simple and succinct list of priority themes (as opposed to a "shopping list" approach) which could be based on numerous development challenges that the international community needs to address.[23] This would require recognising the interlinkages between different themes and the necessity to incorporate the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development in the definition and measurement of each area. It is expected that some of the themes will be considered to be cross-cutting issues.

In order to explore stakeholder priorities for discussions to date (from submissions to the Zero Draft and the list proposed during the UN NGO-DPI Conference), along with the opportunity to suggest any additional areas which we had not mentioned thematic areas, we asked survey respondents to assess the importance of a number of recurring themes from. Although some responses might be reflecting organisations' work areas rather than global concerns (eg. oceans) it is useful information to see which thematic areas are associated with SDGs.

The top 10 thematic areas our survey respondents mostly agreed was on themes such as Water (97%); Food Security (96%); Energy (93%), Biodiversity (92%), Forests (90%), Climate Change (91%), Education (91%), Health (76.1%), Sanitation (88%) and public participation (88%)[24].

Most interviewees mentioned that they had not yet discussed their thematic area priorities in sufficient detail. However there were some organisations – primarily with a clear thematic mandate- that have already done so; for example, the trade unions proposing Green Jobs and social protection floor and environmental NGOs on issues such as biodiversity (drawing from agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity).

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[22] During these Rio+20 discussions, the terms: thematic areas and goals have been used interchangeably. Thematic areas here refer to broad SDG themes (aspirational objectives that do not include targets and indicators)

[23] Chair's Summary of the Retreat on Sustainable Development Goals, Tarrytown, 23-24 January 2012.

[24] See full list in Annex 5

Table 2. SDG Thematic areas proposals

Pre-Rio+20 negotiations		Proposals in Rio+20 negotiations		Survey Results
Declaration 64th UN DPI/NGO Conference (2011)	**Global Sustainability Panel report**	**European Commission non-paper Rio+20 (April 4)**	**Governments of Colombia, Peru, and United Arab Emirates (May 2)**	**Top ten thematic areas identified by survey respondents [25]**
1. Sustainable Consumption and Production	1. Food security	1. Water	1. Food security: production, access and nutrition	1. Water
2. Sustainable livelihoods, youth & education	2. Water	2. Oceans and marine environments	2. Integrated water management for sustainable growth	2. Food Security
3. Climate sustainability	3. Energy,	3. Sustainable land management and ecosystems	3. Energy for sustainable development	3. Energy
4. Clean energy	4. Sustainable consumption and production,	4. Sustainable Energy	4. Sustainable and resilient cities	4. Biodiversity
5. Biodiversity	5. Sustainable cities	5. Resource efficiency, in particular waste	5. Healthy and productive oceans	5. Forests
6. Water	6. Climate change		6. Enhanced capacity of natural systems to support human welfare	6. Climate Change
7. Healthy seas and oceans	7. Biodiversity		7. Improved efficiency and sustainability in resource use (Sustainable consumption and production patterns)	7. Education
8. Healthy forests	8. Oceans		8. Enhanced Employment and Livelihood Security	8. Health
9. Sustainable agriculture	9. Green jobs			9. Sanitation
10. Green cities	10. Decent work and social inclusion			10. Public participation
11. Subsidies and investment	11. Disaster risk reduction and resilience			
12. New Indicators of progress				
13. Access to information				
14. Public participation				
15. Access to redress and remedy				
16. Environmental justice for the poor and marginalized				
17. Basic health				

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[25] The thematic areas identified by survey respondents, include those which received a majority 'strongly agree' within the survey questions. See Annex 5 for details.

Cross-cutting issues recognised across all SDGs

Certain broad thematic issues may be more appropriately addressed across the targets and indicators of all SDGs, rather than comprising a specific goal in its own right. From our analysis of submissions to the Rio+20 Zero Draft, along with the recommendations detailed in the GSP Report, we identified:

- **Equality** (including gender equality, equality of resource access and distribution, income equality and intergenerational equality);
- **Resilience** (to both the natural disasters and the effects of climate change);
- **Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP);** and
- **Planetary Boundaries** (environmental limits).

Approximately 93% of survey respondents agree that both equality and resilience should be integrated across all SDGs. 90% believes that equality (gender, intergenerational, resource, income) is an important cross-cutting issue, while, 88% agree on sustainable consumption and production and 81% on Planetary Boundaries as cross –cutting issues.

Nonetheless several stakeholders that participated in the UK stakeholder workshop, along with a handful of interviewees and survey respondents emphasised the importance of emphasising equity over equality – both between and within nations – thereby acknowledging the structural barriers to the realisation of rights faced by marginalised groups. Other cross-cutting issues identified by a number of stakeholders during the workshop and open ended question on the survey, included Education, Training and Capacity Building, Human Rights and Good Governance.

6. Sustainable Development Goals and the Post 2015 framework

The current discussion on Sustainable Development Goals would need to be aware of two important processes led by the UN: the still ongoing implementation and review of the Millennium Development Goals and the Post 2015 UN Development Agenda. These two processes will contribute to the framework that will eventually succeed the MDGs post 2015, and therefore, have to be taken into account by a potential SDGs framework.

UN System Task team on Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

In September 2011, the UN Secretary General requested UNDESA and UNDP *"to establish a core group of dedicated senior technical experts to coordinate system-wide preparations on ongoing efforts and propose a unified vision and road map for the definition of a UN development agenda post-2015, in consultation with all stakeholders".*[26] This task-force was formally set up in January 2012 with the mandate to develop an assessment of ongoing efforts within the UN system and of initiatives taken by external stakeholders including the international financial institutions, civil society, academia and the private sector; and the development of a system-wide vision and road map for the post-2015 agenda[27].

Its work was meant to run until May 2012, with the publication of the report, but it is under consideration if this needs to be extended so that the group becomes a (sort of) technical secretariat on post-MDG planning, supporting a High Level Panel which will be announced after the Rio+20 conference in June.

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[26] UN System Task Team to support the preparation of the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. Draft Concept Note, 6 January 2012 http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/concept_note.pdf
[27] Idem.

- **Working Groups**

The Task Team has six working groups who are preparing a series of reports to be submitted to the UN Secretary General on 11 May 2012 which will form the UN's 'background thinking' on post-2015 issues. The working groups are:

1. Assessment of MDGs - critically evaluating the MDGs.
2. Emerging development challenges- how the world has changed since the 2000s.
3. Assessment of proposals and processes-who is currently doing what)
4. Assessment of ongoing processes; area specific targets-What deadlines are out there already, how post-MDG planning should relate to Rio+20.
5. Redefining a global partnership for development -how a new framework can be broadened and who it should include
6. Assessment of possible formats for post-MDGs.

- **High Level Panel**

As part of the process, there will be a High Level Panel on post-2015, which will be announced after the Rio +20 summit in June. The Terms of Reference for the panel have not yet been released, but it is anticipated that this group will be the focal point and political driver of the process. This High Level Panel will likely have two co-chairs and also include a special coordinator, as mentioned by the UN Secretary General in his speech in January 2012 on his priorities for the next five years. The report of this high level panel is expected on February 1, 2013.

- **National Consultations**

These country level consultations are to be led by UN Resident Coordinators, and the suggested timelines are May 2012 to January 2013. 50 countries from different regions (excluding high income countries) will receive funding for the consultations,[28] all other countries are invited to also hold consultations.

- **Thematic Consultations**

In addition to the country consultations, a number of thematic consultations are being planned. The timeline for these is May 2012 to February 2013. We understand that the provisional list of themes is as follows:
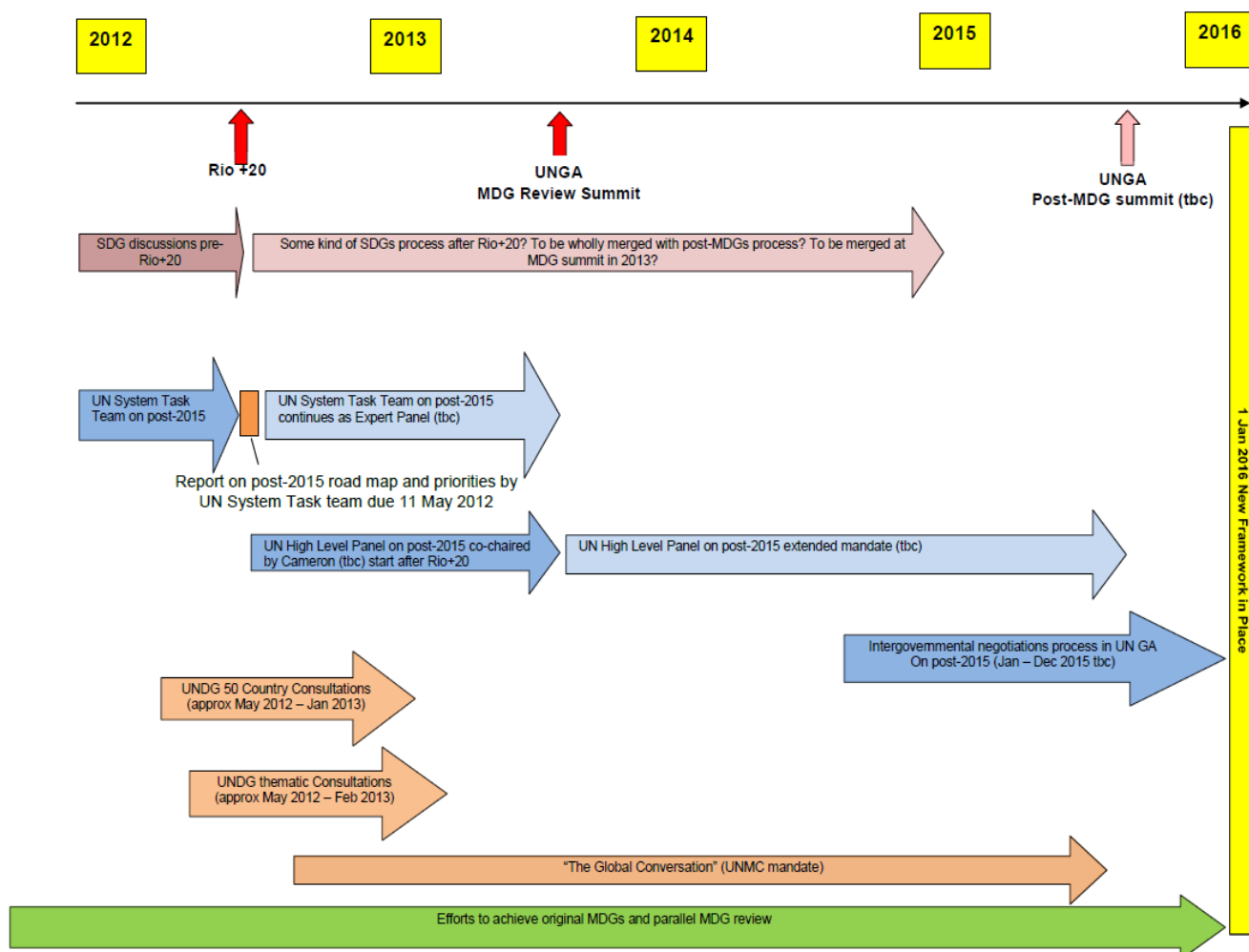
- **Inequalities** (across all dimensions, including gender)
- **Health** (issues covered by MDGs 4,5 and 6, and also non-communicable diseases)
- **Education** (primary, secondary, tertiary and vocational)
- **Growth and employment** (including investment in productive capacities, decent employment and social protection)
- **Environmental sustainability** (including access to energy, biodiversity, climate change and food security)
- **Governance** (governance at all levels; global, national and subnational)
- **Conflict and fragility** (conflict and post-conflict countries, and those prone to natural disasters)
- **Population dynamics** (including ageing, international and internal migration, and urbanisation)
- Food security and nutrition

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[28] Angola, Burkina Faso, CAR, DRC, Ethiopia,Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, PNG, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru, Haiti, Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Santa Lucia, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordon, Morocco, Sudan, Algeria, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkey. http://www.harvardfxbcenter.org/fxb-files/documents/Post2015%20OnePager%202012%2003%2030.pdf

Crosscutting themes for all consultations are gender, human rights, young people, inequalities and the (global) partnerships necessary to make progress.

Graph 1. Outlines the processes for SDGs (red), post-2015 framework (blue), post-2015 consultations (orange) and current MDGs implementation and MDG review (green)
Graphic provided by CAFOD based on position paper 'Post-2015 policymaking: What is being planned, what might actually happen, and CAFOD's current policy lines**'**

7. Building the foundations of a Post 2015 Framework

Many of the current concerns around SDGs as a potential central component of a post-2015 development framework is that they could divert focus away from the financing and implementation of efforts on the current MDGs before they expire in 2015. This was explicitly addressed by the GSP Report which calls for the international community to continue and intensify efforts around achievement of the MDGs.[29]

The process must also account for the very different global realities currently being experienced. Unlike today, the MDGs were agreed in a context of relative economic prosperity, with a far more

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[29] Global Sustainability Panel Report (2012) In: http://www.un.org/gsp/report

asymmetrical power balance in which the G8 and OECD dominated discussions on international development.

The current situation is far more complex. The international financial crisis has hit virtually all big economies – the biggest ODA donors - who are now implementing austerity packages which involve significant budget cuts, and therefore are facing domestic pressures to curtail overseas assistance. Furthermore, the last decade has seen emerging economies become economically stronger and more influential political forces in the international arena. Many of these emerging economies have become major aid donors themselves, increasing the flows of South-South assistance. Moreover, Northern economies are increasingly dependent on capital from the "developing" world. International financial instability compounded by multiple additional crises at the global level including, inter alia, prices spikes in food and energy, and the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and security.

- **Potential scenarios for converge**

In this context, we need to lay down a foundation for a comprehensive post-2015 framework that recognises the challenges and changes listed above, as well as fully integrate the need to work within shrinking planetary boundaries and above a social protection floor. Right now, there are three possible scenarios for convergence between SDGs and post-2015.

1) SDGs as a separate set of goals to the post-2015 goals
   a. SDG discussion currently indicate that there will, at the very least, be agreement on the concept and principles of SDGs, and development of the goals themselves over the next couple of years
   b. But this means there will be 2 sets of development goals post-2015, when a fair amount of consensus exists on the desire to have one set of overarching goals
   c. Even if we were able to merge them into 1 set of goals in 2015/16, it would be a waste of resources to carry out 2 separate processes only to mash them together in the end.
2) SDGs as basis for post-2015 to ensure sustainability
   a. This scenario would be most effective if the goals themselves were formulated well before the development of the post-2015 framework
3) SDGs as the post-2015 agenda
   a. This would only be effective if the discussion and development of SDGs became much broader and made the social impacts a central and explicit piece of the process from this point forwards

The first scenario is unrealistic and very few member states would agree to two sets of goals, so the question remains with the second two scenarios or something similar to either of them. What will the process be to bring us to one set of goals? Will there be two processes? One process? These are the questions that will need to be addressed at and in the early days after Rio+20.

8. Conclusions

The results of the consultation and discussions around this agenda suggest that the future development framework should be supported by strong foundations, building on both the lessons learned from the MDGs process as well as the inputs of different stakeholders. In summary:

- This is a unique opportunity to integrate the environmental and development agendas, and to build the foundations for a robust and integrated framework that focuses on poverty eradication by addressing the root causes that challenges global sustainable development.

- SDG discussions must not detract from the achievement of the MDGs upon which many lives and livelihoods depend.

- It is important that a potential SDG process agreement at Rio+20, addresses/clarifies the linkages with the MDG review and Post-2015 framework processes.

- SDGs should apply to both developed and developing countries and reflect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

- The process must be inclusive and ensure meaningful stakeholder consultation and engagement at all levels.

- A focus on equity is essential to overcome a core weakness of the MDGs – their inability to address inequality, both between and within nations.

- There should be adequate space for the incorporation of other thematic areas, e.g.: education and health after Rio+20 - probably within the broader discussions of the post 2015 framework.

In conclusion, the research and consultations outlined in this paper have shown that there is a strong consensus on a number of core principles which must form the foundations of the SDGs process. It has also identified several key thematic areas which must be addressed in a way which acknowledges the interlinkages between them. It has also highlighted a number of cross-cutting issues which could be recognised across all Goals. We hope that this paper represents a useful source of information for all stakeholders involved in the Rio+20 preparatory processes.

ANNEX 1: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS FRAMEWORK

In: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm
Official list of MDG indicators
All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.

Effective 15 January 2008

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets **(from the Millennium Declaration)**	**Indicators for monitoring progress**
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day[i] 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	

Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums[ii]

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily	*Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.* Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries

indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants 8.15 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants

ANNEX 2. COMMISSION NON-PAPER RIO+20 FOR THE INFORMAL ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL 19 APRIL

THEMATIC AREAS	GOALS	TARGETS
Water	Ensure universal access to drinking water and sanitation, and sustainable water use through integrated water resource management and increased resource efficiency.	**Target 1:** By 2030 significantly improve access to safe drinking water and to basic sanitation, as necessary to protect human health and the environment, with the ultimate objective of achieving universal access. **Target 2:** By 2030 significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resource management, with the aim to promote water resource allocation among competing uses in a resource efficient way that balances the satisfaction of basic human needs and the requirement of preserving ecosystems, their functions and the services they provide, while controlling pollution to achieve good water status. **Target 3:** By 2030 significantly improve water efficiency globally through the setting of targets and the development water efficiency plans, with the aim of significantly decreasing the number of river basins that are water stressed, according to the Water Exploitation Index
Oceans and Marine Environment	**Goal:** Ensure Healthy Oceans and Marine Environments by protecting and restoring the health of marine ecosystems, and ensure sustainable economic activities, in particular by ensuring that all fish populations are maintained within safe biological limits, enabling their sustainable use for present and future generations.	**Target 1:** By 2020 marine ecosystems are healthy and resilient. Marine biodiversity is maintained, and habitats and species are protected and restored. **Target 2:** By 2020 illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is eliminated. **Target 3:** By 2025 halve the levels of marine litter [30] compared to 2012.
Sustainable Land Management and Ecosystems	**Goal:** Restore land and soil quality to good conditions and manage land and soil resources sustainably ensuring that food production can meet growing demand, and ensure that, in line with the CBD's Strategic Plan vision, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used and that ecosystem services are maintained.	**Target 1:** Arrive at zero net rate of land and soil degradation within internationally agreed timeframe. **Target 2:** Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. **Target 3:** By 2020, increase public and private investment in sustainable agriculture and agri-food chains and ensure that sustainable agriculture and agro-forestry systems are fully integrated in national agriculture policies, in poverty-reduction strategies, in research and innovation planning, and in investment decisions. **Target 4:** As agriculture is a main contributor of achieving food security in the long term, by 2030 achieve an increase of global agricultural productivity, based on sustainable

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[30] The rate should be determined after further examination of existing evidence on the baseline and expert advice on potential for reduction, taking into account the inspirational nature of target and its potential for public mobilization.

		agriculture, with specific targets at regional level. **Target 5:** By 2020, achieve an increase of access of smallholder farmers, especially women in rural areas to agricultural credits, training, capacity building, knowledge transfer and innovative practices.
Sustainable Energy	By 2030 to provide sustainable energy for all.	**Three interlinked Global Targets to be met by 2030:** **Target 1:** Achieve universal access to modern energy services. **Target 2:** Double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency. **Target 3:** Double the share of Renewable Energy sources in the global energy mix.
Resource Efficiency, in particular waste	Ensure the sustainable management of all resources over their life-cycle and eventually reach absolute decoupling of growth from resource use.	**Target 1:** Significantly improve resource productivity, measured by the ratio of GDP to Domestic Material Consumption or other internationally agreed relevant indicators **Target 2:** Increase prevention, reuse, recycling and energy recovery from waste, elimination of landfill and a decline of the amount of waste generated per capita, so that by 2030 the majority of waste globally is managed as a resource. By 2030 the level of landfilling should be significantly reduced. **Target 3:** By 2030 halve the amounts of edible food waste[31] **Target 4:** By 2020 ensure the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, so that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimisation of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. (Follows from the JPOI target, chapter III, 23).

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[31] The rate should be determined after further examination of existing evidence on the baseline and expert advice on potential for reduction (in particular post harvest loss), taking into account the inspirational nature of target and its potential for public mobilization.

ANNEX 3. Governments of Colombia, Peru, and United Arab Emirates (Proposal tabled on May 2, 2012)

Extract from Concept Note Concept Note on Sustainable Development Goals. *Governments of Colombia, Peru, and United Arab Emirates*

Indicative Listing of SDGS

1.   The Governments that present this proposal do not have their own list of priority SDGs. Based on recommended lists and inputs from informal dialogues there appears to be broad consensus around a core of *issues* as reflected in the table below. These issues are considered to be politically mature and to address widely acknowledged needs. **The following are proposed as an initial, preliminary and indicative list of SDGs for adoption at the Rio Conference**. Additional thematic areas might be identified, or recommendations emerge on clustering different areas through the process that follows upon Rio.

2.   **Poverty eradication is an overarching goal to which all SDGs contribute**.

3.   Each SDG would include an assessment of specific requirements for effective implementation (**means of implementation**).

- **Food security: production, access and nutrition**
  ⇨*Potential issue areas:*

  - Reduction in food waste and food losses
  - Achieve zero net land degradation (Increase in productive land)
  - Increased global food production (Close yield gaps in agriculture and achieve MSY in fisheries)
  - Improved provision of daily nutritional requirements for all
  → *MDG Linkage: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger*

- **Integrated water management for sustainable growth**
  ⇨ *Potential issue areas:*

  - Increased access to water supply and sanitation
  - Improved quality of water resources and ecosystems
  - Increased water efficiency
  - Reduced health risks from water-related diseases
  → *MDG Linkage: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*

- **Energy for sustainable development**
  ⇨*Potential issue areas:*
  - Ensured access to basic energy services for all
  - Improved energy efficiency
  - Increase in the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (differentiated approaches)

- **Sustainable and resilient cities**
  ⇨*Potential issue areas:*

  - Improvements in quality of life (water, energy, housing, transport, air quality)

- Improved resource productivity in cities and urban systems
- Improved integrated planning for cities
→ *MDG Linkage: By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers*

- **Healthy and productive oceans**
  ⇨*Potential issue areas:*

- Global fish stocks sustainably and effectively managed
- Reductions in marine pollution from land based sources
- Marine and coastal ecosystems sustainably managed and protected

- **Enhanced capacity of natural systems to support human welfare**
  ⇨*Potential issue areas:*
- Reduced rate of destruction of critical and provisioning ecosystems
- Reduced rate of species/ genus loss (note links to food security)
- Local sustainable livelihoods supported

- **Improved efficiency and sustainability in resource use** (Sustainable consumption and production patterns)
  ⇨*Potential issue areas***:**

- Sustainable public procurement
- Promotion of life cycle approaches (including sound chemical management)
- Promotion of cleaner production approaches

- **Enhanced Employment and Livelihood Security**
  ⇨*Potential issue areas***:**

- Social protection floors tailored to national needs and capacities promoted
- Supportive economic, social and environmental policies for employment generation
- Promotion of entrepreneurship and sustainable enterprise development
- Enabling environment for full participation of women and youth in labor markets
→ *MDG Linkage: Halve the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day*

→ *MDG Linkage: Achieve decent employment for women, men, and young people*

ANNEX 4. ZERO DRAFT SDG SUBMISSIONS

COUNTRIES	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Brazil	Oxfam	United Nations Department of Public Information
Liberia	International Coastal and Ocean Organization, Secretariat of the Global Ocean Forum	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
Botswana	APRODEV and Act Alliance	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
El Salvador	nrg4SD - Network of Regional Governments	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Indonesia	BOND-Development and Environment Group	World Bank
Mexico	Beyond 2015	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Columbia	Global Policy Forum Europe	World Health Organisation (WHO)
Ghana	Eco-Accord	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
Switzerland	Instituto Vitae Civilis (Vitae Civilis Institute)	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Niger	Nurses Across the Borders Nigeria and SeaTrust Institute USA	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Liechtenstein	Alliance for Future Generations	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Togo	Progressio	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
Norway	FEED BRAZIL 2012	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Croatia	Finnish Association for Nature Conservation (FANC)	International Organization for Migration
New Zealand	Food & Water Watch	
China	CIDSE	
Montenegro	Global Ecovillage Network (GEN); US Citizens Network for Sustainable Development	
India	Transformative Education Forum	
Nepal	World Animal Net	
Kenya	Ibon International	
Turkey	International Disability Alliance (IDA)	
Benin	Greenpeace	
Georgia	Green Economy Coalition	
Burkina	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	
Faso		
Ecuador		
Armenia		
Australia		
Belarus		
Sri Lanka		
Republic of Korea		
Russian Federation		
Republic of Moldova		
Nigeria		
Grenada		
Monaco		
Japan		
Israel		

ANNEX 5: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN CONSULTATION ROUND

1. INTERVIEWS

Criteria: Organisations who mentioned SDGs in Zero Draft submission, and/or currently involved in SDG discussions

NAME	ORGANISATION
1. Paul Quintos	IBON (Philippines)
2. Yoke Ling Chee	Third World Network (Co-facilitator SDG Rio+20)
3. Antonio Hill	Oxfam International (based in Colombia)
4. Patricia Lerner	Green Peace International
5. Kimbowa Richard,	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD)
6. Sabá Loftus	Focal Point for Objectives, Children and Youth Major Group
7. Jean Saldhana	Cooperation Internationale pour le Developpement et Solidarite (CIDSE)
8. Simon Ross	Population Matters
9. Anabella Rosenberg	International Trade Unions Confederation
10. Karin Ulmer	APRODEV
11. Melissa Leach	Institute of Development Studies/STEPS Centre

2. GLOBAL SURVEY

A. Number of respondents: 410
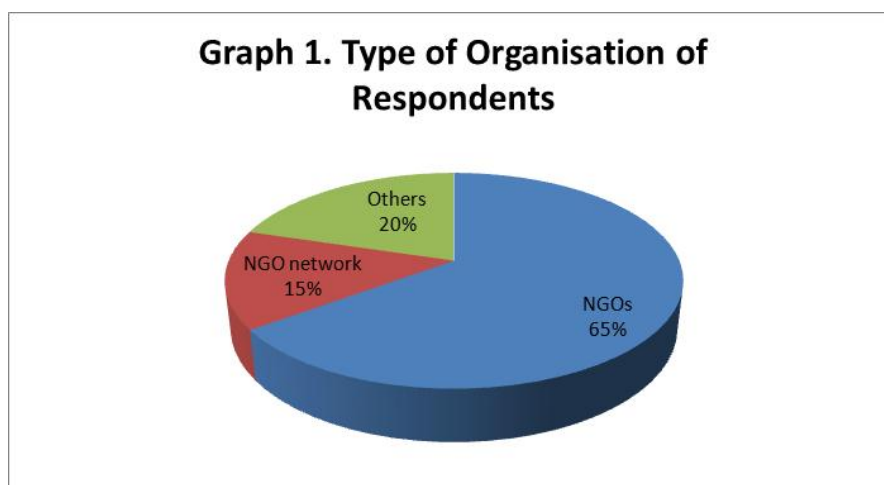### B. List of respondents

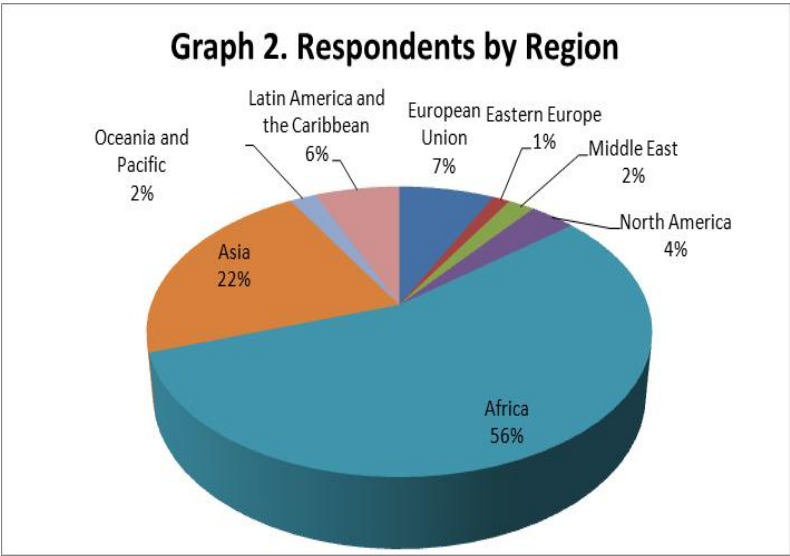| ORGANISATION		
Open-Ended Response	REEEP Southern Africa	Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources(DANAR)-Nepal
International Zinc Association	conservation south Africa	Community Awareness Raising & Advocacy Ventures Around Needs (CARAVAN)
Youth Crime Watch of Liberia	Programme of Action for Health & Rural Development	Commecs College
Masiyompo Solidale Movement	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research	Meera Foundation
Gandhi Vichaar Kendra Samiti (GVKS)	National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development (NIPRD).	Watch Your Life Movement
Focus, Association for Sustainable Development	Addis Ababa University	Love Thy Neighbour (LTN)
WWF-UK	International Development Consulting	Auto Promotion Rurale pour un Développement Humain Durable (ADHD)
WaterAid	Energy Commission of Nigeria	Bareebo: Tuk, Aha, Sahmahtuhpeeup (Enough: Water, Food, Ability
WSPA	Forestry Society of Kenya	Forestry and Environmental Development Network (FEDN)
Action Against Hunger	Social Resilence & Adaptation Programme (SRAP)/ Alfrec Hurich Zambia	Coastal Aid Kenya
Food Secutity Working Group	Transformers International	Association for Defense of Nature PRODENA
Tearfund	Hearts to the Future International	Pakistan FIsherfolk Forum
Eco-Union	Community Environmental Awareness and Development Trust	Gilgit-Baltistan Forest Wildlife and Environment Department
UNICEF UK	Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST)	Turkson Trust
Institute of Development Studies	ZERO Regional Environment Organisation	Association for Climate Refugees
KENYA Y.M.C.A	Senaapathy Kangayam Cattle Research Foundation	Association for Integrated Development-Comilla (AID-COMILLA)
IPPF	EcoClub "Green Wave"	Rio Tinto QMM SA & Alliance Française de Fort Dauphin

Kenya Youth Climate Change Network	Nigerian Conservation Foundation	Community Based Impact Assessment Network for Eastern Africa(CIANEA)
Acacia Development Society	Youth Consortium for Progress	Social Development and Management Soceity
Sightsavers	Monna ka Khomo (Lesotho Herd boys Ass.)	Greeners
Development Initiative for Research and Community Involvement (DIRCI)	CHAND FOUNDATION	Food Security Working Group
ClientEarth	Congo Men's Network	Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Welfare Society
IPPF East and Southeast Asia and Oceania Region	Institute of Cultural Affairs Benin (ICA Benin)	Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA)
WFEO	Caravane D'animation Culturelle pour le Developement Durable	Consumers International
Acción Ecológica	GreenNext Sustainability Limited	Alternative Solutions for Development (ASD)
Rural Area Development Programme (RADP)	Ministry of Agriculture - Agricultural Growth Program	Viswa Yuva Kendra
Pour un Avenir Ensoleillé (P.A.E-TOGO)	Transparency International Zambia	LIFE
Aquafondo	YPMMD West Celebes	Society for People's Action
CropLife International	Eco Development Foundation	Tsinland Consultant Services
IndyACT	Social Help & Research Organization (SHRO)	Tonga Community Development Trust
Greenpeace International	WWF Pakistan/Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Volta Basin Development Foundation
PHE Ethiopia Consortium	Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO)	Philippine Business for Social Progress
Agri SA	Human Resource Development Society	Tavanar CBO
Indigenous Peoples Links	PNG Climate Change & Development Incorporated	Save Lake Lanao Movement, Inc.
Manenberg Development Coordinating Structure	Action Group on Governance and Environmental Management (AGGEM)	Darsfield EarthCare & Farm-Tech Foundation (Darsfoundation)
Population and Sustainability Network	Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement - Côte d'Ivoire	Green & Gold
United Nation Youth Association of Zambia	African Refugee Education for Development (ARED)	Participatory Action on Development and Environment Network
Selfhelp Manenberg	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility (EMLI)	Aid to Artisans Ghana
Acts Counselor Ministry Tanzania	Safe Neighbourhood Foundation	Christian Community Health Care Foundation-COHECF
Advocacy and Policy and Institute	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology	Society for the Promotion of Education, Advocacy and Research
International Youth Council	Universal Fellowship Organization	Taiwo Adewole and Associates
Western Region Development Network NGO	Social Development Programme (SODEP)	EnerWise Africa
TANZANIA HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION	Backpack Farm Agriculture Program	Tlhare Segolo Foundation
SimplyJITH Holdings	Cercle D'initiative Commune pour la Recherche , l'Environnement et la Qualite (CICREQ)	The Cropper Foundation
Fundacion Natura Colombia	Greenwatch Initiative Makurdi, Nigeria	Sandhan Foundation
Ciudad Viva	Environmental Protection an Development Association (EPDA) Cameroon	We Yone Child Foundation-Sierra Leone
Secretariat for Environmental Assessment in Central Africa (SEEAC)	Sammridha Bangladesh	Sarston Temash Institute for Indigenous Management (SATIIM)
Population Matters	Réseau de la Jeunesse Nigerienne sur les Changements Climatiques RJNCC/AYICC-NIGER	Natgional Cleaner Production Center Costa Rica
Specific Union for Farmers Women in Jordan	Rwenzori Agriculture Diversification Prootion Organisation(RWADIPO)	Alpha Law Firm
CIDSE	Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF)	World Student Community for Sustainable Development (WSCSD)
IUCN	RSLDF	Roshni Pakistan
Healthways Foundation	Biovision Farmer Communication Programme	Faculty of Social Sciences
Fundacion Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible	LEAD Pakistan	Wecop
PADEFECO	Blue Green Environment & Development Center	Zambia ClimateChange Network
mwayeo	ONG BIDOSSESSI	Solidarity for Integrated Community Action in Congo(DRC) " SACI CONGO"
Shaheed Dr. Fazle Rabbee Foundation	Department of Geography and climatic sciences. Makerere university	Centre of Empowerment in Kenya
More and Better Network	Maai Mahiu Youths for Peace and Environmental Network	HEDA resource Centre
Samoa farmers Incorporated	Zalweda	Climate Justice Now!
Pallisa District Local Government	Sightsavers International	Making Enterprises
Gender and Development Centre	EFACAM	African Youth Initiative on Climate Change
World Farmers Organisation	Berinyuy Women Development Cooperative(BERWODEVCOOP)	Nubian Sons
Institute for Transportation & Development	Farm Organic International Pvt. Ltd. Co.	Uganda Environmental Education Foundation

Policy		
350.org	Associação Caculama	Earth Child Institute
Centro de Inforamción y Servicios de Asesoria en Salud	Forestry Research Institute of Ghan	Lawyers' Environmental Action Team
Women and Youth Development Initiatives	Friends of nature EKO ELEMENT	Nouvel Espace pour le Partenariat au Développe
Christian Aid - Central America.	Ntchisi Integrated Development Organisation	Charmers Media and Communication Consults
Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia)	Kiribati Association of NGOs (KANGO)	Water For Every One "WFEO"
The International Council on Clean Transportation	Tanzania Livestock and Meat Traders Association (TALIMETA)	Global Media Foundation
Social Organisation On Various Aspects (SOOVA)	Himalayan Health & Environmental Services Solukhumbu (HHESS)	Animal Sciences Research Institute of Iran
Centro de Transporte Sustentable de México (EMBARQ Mexico)	Kathmandu University	Ayobola Foundation
WSPA	Rainforest Alliance	Concern Health Education Project
EURIST - European Institiute for Sustainable Transport	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services	Organization of Development Program for the Underprivileged (ODPUP)
Christian Aid	UDYAMA	Tanzania Community Based Option for Protection and Empowerment Organisation (TACOPE)
CODATU	Neighbourhood Environment Watch Foundation	Suubi Education and Community Development Centre
Umeedenao Citizen Community Board (regd)	AHPPER	SERAC-Bangladesh
Partnership for Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLoCaT)	Clean Environment Campaign	Forum des Jeunes du Gabon
Debre Birhan University	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Africaa Youth Coalition Against Hunger Sierra Leone
Internatioal Movement ATD Fourth World	Breezes of Hope for community Development	Global Unification-The Gambia (GU)
Centre for Research and Action on Developing Locales, Regions and the Environment (CRADLE), Calabar, Nigeria.	Free World Foundation	Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement
Organisation for Integrated Rural Development	Sustainable Use Specialist Group-Central Asia	Nigeria Youth Climate Coalition
Organisation Development and Community Management Trust (ODCMT)	African Heritage Foundation for Human Development	Rainforest Action Network Ghana (RAN Ghana)
Rwanda Environmental Conservation Organisation (RECOR)	EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka	Association for Protection of Environment and Culture (APEC-Nepal)
Indonesian Youth Forum on Climate Change	Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria	Pact Inc.
International Association of Students in Agricultural and Related Sciences (IAAS)	Instituto Ação Verde	Gollan Enterprises
Institute of Rural Research and Development	National Youth Advocacy	Project Africa
Development Alternatives	EKOPOT	Youth Action Foundation-Uganda
Institute for Transportation and Development Policy	Liberty 32	Copperbelt Indigenous Peoples Land Rights Network (CIPLRN)
Smith Mill Creek Institute	Pan African Climate Education (PACE) Centre	Mekelle University
SER	GARARNI – ONG	Community Youth Development Foundation (CYDEF)
Caribbean Policy Development Centre	Women Empowerment Literacy and Development Organization (WELDO)	Makerere University
Center for Poverty Reduction and Community Development, C-PORCDEV.	NUPA Media Project	Terra-1530
Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources	Association des Femmes Peules Autochtones du Tchad (AFPAT)	International Centre for Energy, Environment & Development
Astroid Energy	Nepal Gurung Tamu Mahila Sangh	CAFSOWRAG for Development
African Foundation for Environment and Climate Change	Concern for Environmental Development And Research (CEDAR)	World Information Transfer, Inc.
Anglia Ruskin Global Sustainability inst	Al-Ajyaal for Sustainable Projects	Bangladesh Women Chamber Of Commerce And Industry
Association of Volunteers for Sustainable Development	Nature Cares	Mission for Youth Rights
Rural Women's Empowerment and Development Organization	Ndugu Zangu C.C.C. Trust	Roots and shoots Nepal
Civil Society Organisations' Network for Sustainable Agriculture and environment in East Africa (CISONET)	Women United for Economic Empowerment	Jumchab Metta Foundation
Population Action International	Action 24	Action pour le Developpement de l'agriculture et de la peche avec protection environnementale de Likende (ADAPEL)
CAFOD (but this is my personal judgement, not our organisational opinion)	Forum for Environment	Reseau Femmes Africaines pour le Developpement Durable, REFADD
BUILD India	Africa Groundwater Network (AGW-net)	International Planned Parenthood Federation

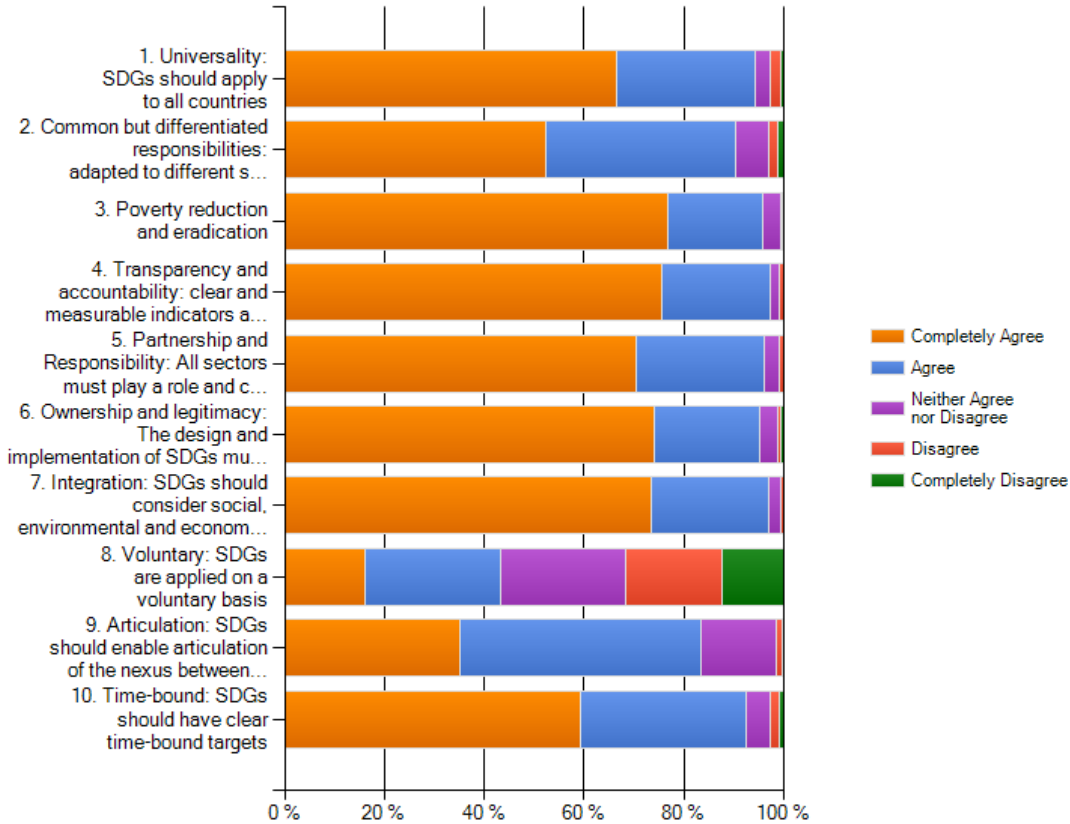|		(IPPF)
SustainUS	Jane Goodall Institute Roots & Shoots-Kenya	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development
PanNature	Rural Development Media and Communication (RUDMEC)	Seed Institute/GCAP Kenya
Grassroots Development & Empowerment (GRADE) Foundation	INARA LEGAL AID SERVICE (INALAS)	Sindhica Reforms Society
Kenya Rainwater Association	Federal college of fisheries and marine technology v.i lagos Nigeria	CN-CIEPA
Child Protection Alliance	LEAD Tunisia	Oxfam
Friends of the Earth Sierra Leone	Conservation Alliance	Hope for the Poorest
RIBA AGROFORESTRY RESOURCE CENTER (RARC)	Nakuru County Youth Environmental Consortium	Netherland Development Organisation SNV
A Common Future	Pakistan Society of Food Scientists and Technologists,	Association pour lr Developement Durable,ADD
International Governance Institute	WWF	Global Unification The Gambia
Shinyanga Regional Secretariat	Water Governance Institute (WGI)	Horizon Nature
The Kenya Climate Change Working Group	Environmental Alert	Hope in Action
BirdLife International in Indochina	Eco-Benin	Youth PM&A
Frankfurt Zoological Society	The Rural Community Development Foundation	KITE
PNG Power Ltd	Women Of Africa	TOCaDI
Kapotec Foundation Uganda	NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN)	Tree Is life Trust
Bright Africa Integrated Development Association	Centre For Community Health Research	Md. Shamsul Haque
Advocates for Youth	Terre Des Jeunes Rdc	Kenya Organic Agriculture Network
Grandcess Development Forum	S.Santhiramathy	Amhara regional agricultural research institute (ARARI)
Kanuri Development Association	Padil, Services...à la portée des associations...	Mongolia Green Building Council
Christian Aid UK,Nigeria Country Office	ACF	NGO"Cooperation for develoment"
Green Earth Organization	Organisation Concertée des Ecologistes et Amis de la Nature (OCEAN)	community initiative facilitation and assistance
Partners in Development	Tanzania Assistance for Laws Awareness and Development Organisation(TALADO)	Somali Welfare Organization
Centre For Communication and Development	Yowli Burundi	Institute of Water Modelling
CEPES	Medical Mission sisters	Action Volontaire pour la lutte contre les changements climatiques et les effets negatifs du Soufre du Diesel"AVOCHACLISD"
Center for Research in Energy and Energy Conservtion (CREEC)	Vi agroforestry Eastern Africa	Terre Des Jeunes Du Burundi-Transnational
		Conserve Africa Foundation

C. PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Graph 1. Type of Organisation of Respondents

Others 20%

NGO network 15%

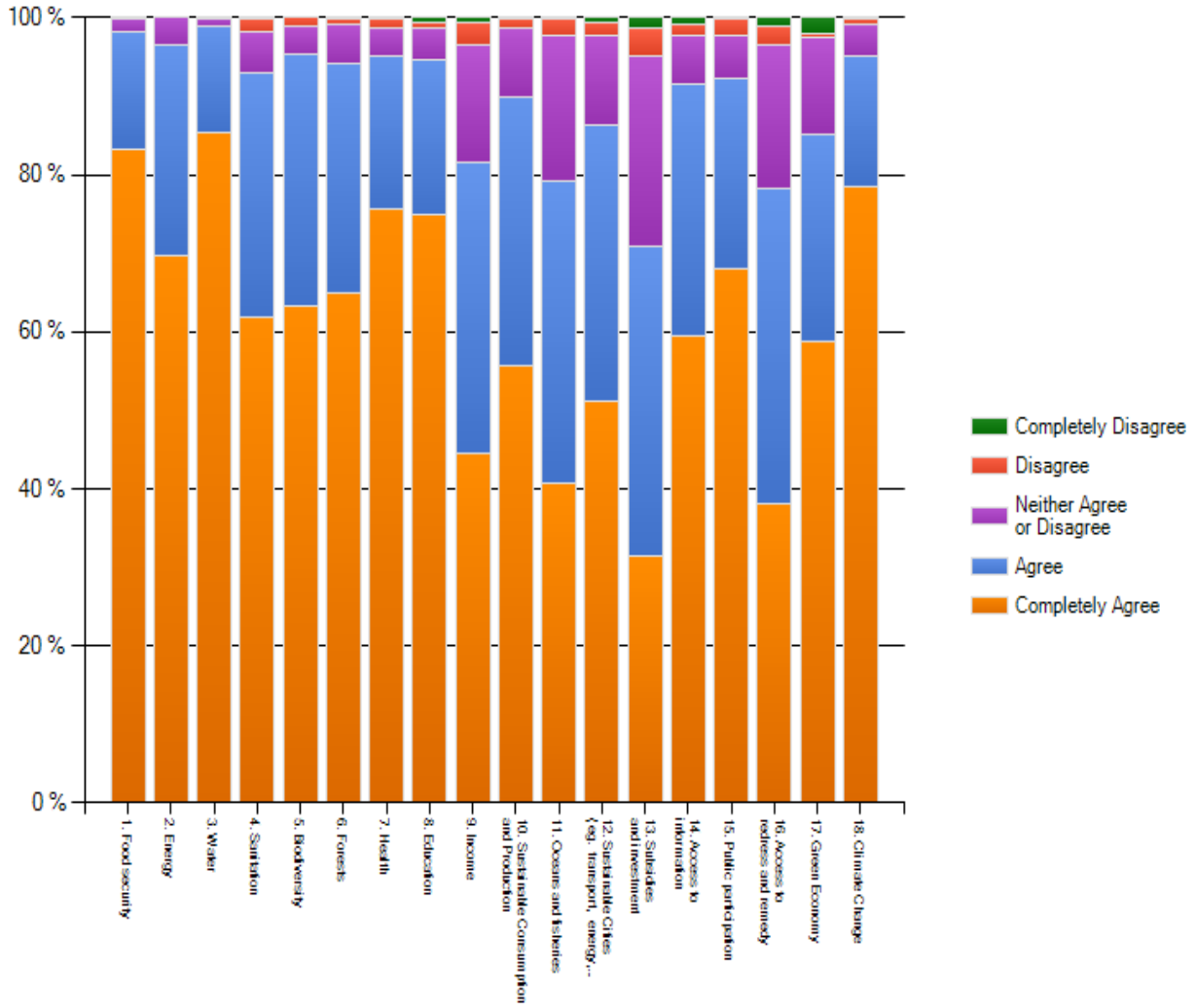NGOs 65%

Graph 2. Respondents by Region
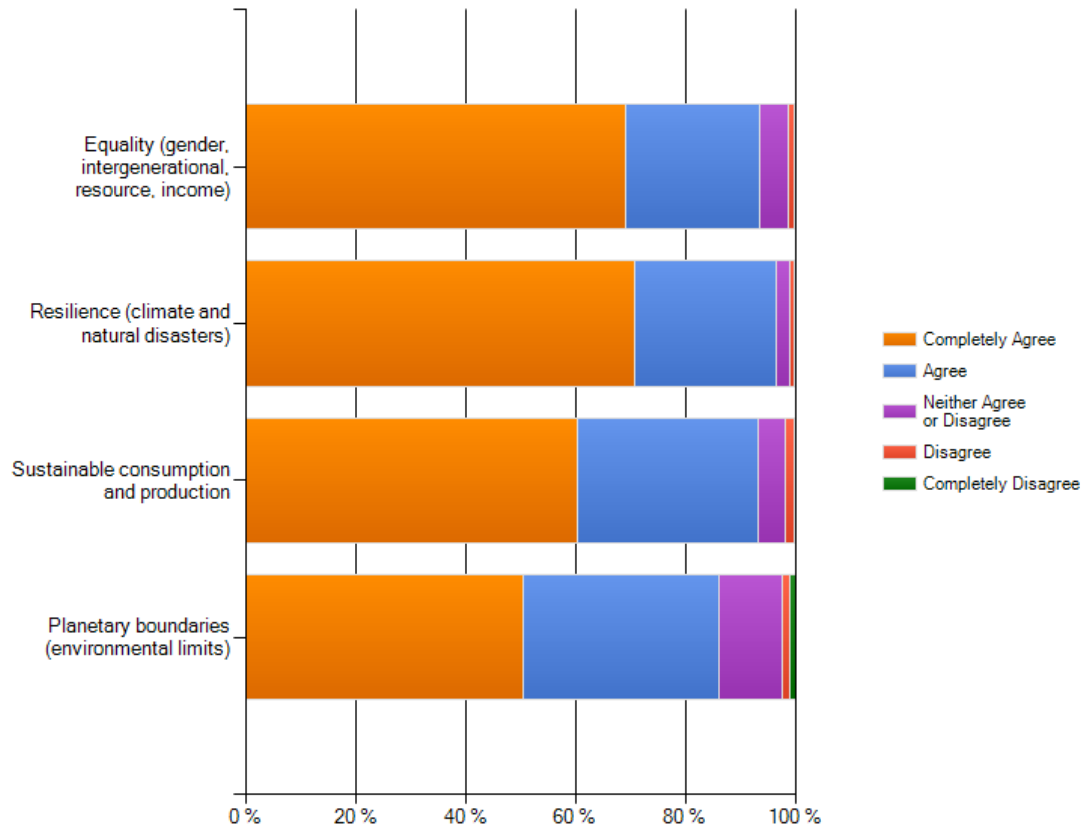
D. SURVEY RESULTS

Q.1 - What principles should characterise SDGs?

Q.2 - What priority themes should SDGs address?

Q.3 - Which cross-cutting issues should be integrated across all areas of SDGs?

3. UK STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

List of Attendees

NAME	ORGANISATION
Farooq Ullah	Stakeholder Forum
Jack Cornforth	Stakeholder Forum
Robert Pollard	Stakeholder Forum
Alsion Doig	Christian Aid
Erica Carroll	Christian Aid
Neva Frecheville	WWF-UK
Evelyn Underwood	Progressio
Bernadette Fischler	CAFOD
Mairi Kershaw	EdDialogue Group
Roger Martin	Population Matters
Rachel Lander	Global Health
Freya Seath	Bioregional
Jazmin Burgess	UNICEF-UK
Vicki Hird	WSPA International
Chris Underwood	International Alert
Isabelle Pugh	Every Child UK

Philippa Drew	ICE Coalition
Judy Samuels	Samaritans Purse
Alexandra Beech	Aidinfo
Sarah Best	Oxfam GB
Gemma Taylor	Aids Alliance
Emily Benson	Green Economy Coalition
Charlie Matthews	Sightsavers
Anders Hylander	HelpAge International
Elena Gonzalez	Action Against Hunger
Maria Neophytou	ARK
Sarah Hulme	Tearfund