



CAMPAIGN FOR PEOPLE'S GOALS

A toolkit for campaigners

**CAMPAIGN FOR
PEOPLE'S GOALS**
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Our World. Our Future. Our Goals.

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CAMPAIGN FOR PEOPLE'S GOALS: A TOOLKIT FOR CAMPAIGNERS

2013

Cover photo: UN Women Asia & the Pacific

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INTRODUCTION

“A new development agenda is urgently called for, one that responds to new and persistent challenges confronting the world’s peoples, and is truly transformative, just and sustainable.”

“The challenge is to raise the capacity of those directly affected and most vulnerable to poverty, inequality, injustice, ecological destruction and human rights violations to influence if not set the post-2015 development agenda.”

The compounded economic, environmental, political and social crises besetting the world in the new millennium, in particular in the past decade and still continuing, has presented new challenges for people all over the world, and underscore the popular demand for a profound change in the way we live.

While the wealthiest 20 per cent of humankind enjoy over 70 per cent of total world income, the bottom 20 per cent share only 1 per cent. Half of the world’s population lives on less than \$2.50 a day, nearly 1 billion live in hunger, and close to 2 billion are trapped in multidimensional poverty. The global food, energy and financial crises and their continued unraveling underscore both the interconnectedness and systemic weaknesses of the globalized economy. Global economic expansion continues to severely strain the environment. Humanity’s ecological footprint now exceeds the planet’s biocapacity by over 50%, and three of nine planetary boundaries that define the safe operating space for human life on Earth have been breached.

Persisting inequities and increasing struggle for resources are also fuelling conflict, insecurity and violations of human rights especially in the Global South where the bulk of the world’s poor reside as do those most affected by the multiple crises disproportionately caused by policies and practices of elites in the North. Social and economic inequities are also mirrored in democratic deficits in many countries and in the multilateral system. Impoverished and marginalized communities are excluded or denied their right to participate in making decisions that affect their lives and their future. On the other hand, elites and powerful actors are too often left unchecked and unaccountable for their choices and actions that have profound impacts for the rest of society and the environment.

The international community has set 2015 as the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a common set of development targets that have framed the priorities of development agencies, donors and other development actors across the world since 2000. While progress has been made in many countries, development has been uneven and not without adverse trends that threaten to reverse even these gains. The climate crisis alone threatens to unleash irreversible damage to the very basis of human life on the planet if not arrested.

Clearly, a new development agenda is urgently called for, one that responds to new and persistent challenges confronting the world’s peoples, and is truly transformative, just and sustainable.

The United Nations Task Team on Post 2015 proposes a roadmap towards developing a new post-2015 UN development agenda. The outreach efforts of the UN Development Group and most global civil society platforms strive to ensure that civil society voices are “heard” and feed into the UN process. However, there is no assurance of genuine participation of civil society in decision-making, whether in formulating national development strategies, regional cooperation or setting the global post-2015 development framework, not to mention in the monitoring and implementation of these.

Therefore, the challenge for civil society is not just to ensure that citizens are consulted and heard in the process of formulating the post-2015 development agenda. The challenge is also to raise the capacity of those directly affected and most vulnerable to poverty, inequality, injustice, ecological destruction and human rights violations to influence, if not set, the post-2015 development agenda at the national, regional and global levels, participate in its implementation, and hold governments and other powerful actors accountable for their commitments.

THE TOOLKIT

This toolkit is designed for grassroots organizations, social movements, trade unions and non-government organizations (NGOs) working closely with poor and marginalized communities for real, substantive and sustainable solutions. The toolkit aims to support these organizations to challenge the dominant development paradigm to adopt real reforms which address the structural causes driving inequality and poverty and environmental degradation. The toolkit describes the ongoing process on post-2015/SDGs and how people's organizations can mobilize on this issue. While the processes can seem exclusive and complicated from the outside, this toolkit will break down the processes to facilitate engagement, and help support people's organizations advocacies against the prevailing development agenda.

The toolkit can be read in parts as appropriate. The first part sets the context of key development issues of our time and provides background information on the current post-2015/SDG process and alternative proposals being put forward. It also presents a summary of the national governments' positions on the post-2015 framework/SDGs.

The second part presents ten people's goals that constitute the core elements of an alternative development agenda for social movements around the world. Finally, the toolkit also provides campaigning tips on how to

make the most of current international processes, as well as advocating at the national level to influence government policy makers to advance the interests of the people.

The toolkit is part of the broader Campaign for People's Goals for Sustainable Development (the People's Goals). The campaign is comprised of a network of grassroots organizations, labor unions, social movements, non-governmental organizations and other institutions committed to forging new pathways to the future we want. The Campaign for People's Goals serves as a platform to challenge governments, and the broader multilateral system to address the people's demands through commitment to real reforms in the development agenda. The Campaign also serves to link the struggles of people's organizations across the national boundaries, sectoral or thematic concerns, and to connect these struggles from the local to the global. This is an opportunity to work collectively to advance the people's causes.

While the toolkit can be used independently of the campaign, advocacies can also link with the main campaign for the People's Goals to build solidarity to challenge the dominant development paradigm.

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1 DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES OF OUR TIME

► PERSISTENT POVERTY AND GAPING INEQUALITY

By any measure, overcoming poverty around the world remains a tremendous challenge. In 2008, about 1.3 billion people lived below \$1.25 a day in developing and transition economies (World Bank 2012). This is less than the 1.75 billion people in the 104 countries calculated by the UNDP (2010) to be experiencing overlapping deprivations in health, education and standard of living. This is lower still than the 3 billion people estimated to live on \$2.50 or less per day outside the developed world (World Bank 2012). The absolute number of malnourished people—defined by minimal energy consumption—is around one billion, higher than the 850 million in 1980 (UNDP 2010). Across all measures, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa account for the largest share of the most deprived people.

Poverty persists despite staggering wealth. World economic inequality is intolerably high by any accounting. Credit Suisse's Global Wealth Report (Credit Suisse 2012) shows that 8.1% of the world's adult population control US\$183 trillion in financial and non-financial assets, or 82.4% of the world's total wealth, while 69.3% or more than two-thirds only share 3.3% of it. UNICEF's accounting shows a similar picture. They calculate that the top 20% of the world population enjoy 82.8% of total income, while the bottom 20% enjoys only 1% (UNICEF 2011). While there are signs that income distribution has improved, the pace at which it is occurring is too slow. UNICEF estimates that at the current rate of inequality reduction, improving the bottom billion's share of world income to just 10% would take eight and a half centuries—at least 10 lifetimes—to accomplish.

Globally, workers' share of the economic pie is shrinking. In many countries, wages have held flat or fallen over the last 30 years. Even prior to the global crisis's onset in 2007 and the resulting rise in unemployment, the share of wages in national income in industrialized countries had already been falling. In countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom and France, it fell by 5 percentage points from the 1980 level, and by 10 percentage points or more in countries such as Germany and Portugal (UNCTAD 2012). In many countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the share of wages in income fell following the collapse of socialist regimes. The share of wages has been also falling for surplus (net exporting) countries, many of which rely on wage suppression to compete in the global economy. In a sample of surplus countries examined by the ILO (2010), it finds that the share of wages in the national product declined by over seven percentage points over 2000-2005.

► GENDER: OLD INEQUALITIES IN NEW TIMES

Many gender disparities have narrowed, thanks to struggles for gender equality by women's movements. In many countries, women have won equality with men to formal rights under law. Women and girls today face better opportunities than in the past, particularly in education, health, and formal employment. But for most of the 3.4 billion women and girls population, these advances have yet to arrive. Despite improved opportunities, female disempowerment and oppression through patriarchy endure. Ingrained beliefs about female inferiority continue to confine women and girls to subordinate roles and expose them to threats of abuse and violence from birth to old age. For women facing other forms of exclusion – Southern,

poor, rural, and ethnic women – disempowerment and threats of violence are doubly worse.

Women today make up the large majority of the world's poorest--70%-- highlighting their lack of access to assets and income. Women also make up most of the world's unemployed, although they perform two-thirds of the work in society – much of it at home where their labor is uncompensated. Traditional gender roles still dictate women to stay home and carry the burden of child care and household work, and although more women are performing paid work, they are often trapped in low-paying, low productivity and vulnerable jobs. In government, women occupy only 17% of parliamentary seats and only one out of six the cabinet positions (UN DESA 2010b). Legal barriers still exist for women in terms of owning property, divorce, and reproductive rights. Furthermore, women and girls continue to be subjected to various forms of violence and abuse, including domestic violence, rape, trafficking, and culture-based femicide. Up to 70% of women experience physical or sexual violence from men in their lifetime. Worldwide, one in five women will become a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime. Women and girls also make up the 80% of people trafficked across borders annually, with the majority trafficked for sexual exploitation (UN Women 2011).

► **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS AND TIPPING POINTS**

Current patterns of economic production and consumption, while benefiting a few and leaving many in poverty, have come at the cost of lasting damage to the environment. Various accounts of human pressure on the environment all show that is being run down at alarming levels. 60% of a group of 24 ecosystems are now degraded or exploited unsustainably (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005). In 2008, human demand on the planet's capacity to generate resources and absorb waste overshoot the planet's capacity to regenerate and absorb them by 50% (World Wide Fund 2011), and the thresholds of three of nine Earth systems identified by Rockstrom et al (2009) to comprise a safe operating space for humanity have been breached, including climate change and

biodiversity loss. Breaching these thresholds could lead to tipping points of abrupt and irreversible environmental change.

Environmental change is happening, and the poor are bearing the brunt. They depend most on the environment for their livelihood (agriculture, forestry and fishing), and—with poor housing conditions, low income and no insurance—are most vulnerable to environmental shocks. Environmental changes also threaten the most basic rights to life, food, water and health, and thus stand to worsen poverty and inequality. Bugged down by politics and skewed priorities, intergovernmental efforts at arresting environmental decline are yielding little results. In the area of climate change, carbon emissions rise unabated as major consuming and polluting countries refuse to commit drastic cuts. Limiting global temperature rise to 2C is becoming unlikely. Meanwhile, in the face of environmental constraints, billions of poor people aspire to be lifted out of poverty. The challenge is to shift to modes of development that are both sustainable and equitable in order to secure decent living for the poor and the estimated additional 2 billion people to inhabit the planet in the next half century within safe planetary limits.

► **CRISIS, RECOVERY, AUSTERITY**

The economic crisis that resulted from the financial crash of 2008 drags on in the West. Stimulus and bank bailouts have averted financial collapse, but they have done little to bring the economy to health. Banks are still not lending and private firms are sitting on cash. Growth remains weak, jobs continue to be lost and new jobs are not being created.

Five years on, the crisis is on a new phase. Bank rescues, falling revenues and rising claims on social benefits have caused public debt to rise. The policy response quickly shifted to cutting public spending and reducing debt. This was supposed to regain the confidence of financial markets and inspire a return to growth. Just the opposite, it made the crisis worse. By increasing joblessness and lowering wages, austerity has left economies weaker and public finances in no better shape. This situation is most acute in the Eurozone, where countries under threat

of default have been forced to submit to severe austerity measures in return for financial help. The impacts have been hardest on workers, the youth, the aged, women, and the poor. Unless the right policies are taken, the rich world faces a long period of stagnation that threatens to drag the rest of the world with it.

Enabled by financial deregulation, financial institutions have been reckless, creating fictitious wealth, making bad loans and shifting them around with complex financial products. The crisis that they caused was the worst in 80 years. But it hadn't been too long since the follies of unbridled finance caused economies to crash elsewhere – from East Asia, Latin America and Russia. As before, banks are rescued and paid no price for their behavior. And as before, little is done to reform them: to make sure they are well regulated; to make sure they are sound; to make sure they serve the real economy. The recovery continues to falter, but finance is back on its feet, and also to its old ways. Its profits are up. Bonuses are back. It is even using the crisis to profit, shutting highly indebted Eurozone countries out of debt markets with high interest. Reforming global finance and the rules that govern it needs to be part of any agenda for recovery and development.

► **JOBS CRISIS**

Workers have been the crisis' main casualty. The jobs situation has gone from bad to worse, made worse still by labor deregulation measures undertaken as part of austerity programs in the West. Globally, 200 million people are unemployed, 27 million more than the start of the crisis. More than half of the addition came from the rich world. Youth unemployment is particularly severe. 75 million youths under 25 years of age are unemployed, their future prospects perhaps forever eroded. 29 million have withdrawn from the workforce. 900 million workers live on \$2 a day or less. Over 1 billion workers are engaged in precarious employment.

The massive loss of jobs means not only loss of income. It means an increase in vulnerability, especially in poor countries without comprehensive social protection. It means an increase in poverty among people who depend on work for income. Between

40 million and 80 million people fell into poverty because of the crisis. It means a generation of youth with worse nutrition, health and education outcomes. And it means an increase in inequality and social discontent.

Full employment and decent work are central to achieving real economic recovery. They are also key to global sustainable development. In poor countries with small modern sectors, unemployment is endemic and informal work predominates. Every year, the global workforce grows by about 40 million people, most of them from the poor world. The world faces the challenge of creating 600 million jobs over the next decade, and over 1 billion jobs out to 2050. These jobs will need to be productive, remunerative and sustainable.

► **GLOBAL POPULATION: GROWING OLDER, MORE URBAN, POORER**

Demographic shifts mark our age. After growing very slowly for most of human history, the world population more than doubled in the last half century to reach 6 billion by the close of the 20th century. Today, world population stands at 7 billion. Every year, it grows by 70 million people. It is estimated that world population will reach 9 billion in 2050.

The world is growing poorer. Almost all of the projected addition in the world population will come from today's poor regions, notably Africa. In 1950, global population was roughly evenly divided between poor and rich countries. By 2050, four out of five people on the planet will live in a poor country. Viable, stable and well-functioning economies are necessary to secure decent living to 9 billion people, and more importantly, to the 7 billion that will reside in the poor world by the middle of this century. This population challenge is, essentially, a development challenge.

The world is growing older. People live longer lives because of improvements in health and nutrition. By 2050, 1 in 4 persons living in rich countries, and 1 in 7 in what are now poor countries, will be over 65 years of age (UN DESA 2010). Pension and health systems need to be in place to take care of the ageing.

The world is growing more urban. The first decade of this century witnessed the world's urban population pass its rural population for the first time in human history. This trend will continue. By 2050, 7 out of 10 people will live in a town or city (UN HABITAT 2011). Most of urban population growth will come from the towns and cities of poor countries. This represents a major challenge. Currently, unsustainable development in cities is marked by high poverty, crime, pollution, urban sprawl, slums, unemployment, consumerism, and division between rich and poor. Cities of poor countries will have to improve their physical and social infrastructure to support their growing residents, including housing, energy, transportation, water and sanitation, education and health services, all in a sustainable manner. Sustainable and gainful jobs will have to be created for the urban workforce.

► **ENDING HUNGER AND FEEDING THE FUTURE**

Today, about one billion people suffer from chronic hunger. Yet global supplies for food are enough to feed everyone. People are hungry because they are too poor to access food, many of them the very people that produce food. In 2007-08, a perfect storm of bad weather, rising oil prices and financial speculation drove prices of staples through the roof and pushed more than 100 million people into hunger and poverty. This episode laid bare the fragility of our food system. More challenges lie ahead.

By 2050, the world's population will grow to 9 billion, with most of the increase coming from poor countries where most of the hungry are. Demand will rise because more people will eat. But apart from that, hundreds of millions will move up the income ladder and join the global middle class. They will eat more, move to meat-based diets, and adopt consumption habits similar to those in the rich world. Already, the world is using 35-40% of cereals it produces to feed livestock. Because profit drives food production, more food, land and water will be devoted to produce food only the well-off can afford.

While demand is rising, our ability to produce more food is diminishing. More food cannot simply be grown on new land. There are few

agricultural frontiers left to explore. Arable land is also being lost to mismanagement, urban expansion and climate change.

Since the 2008 global crises, food prices have been rising and falling in unprecedented swings triggering food riots as millions across the globe struggle to buy food. The swings in food prices have been attributed to a combination of natural factors and human factors. Extreme weather events – prolonged droughts and flooding have affected major crop producing areas and the increasing demand for biofuels has replaced crop production. Increased subsidies in biofuels have been linked to massive land grabs in Africa and Asia and are displacing local populations and food production. It has also driven up food prices as less land is available for food production and biofuels have become cheaper to produce with the subsidies. However, the rapid changes in food prices cannot be attributed to only these factors as research has shown that food prices are increasingly volatile due to speculation on food commodities. Food prices are increasing due to unregulated and excessive speculation on food commodities. Investment in food commodities in the last five years has doubled, and financial investors now comprise of 60% of the food market (up from 12%). The rapid increase in investment in food commodities has coincided with deregulation of these markets.

And then there is the ecological crisis, including climate change. Dominant agricultural practices are a major driver of environmental problems: deforestation, water depletion and pollution, soil degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change. Simply expanding agriculture's footprint without transforming farming practices will have huge consequences to the planet's health. Agriculture is already feeling the pinch. Water tables are being depleted, soils are being eroded due to overexploitation, and croplands are being lost to desertification. Extreme and erratic weather is already disrupting food production. The rule of thumb is that a one degree rise in temperature above optimum translates to a 10% drop in grain yields. Current trends indicate that we are locked for a 2C warming by the end of the century.

All these suggest that if we are to feed the world today, and indeed the future, the challenge is not simply to produce more as many suggest. Major changes are in order about how we produce food and who we produce it for, who produces it, how we consume, and how we trade food. A food system governed by profit-seeking and marked by corporate dominance, unsustainable practices, unhealthy diets, overconsumption, and inequality cannot be hoped to feed the future any more than it can today.

► **A SCRAMBLE FOR WHAT'S LEFT**

The global economic expansion of the last century was made possible by the availability of abundant and cheap supplies of energy, minerals and other raw materials. This era is coming to a close. Reserves will be largely exhausted in the near future if current rates of depletion continue. Governments and corporations are aware of this and are engaged in plans to find and seek control of the world's remaining resources. As a result, competition and conflict over ownership and access to resources is on the rise. At stake is the continuation of economic growth for the system as a whole. For global powers, at stake is their individual economic and political strength. At the losing end are the people, especially rural and indigenous people, who find their land and resources taken away or destroyed.

This race for what's left plays out in various forms. Energy companies are coming to ever more forbidding and risky locations to extract unconventional fuels. Mining firms are opening up frontier areas for unexhausted mineral deposits. Governments and corporations from cash-rich countries are acquiring control over vast tracts of land in poor countries to secure food or simply to profit, amounting to land grabs that impinge on people's land rights and food security. Major powers are strengthening their military presence around resource-rich areas, supporting repressive governments, and even intervening to secure supplies of raw materials. This is most evident in the case of energy. The US, for instance, has gone to invade and occupy Afghanistan and Iraq.

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2 BACKGROUND ON THE POST-2015 AND SDGs PROCESSES

- ▶ This section aims to provide essential information about:
 1. The Post-2015 process and its national and thematic consultations
 2. The Sustainable Development Goals process
 3. How the two processes are related
 4. CSO participation in the processes

INTRODUCTION

An international process of agreeing a new set of global development goals is underway. This process has two tracks. First is the search for goals that will succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are set to expire in 2015. This track derives its mandate from the UN MDG Summit in 2010, the 10th anniversary of the MDGs. It was clear by then that the MDG deadline was approaching, and while most of the MDGs had yet to be met (in fact many of them will not be met), the question of what comes next stood to be addressed. Member states decided to kick off a process to define the post-2015 development agenda. The entire UN system is engaged in this process.

The second, more recent track is the process to set Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It derives its mandate from the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, commonly known as Rio+20. During pre-conference negotiations, a proposal to include a set of SDGs as one of the meeting's main outcomes quickly gained support. The idea for SDGs is to replicate the success of the MDGs in the area of sustainable development, where progress has been dismal and enthusiasm low. It is hoped that having a set of sustainable development goals would elevate sustainable development as a global priority. However, the SDGs could not be fleshed out and agreed in time to be tabled for decision in Rio. Instead, member states decided to launch a negotiation process devoted to defining the SDGs.

Although currently running in parallel, these two tracks are expected to eventually come together and result in one set of development goals. Both

tracks are part of a larger conversation about defining the global development agenda for the post-2015 period.

▶ THE POST-2015 (OR POST-MDGS) PROCESS

As explained in the introduction, this process stems from the search for successor goals to the Millennium Development Goals, which are scheduled to end in 2015. However, this process is more than about what goals are to come after the MDGs. Rather, it aims to define an overarching development agenda for the UN in the post-2015 period.

The post-2015 process involves two stages. The first, from now through to the UN Special Event on MDGs in September 2013, aims to encourage contributions from a wide range of stakeholders mainly through consultation processes. The second stage, from UN Special Event through to 2015, involves achieving intergovernmental consensus, while sustaining an open and inclusive process.

▶ THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS PROCESS

One of the main outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference was the agreement by member States to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals and converge with the post-2015 development agenda. It decided to establish an "inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing

WHAT ARE THE MDGS?

The Millennium Development Goals are a set of eight, time-bound international development goals that were established following the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000. All 193 UN member states have agreed to achieve these goals by the year 2015. The MDGs represent a collective commitment by rich and poor countries for development action. Many countries adopted the MDGs as part of national development plans.

The eight goals are: (1) eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; (2) achieving universal primary education; (3) promoting gender equality and empowering women; (4) reducing child mortality rates; (5) improving maternal health; (6) combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; (7) ensuring environmental sustainability (8) developing a global partnership for development. Each of these eight goals has corresponding targets and indicators that allow for a numerical measurement of progress.

Progress in the MDGs has been mixed. Poor countries and regions tend to lag in attaining the MDGs. Many MDG targets are likely to be missed, such as those on access to sanitation, maternal mortality, and child mortality.

Impacts, strengths and weaknesses of the MDGs

The MDGs have defined the global agenda and ambition for development since they were introduced more than a decade ago. They have drawn greater attention and galvanized wide support to poverty eradication as an urgent global priority among governments and publics.

Many countries adopted the MDGs as part of national development plans. They have influenced how donors have spent aid money and how poor countries have allocated their budgets. MDGs have also given CSOs tools to hold governments and international agencies to account. The influence of the MDGs is such that, today, whenever people talk about progress in development, they often ask how the MDGs are being met.

The MDGs are strong in several respects. They effectively communicate a vision for development in that they are focused, few in number and concrete. They put forward broadly acceptable ends that everyone can unite around. Through targets and indicators, they provide tools to measure and monitor the success (or failure) of development efforts both national and international.

In short, the MDGs have demonstrated that a set of global development goals can be a potent tool to advance development.

But the MDGs also have very important weaknesses:

- ▶ While they give strong focus on the social dimensions of development (poverty reduction, hunger, health, education), the MDGs are weak on the environmental and economic fronts. They neglect key issues such as employment and decent work, inequality (national and international), climate change and environmental sustainability, and global economic relations. They also fail to consider the inter-linkages between social, economic and environmental goals.
- ▶ They reduce the ambition of development to poverty reduction and meeting basic human needs. While both are no doubt important, development is a much more comprehensive process. It concerns social transformation: social justice, the realization of human rights, people's empowerment, the enlargement of human freedoms, and the development of a country's productive capacities.
- ▶ They focus on outcomes but are silent on the means – that is, policy choices and development strategies. The neoliberal and globalization framework that emphasizes market liberalization and greater corporate freedoms over human rights are known to have worsened poverty and maldevelopment around the world. The MDGs' silence on policy and strategy meant that governments and international institutions continued to pursue them, hampering the very efforts to meet MDGs.
- ▶ They promote a technocratic approach to development, placing emphasis on aid for the poor and technical solutions instead of transforming power relations and people's empowerment. Thus attention is taken away from inequalities in resources and power between and within countries at the root of poverty.
- ▶ There is a lack of democratic ownership. The MDGs were formulated through a non-inclusive process by a handful of experts and bureaucrats from rich donor countries without the participation of poor countries and civil society. Hence, there are perceptions that the MDGs are arbitrary and a donor-driven agenda.
- ▶ There are no clear targets or obligations on the part of rich countries. The role of international cooperation or global partnerships for development is recognized but no clear targets are set out. Hence there is no accountability on the part of the wealthy countries and international institutions.

global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly”.

In the Rio+20 outcome document, member States agreed that sustainable development goals (SDGs) must:

1. Be based on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
2. Fully respect all the Rio Principles
3. Be consistent with international law
4. Build upon commitments already made
5. Contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of all the major summits in the economic, social and environmental fields
6. Focus on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development, being guided by the outcome document
7. Address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their inter linkages
8. Be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015
9. Not divert focus or effort from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
10. Include active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in the process

It was further agreed that SDGs must be:

1. Action-oriented
2. Concise
3. Easy to communicate
4. Limited in number
5. Aspirational
6. Global in nature
7. Universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities

THE OPEN WORKING GROUP

The Rio+20 outcome document mandated the creation of an inter-governmental **open Working Group (OWG)** that will submit a report to the 68th session (September 2013-September 2014) of the General Assembly containing a proposal for sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action. The OWG is to consist of 30 representatives, nominated by member states through UN regional groups to achieve geographic representation. The OWG will decide on method of work and modalities to ensure full involvement of all relevant stakeholders and expertise from civil society, UN and scientists.

OPEN WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

(as of December 2012)

1. Algeria/Egypt/Morocco/Tunisia
2. Ghana
3. Benin
4. Kenya
5. United Republic of Tanzania
6. Congo
7. [*]
8. Nauru/Palau/Papua New Guinea
9. Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
10. India/Pakistan/Sri Lanka
11. China/Kazakhstan/Indonesia
12. Cyprus/Singapore/United Arab Emirates
13. Bangladesh/Republic of Korea/Saudi Arabia
14. Iran/Japan/Nepal
15. Colombia/Guatemala
16. Bahamas/Barbados
17. Guyana/Haiti/Trinidad and Tobago
18. Mexico/Peru
19. Brazil/Nicaragua
20. Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador
21. Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom
22. Canada/Israel/United States
23. Denmark/Ireland/Norway
24. France/Germany/Switzerland
25. Italy/Spain/Turkey
26. Hungary
27. Belarus/Serbia
28. Bulgaria/Croatia
29. Montenegro/Slovenia
30. Poland/Romania

* - Member State to be nominated upon communication by the African Group.

Source: Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals, GA draft decision, 67th Sess., UN Doc A/67/L.48 (2012).

Support to the OWG will come from a subset of the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. This responds to member states' request for an inter-agency technical support team for the OWG as per the Rio outcome document.

OPEN WORKING GROUP MEMBERSHIP

The UN General Assembly decided the membership of the OWG in December 2012. The OWG represents the only intergovernmental process in relation to the post-2015 process (the HLP of the post-2015 process are appointed by the Secretary General and have only advisory functions). The OWG members are listed as follows.

► RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE POST-2015 AND SDGS PROCESSES

The two processes were set off by two different mandates: the post-2015 (or post-MDGs) process by the 2010 MDG Summit, and the SDGs by the 2012 Rio+20 Summit.

While different in their scopes and responsibilities, the two are part of a larger global conversation about the future of the global development agenda.

How will the two processes inform each other?

The report of the High Level Panel on post-2015 (HLP) is scheduled to be out by late spring of 2013. The HLP report will be a key input to the report of the UN Secretary General on post-2015 for the special event on MDGs coinciding with the 68th session of the UN General Assembly, which begins September 2013. The special event, which should devote particular attention to accelerating progress towards the MDGs during the final stretch to 2015, is also seen as a key milestone in the deliberations on the post-2015 agenda.

Both reports will inform the work of the Open Working Group of the SDGs process. The OWG is also set to put out a report to the General Assembly containing a proposal on sustainable development goals. The OWG report is due in the course of the 68th session of the General Assembly (September 2013 – September 2014). By the closing of the 68th session (September 2014), UN member states will have before them inputs from both the HLP and the OWG to allow them to define a single and comprehen-

sive framework for the post-2015 development agenda. From there, it is expected that the two parallel tracks will converge.

The UN Task Team which serves the post-2015 process will also serve as the “inter-agency technical support team” that member states have requested to support the OWG as agreed in Rio, further enhancing the coordination and complementarity of the two mandates.

► CRITIQUE OF THE PROCESS

A major flaw of the MDGs is that they were developed in a non-inclusive top-down approach. There is wide consensus that a new development framework, including a new set of global development goals, must be based on the inclusive participation of many different stakeholders, including civil society.

The UN Secretary General, in his report outlining the course of the post-2015 process, himself says that:

The post-2015 development framework is likely to have the best development impact if it emerges from an inclusive, open and transparent process with multi-stakeholder participation.

The national and thematic consultations under the post-2015 process were launched with the avowed purpose of capturing the views and contributions of different stakeholders, including civil society. This is welcome development and should encourage CSOs to participate in the said spaces.

The national consultations could be particularly useful for CSOs seeking to influence their government's position in the post-2015 development agenda. CSOs who for various reasons cannot participate in in-person dialogues could register their views and contributions through the online thematic consultations.

However, these consultation processes have their limitations.

First is that the post-2015 consultations will end by September 2013. Thereafter, the post-2015 talks will move to the UN and become an all-government affair. It is uncertain how CSOs can continue to have an active voice in the process.

Second, the national consultations may not be open and inclusive enough. Participants in national consultations are selected by UN Country Teams. By design, participation in these dialogues is limited. The guidelines in the selection of participants advise UN Country Teams to be as inclusive as possible and give space for the underrepresented, but it is not clear how this is being implemented. There is little indication that country consultations are reaching out to grassroots organizations. There is also a general lack of timely and available information about the national consultations for CSOs hoping to participate or simply track progress of planned consultations globally. The dearth of accessible information is hindering the full participation of CSOs in the dialogues.

Third is that these processes limit CSO participation to providing views and inputs. Even then, it is not clear how inputs from the consultations are going to be considered in the intergovernmental stage of the process, and there is a risk that consultations are just elaborate and expensive window-dressing to add legitimacy to a process over which people have no real ownership. Civil society should not only be valued for their inputs but should also be involved in formulating final positions, in negotiating the outcome, and in implementing it. For instance, in the 2011 Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Republic of Korea, civil society was fully involved in negotiating the outcome document through a designated Civil Society Sherpa.

Ideally, the process for formulation of the post-2015 agenda should be based on bottom-up, grassroots-based processes to formulate development strategies or frameworks at the country level. These national frameworks should then feed into the formulation of a global framework. Civil society should have a role in decision-making at all stages.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER

A very broad term that describes groupings of civil society, the private sector, the public sector, the media and other stakeholders that come together for a common purpose.

Source: Association for Progressive Communications

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PROCESSES

The term multi-stakeholder processes (MSPs) describes processes which aim to bring together all major stakeholders in a new form of communication, decision-finding (and possibly decision-making) on a particular issue. They are also based on recognition of the importance of achieving equity and accountability in communication between stakeholders, involving equitable representation of three or more stakeholder groups and their views. They are based on democratic principles of transparency and participation, and aim to develop partnerships and strengthened networks between stakeholders. MSPs cover a wide spectrum of structures and levels of engagement. They can comprise dialogues on policy or grow into consensus-building, decision-making and implementation of practical solutions.

MSPs have emerged because there is a perceived need for a more inclusive, effective manner for addressing the urgent sustainability issues of our time. A lack of inclusiveness has resulted in many good decisions failing to be implemented due to a lack of a broad constituency. Because MSPs are new, they are still evolving. People need to take ownership and responsibility for them, using and refining them to serve their own purposes and the larger purposes of the global community of which they are part.

LIMITATIONS TO MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PROCESSES

MSPs have gradually been implemented in various international forums and limitations in their success have become clear when stakeholders are not treated as equals. In many cases, MSPs have been implemented as consultation processes without according any formal weight to other stakeholders, most notably CSOs. Consequently, decision making rests with major stakeholders – usually states – who can choose to disregard the feedback from the MSPs as they choose. This means that MSPs can be nominally inclusive without being substantially democratic. It is critical for CSOs to be aware of how MSPs can legitimize non-democratic policies and positions especially if they do not hold decision-makers accountable through other means.

Source: Minu Hemmati (2002). Multi-stakeholder processes for governance and sustainability. Earthscan: London.

3 STATE POSITIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

► This section provides a summary of states' current thinking on Sustainable Development Goals from a sample of UN member states.

The Rio+20 outcome documents asked the UN Secretary General to provide an initial input to the work of the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In response to this, a questionnaire was sent out to governments as a preliminary means of conducting consultations on SDGs. This questionnaire intended to elicit views and suggestions on some key principles and criteria for developing a proposal for SDGs. The country responses were synthesized by the UN Secretary General in a report which serves as its initial input to the OWG. The content of the UN Secretary General report is summarized in this section. It gives a snapshot of current thinking by UN member states on SDGs.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR SDGS

Poverty eradication remains a high priority for many countries.

Key social issues addressed by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are high priorities for countries, suggesting intent to keep the MDGs at the heart of the agenda. There is broad recognition of the need to achieve access to basic goods and services for a decent life, food, health and education.

What is new is the emphasis on the need to address inequalities of different kinds.

At the same time, there is higher concern for environmental issues than is currently present in the MDGs. Many emphasized the need to promote sustainable management of natural resources and sustainable consumption and production.

BALANCING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSIONS IN SDGS

Many countries indicate a preference for balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development within each goal. Each goal will address the three dimensions and each of the dimensions has an associated target or indicator.

Many agree that the MDGs should be integrated into the larger post-2015 framework. Some note that both integrating the MDGs and balancing the three dimensions within each goal would be ideal. Some respondents stated that MDGs that are not met by 2015 could be adapted and updated to the SDGs, possibly at target level.

Some called for building on MDG 7 ("environmental sustainability"). An opposing view was that expanding the existing MDG 7 is not sufficient to ensure that a future set of SDGs balances the three dimensions of sustainable development.

INTEGRATING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSIONS WITHIN EACH GOAL

Japan: The post-2015 development goals... could have universally applicable target items that reflect social, economic and environmental dimensions within each goal. For instance, the Sustainable Energy for All has a social target (energy access), an economic target (energy efficiency) and an environmental target (renewable energy)... Based on this, the actual target figures (levels of ambition) can be differentiated according to each (sic) country's situation.

KEY USE OF SDGs AT COUNTRY LEVEL

Based on their experience with MDGs, many countries said that the SDGs would be most useful for balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development and guiding development cooperation. Several responded that SDGs could also influence the process of defining national policies and influencing budget allocations.

WHAT IS THE KEY USE OF SDGs AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

1. Balancing Sustainable Development Dimensions (22 responses)
2. Guiding Development Cooperation (19 responses)
3. Defining National Policies (17 responses)
4. Addressing Key Pressure leading to unsustainability (14 responses)
5. Influencing National Budget Allocations (11 responses)
6. Reviewing Impact of National Policies (10 responses)
7. Other (3 responses)

This tallies the number of responses to the following question: "Based on your experience with MDGs or other existing goals, what would be the key use of SDGs for your country (select two): a) Defining national policies; b) Influencing national budget allocations; c) Reviewing the impact of national policies; d) Addressing key pressures leading to unsustainability; e) Helping balance economic, social and environmental pillars in policy making; f) Guiding development cooperation; g) Other"

NATURE OF GOALS

Most countries agree that the targets associated with the SDGs should be common but differentiated or flexible to allow them to be tailored to national characteristics, priorities and level of development.

How to achieve differentiation in practice? Differentiation could be achieved at the target or indicator level. Each country could have its own sub-goals and target values according to its level of development and internal characteristics.

Countries can set their own targets and indicators once global targets have been set.

Developed countries could take main responsibility for economic and environment targets while developing countries take a larger responsibility for social targets such as poverty eradication.

HOW TO ACHIEVE DIFFERENTIATION?

European Union: In order to ensure that SDGs are universally applicable, their thematic areas should be broad and relevant to all countries. However, SDGs could have different implications for different countries, depending on their capacities, circumstances and special characteristics, such as the level of development. In this respect, particular attention should be paid to the poorest and most fragile countries.

Australia: The SDGs should be global goals, to which all countries contribute. Countries should have flexibility to choose their own pathways to contribute to the goals and use them, as appropriate, to inform their national policies and plans. Targets and indicators should be consistent where practicable.

Japan: We believe that target items could be common to all countries, but the target figures (the level of ambition) and the indicators could be different according to the country's characteristics and the development levels. For instance, experts groups including international organizations could establish several benchmarks for target figures, differed according to the development levels. The Member States, taking the benchmarks into consideration, could decide and pledge their own specific targets through consultation with the UN organizations. Such a "pledge and review" system could be useful for the realization and the implementation of the goals and targets...

Haiti: Targets must be chosen in such a way to involve all countries, but will differentiate in terms of level. Example: fighting HIV could mean reducing the rate of prevalence by 10 % for a LDC country like Haiti where the rate is among the highest while the target could be 50% for developed countries with much lower prevalence rate.

Zimbabwe: The targets of the SDGs can be differentiated depending on country situation by setting a single goal which is branched into different categories that pertains to countries at different development stage for example, For most developing countries, basic access to essential natural resources (such as clean water) is the priority. For middle-income countries, however, efficient resource use is the main challenge. Developed countries, in turn, must change their lifestyles if the global trend of environmental degradation is to be reversed.

INCORPORATING EXISTING GOALS AND TARGETS

The Rio+20 outcome document states that the SDGs should build upon and be guided by the Millennium Declaration, Agenda 21, the Rio Principles, and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Many countries support the incorporation of all existing commitments from these agreements as well as the MDGs.

At the same time, the SDGs need to be more comprehensive, encompassing key aspects of sustainable development inadequately covered by existing goals.

Several noted that the process of formulation the SDGs should not be an occasion to renegotiate existing goals and targets.

A couple of countries indicated that the SDGs should be more comprehensive, encompassing aspects of sustainable development not covered by existing goals, although one cautioned that politically sensitive issues subject to ongoing discussion should not be incorporated.

Australia: As a guiding approach, wherever relevant, existing global (or broadly accepted) targets and goals should underpin and inform the SDGs. These targets and goals should not be reopened and re-negotiated through the SDGs development process. The SDG development process should also not become a parallel negotiation for goal setting where goals have been or are being set through other mandated processes. Existing negotiating mandates, such as for climate change or trade rules, should be respected.

ENSURING COHERENCE WITH THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Many countries highlighted the need to achieve a consensus that there the SDG process and post-2015 process will converge and that there will be a single development agenda with a single set of goals.

Many countries also called for greater coordination between the Open Working Group, the High Level Panel on post-2015, and the MDG review. Many stressed the value of having the OWG report prior to the MDG Special Event in 2013.

ASSESSING PROGRESS

While there is a need for aggregate measures of progress towards sustainable development, the SDGs should permit more detailed assessment of progress that captures inequalities at different levels and among different groups.

Capacities to collect and analyze such disaggregated data vary greatly, and in many developing countries, they will need to be strengthened.

Realistic measures of progress should take into account different starting points and baselines across countries.

As with the MDGs, a framework for reporting and assessing progress, including for identifying

gaps, will be important and, in this regard, some countries pointed to a role for the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS

There is strong support for involving civil society, the private sector, and non-OWG member states.

At the global level, some countries advocated active engagement of Major Groups as defined by Agenda 21 in all steps of the SDG development process and in the OWG itself, and proposed establishing a forum or mechanism dedicated to Major Groups to share their ideas, collaborate with member States, and ensure accountability. One country proposed that the Major Groups could also participate as observers in the OWG; another stated that the OWG would need to provide Major Groups regular updates on progress.

A number of countries indicated that regional and national-level consultation processes should be characterized by transparency, broad coverage and equity, so that recommendations of all actors are reflected and transmitted from the bottom up. Specialized workshops, meetings and briefings at the local, regional, national and global level dedicated to gathering views from specific sectors should be organized. Some stated that member states should engage civil society and other stakeholders at the national level with the support of national focal points for sustainable development to ensure a broad-based consultative process for national proposals and the formulation of National Sustainable Development Strategies.

NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Several stressed the importance of considering means of implementation of the SDGs.

Some member states highlighted that achieving the SDGs will be more complex than the MDGs, involving partnership beyond development cooperation. Multiple actors that have heretofore operated in relative isolation will need to come together.

One suggestion was for establishing multilateral partnerships around each SDG for voluntary collaboration and information sharing as one approach to advancing implementation.

FACILITATING MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Botswana: [T]he new Global Partnership for Development (GPD) should assume the responsibility to guide and support the implementation of the SDGs as well as putting in place mechanisms for accountability towards their attainment at global and national levels...Mechanisms that deliver on SDGs, such as financing mechanisms and the channeling of development finance, need to be designed...

Haiti:

The Global Partnership should define responsibilities and role of every party especially in terms of resources (technical, financial among others) allocation between developed and developing countries.

Syria:

Global partnership should be created based on capacity building to achieve SDGs and common but differentiated responsibility principle. Free technology and knowhow transfer is crucial to achieve the SDGs, Taking into account the needs of developing countries. It should also emphasis on the responsibility of developed countries in implementing their commitments to support developing countries to achieve sustainable development.

BRINGING TOGETHER NEW ACTORS

Japan:

[I]t is vitally important to enhance partnership with emerging donors, including emerging economies and private sector, from the standpoints of both effective policy coordination and implementation. In this context, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC), which was agreed at Busan HLF in 2011, is expected to be an inclusive forum for such cooperation. GPEDC's discussion will contribute to enhance co-operation among wide range of stakeholders to achieve sustainable development.

Colombia:

The SDGs are truly about a global partnership that involves all – governments, IGOs, NGOs, private sector from three dimensions that – to date- have operated in largely in isolation: economic (i.e. WTO and WIPO), social (i.e. ILO and WHO), and environmental (i.e. UNEP and IOC). Therefore this new partnership will also need to be closely aligned with efforts to achieve greater global coherence.

4 THE PEOPLE'S GOALS

This section elaborates a set of ten aspirational goals and corresponding demands that comprise the Campaign's agenda in the post-2015 and SDGs processes.

INTRODUCTION

In October 2-3, 2012, 25 leaders representing various grassroots organizations and social movements from different sectors and regions participated in the "Global Civil Society Workshop on Rio+20 outcomes and the Post-2015 sustainable development agenda" held in Nairobi, Kenya. After discussing the lessons from MDGs and overview of challenges for a transformative development framework, as well as the relevance of SDGs, the participating organizations came up with initial plans and interim structure for an autonomous civil society campaign that would be grounded in grassroots struggles but engaged with the official processes related to the post-2015 development agenda.

The Campaign recognizes that sustainable development cannot be achieved without addressing the structural causes of inequality, poverty and environmental degradation. The Campaign calls for People's Goals for genuine sustainable development based on the principles of human rights, equality, self-determination, social, gender and ecological justice, and culturally sensitive approaches to development that value diversity.

It calls on governments and the international community to adopt concrete commitments and targets, consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities and based on the following thematic concerns of the people:

1. **Human rights**
2. **Poverty and inequality**
3. **Food sovereignty**
4. **Full employment and decent work**
5. **Universal social protection**
6. **Gender justice**
7. **Environmental sustainability**
8. **New international trade, finance and monetary architecture**
9. **Democracy and good governance**
10. **Peace and security**

While engaged with the Post-2015 process, the Campaign is not intended merely to feed into the UN- or government-led consultations. This is an independent civil society process of raising awareness about the need for system change, formulating and fighting for people's goals and demands, linking with grassroots struggles, and claiming the right of civil society to full and effective participation as equal stakeholders in negotiations, agreements and implementation of policies related to development.

THEME 1

HUMAN RIGHTS



WHY HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights can serve as a powerful tool to motivate, drive and guide development. However, in calling for human rights in the post-2015 agenda, it is necessary to emphasize the equal importance of social, economic and cultural rights in relation to civil-political rights. Equally important is the recognition of the collective character of human rights.

Rights motivate development. It is because all people are inherently worthy of dignity and basic freedoms that we strive for social, economic, and environmental conditions in which they are realized. Freedom from exploitation, abuse, and gender discrimination, a decent standard of living, adequate food and a safe environment are not just desirable goals, but are rights all people deserve to enjoy.

Rights also drive development. To have a right is to have a claim on institutions such as governments and corporations that they should act to ensure that all people's rights are recognized and realized. When people take action to demand their rights – women; workers, indigenous peoples and ethnic groups – powerful actors are held to account to ensure those rights are realized and protected.

Finally, rights guide development. The dominant vision of development reduces it to a narrow pursuit of wealth, often leading to exploitation, inequality, and environmental abuse. Rights remind us that the goal of development is to secure human dignity and well-being especially for the poor. The process of development must be respectful of all human rights.

THE CHALLENGE

Struggles for freedom around the world have advanced human rights. In the last century, the international community committed to realize human rights as the world's common goal. We have an impressive set of norms that codify a wide range of rights—civil, political, economic and social and collective (right to development, self-determination etc). We also have institutions that promote human rights and influence our governments to make good on their commitments.

But human rights discourse has also been co-opted to promote and drive policies which have increased inequality and poverty, and institute systems and structures which protect the rights of a few over the rights of the many. The human rights frameworks that neoliberal institutions and organizations promote focus disproportionately on individual property rights to facilitate free markets and free trade while impinging on the collective social, economic and cultural rights of the people.

This has meant that despite some advances in the recognition and realization of human rights, serious deprivations and abuses persist. Millions continue to suffer from hunger, illiteracy, poor health, homelessness, and unsafe environments. Many also continue to suffer from discrimination, persecution, injustice, and violence in conflict and war. The current pattern of globalization has enhanced the freedoms and privileges of the multinational corporations and the wealthy at the expense of those of the poor and marginalized. The freedom of capital to move in and out of countries has given multinational firms and banks the power to pressure governments to pursue policies that are consistent with business interests – namely low wages, low taxes, low government spending, and weak regulations. The rights of people have been eroded as a result, including

the rights to education, healthcare and decent work, women's rights, as well as the freedom of nations to pursue their own policies for development.

In order to make human development a reality in the 21st century, governments must promote a holistic approach to human rights which emphasizes collective rights especially through the socio-economic rights of all people. Governments must:

Adopt and enforce laws and policies that protect, promote and realize the full range of civil, political, social, cultural and economic rights, backed by maximum resources.

- ▶ Governments must dedicate resources to improve access to basic services to respect and realize socio-economic and cultural rights as well as upholding civil and political freedoms which allow people to voice their demands for better conditions and policies from government.
- ▶ All ministries, and in particular economic ministries, must integrate human rights into policy-making. Policies must foster growth that benefits the livelihoods of the poor and generates resources for human rights.
- ▶ Governments must strive to increase awareness of human rights by mandating or encouraging human rights education programs within government, in schools, in communities and in workplaces.
- ▶ Corporations and banks should adhere to human rights laws and standards and should be held accountable for their failures to meet them.
- ▶ Implement accountability mechanisms which ensure people have full access and participation to hold their government and corporations

to account for actions which have disregarded their human rights.

- ▶ Parliaments must consider how legislation aligns with their international human rights commitments and ensure that the human rights of all are protected and realized with particular attention to marginalized groups including women, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants, disabled people, and youth and LGBT people

Support the realization of human rights universally through international cooperation including the provision of financial and technical resources.

- ▶ Development cooperation must be rights-based, democratically owned and tailored to local needs and priorities.
- ▶ Wealthy countries must increase their financial and technical assistance to poor countries and focus these in achieving rights.

Respect the right of nations to their own development and over their natural resources.

- ▶ International financial institutions must end attaching anti-people conditions to development finance.
- ▶ Inhuman economic embargoes on poor countries must be lifted.
- ▶ Economic ministries of wealthy countries should consider how their trade and macroeconomic policies affect human rights and development in the rest of the world.

Salvadoran health professionals prevent privatization of health care, 2002-2003

In 2002, El Salvador was under intense pressure from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to privatize its healthcare system, which had up until that point been controlled by the government and available to all legally employed Salvadorans. The system, while admittedly seriously lacking in the services that it provided to the typical Salvadoran, had shown marked improvements over the past few years. A widely popular 1999 strike by the ISSS, the healthcare workers union, had prevented the country from privatizing healthcare and since that point services had gradually improved. Despite this, president Francisco Flores was heavily in favor of privatization and actively spearheaded efforts to privatize and contract out healthcare.

In opposition to the potential privatizing of Salvadoran healthcare, on September 17, 2002, seven hundred doctors affiliated with the national social security system and the Citizen Alliance Against Privatization went on strike. People began protests in support of the doctors the next day, in the first of what would be called the "Marchas Blancas" (white marches) thus named because protestors

dressed all in white as a sign of support for healthcare professionals and peaceful intentions. These protestors were generally from the middle and lower classes, and highly resistant to the concept of losing their guaranteed healthcare. Despite the strong show of public opposition, on October 16 President Flores sent a bill to the National Assembly that would in effect privatize national healthcare. The Assembly generally voted with the president and followed his recommendations, yet the opposition parties were able to block the bill in an enormous show of support for the protestors, the strikers, and national healthcare.

In an even more monumental show of support, perhaps promoted by the ongoing lobbying which the protesting groups sustained throughout the campaign, the very next day the National Assembly passed a decree prohibiting the privatization of healthcare. The president responded by announcing that he intended to veto the decree on grounds of unconstitutionality.

On October 23, between 50,000 and 80,000 people rallied on the streets of San Salvador in a public protest against the president's veto threat and in support of the strikers. This was the second and largest of the eight Marchas Blancas. Health workers organized the protest, but the extraordinary turnout demonstrated that the general populace was unwilling to accept any attack on nationalized healthcare.

The president responded to the protests and the ongoing strike by agreeing not to veto the bill, instead stating that he would make substantial changes to it. After consideration, the activists and striking doctors decided that this was not an acceptable solution and continued their strike.

The groups continued their protests, including one notable rally attended by thousands of doctors and healthcare workers on November 15. Yet over the course of that month, the situation began to deteriorate. The police met at least one protest with violence against the protestors, using tear gas and water cannons as well as rubber bullets to disperse the crowd. At least 15 people were injured. In a dramatic turn, on December 19 the National Assembly overturned the October 17 bill prohibiting privatization. The government made no move to privatize; yet the option of doing so was suddenly available.

By the end of January, the government had done its best to replace all striking doctors. It stated publicly that it would no longer negotiate with the strikers, despite the fact that often the replacements that had been brought in were not specialists in the same areas as the doctors they were replacing and provided vastly inferior care to their patients. When the last approximately five hundred and fifty striking doctors decided to attempt to fight privatization through new methods and to leave the strike, the government would not allow them to take back their government jobs.

As a last-resort measure to regain their jobs, on April 1 seven of the remaining strikers began a hunger strike in order to be allowed to return to work. This lasted for 11 days before, finally, on April 12, the Legislative Assembly officially reinstated all strikers and promised that they would face no penalties for their nearly seven-month strike.

Although the strike had dissolved, pressure and the ongoing lobbying against nationalization continued. It was clear to the president and the National Assembly that there was an enormous amount of public opposition to privatizing the national healthcare system, and, after a few weeks, the National Assembly, the Social Security workers, the unions and the government met to negotiate on May 28, 2003. In June of the same year all parties involved in the negotiations signed an agreement officially ending both the strike and the president's attempt to privatize the Salvadoran healthcare system. This was an extraordinary victory for the Salvadoran people, and sent a strong message to all those attempting to privatize healthcare or any other sector in El Salvador.

Source: Elwyn Corby (2011). "Salvadoran health professionals prevent privatization of health care, 2002-2003." Global Non-Violent Action Database. Swarthmore College.

THEME 2

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY



WHY POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Eliminating poverty remains among the world's greatest challenges. Millions suffer from multiple deprivations—income poverty, hunger, illiteracy, homelessness, poor health, avoidable death, and vulnerability to shocks—most of them in the developing world, and a great deal of them women. The scandal is that they endure today, past the point when having the means to end want stood to be an issue. Unprecedented economic growth and progress in technology, health, and education in the last half-century have given us the resources to lift people out of poverty. We clearly do not lack the means.

What drives poverty today is inequality. To be poor is not simply to be short in money and things. It is to be in the losing end of an entrenched relationship that denies one of the means to live a dignified life, that is, assets, capabilities, and power. Inequalities between social classes and countries combine with discrimination based on gender, race and culture to form patterns of poverty and exclusion that pervade the world today. Most of the world's poor are citizens of former colonies, and are often women, people of color, and members of minority ethnicities.

These multiple inequalities determine a person's life chances: a person born into a poor family, a poor country or an oppressed ethnicity is less likely to grow up healthy, finish school, or have a decent job, and is thus likelier to stay poor. They keep the poor from enjoying the benefits of economic development: when income distribution is skewed, every dollar of economic growth benefits the poor far less than the wealthy. They distort public institutions to favor elites and privileged social groups.

Neoliberal programs have caused inequality to widen wherever they were implemented. Tax policies came to favor the wealthy as governments reduced taxes on profits and high income earners, while maintaining taxes wages and imposing flat taxes on consumption that impact the poor the most. Poor countries raced to have the lowest taxes and most generous incentives to attract multinational firms. The forgone revenue amounts to money that would have gone to public investments and social programs. Meanwhile, institutions that were meant to protect people at the bottom and their share of society's wealth were weakened. Spending cuts and privatization made social services inaccessible to the poor. Agricultural sector reforms and free trade combined to push small farmers out of farming while concentrating landholdings to fewer hands. Labor flexibilization measures have resulted in lower wages, fewer benefits, and weaker bargaining power for workers. All told, neoliberal policies have shifted even greater wealth and power to the very top of society.

THE CHALLENGE

Governments must renew their commitment to end poverty. But the prevailing view, cultivated by rich governments and the Bretton Woods Institutions, is that "a rising tide lifts all boats," in other words, that economic growth will take care of poverty regardless of how its benefits are shared. Persistent deprivations, rising inequality, and social unrest show that this approach has failed. Governments should anchor poverty eradication efforts on tackling inequality and pay attention to the distributional consequences of policies on classes, genders and ethnicities. Governments must:

Implement asset redistribution and reform.

- ▶ Private monopolies or oligopolies over land, finance, technology, services and strategic industries must be broken up. Public ownership and stakeholder management of key sectors of the economy where public interest is paramount should also be increased.
- ▶ The government should promote more public, cooperative and community-based forms of ownership and management of productive resources, and reorient operational goals away from competition and private accumulation of wealth, towards meeting social needs.
- ▶ Access to energy services for the poor and marginalized must be ensured; national energy plans and targets must be developed to expand that poor's access to modern energy services including through renewable energy, grid and off-grid solutions.

Implement income redistribution through progressive fiscal policy.

- ▶ The progressivity of national tax system should be increased. The corporate tax rate and the income tax rate of top income groups should be raised where there is scope to do so.
- ▶ Wages at the bottom must be raised and the highest levels of pay must be restrained. The share of wages in national income must also be raised. Aim to close gender, racial and regional wage gaps.
- ▶ Spending on and achieve universal provision of education and healthcare must be increased, with affirmative action measures for girls, women and disadvantaged groups. Achieve the

UN target of spending 6% of GDP on education.

- ▶ A national social protection floor should be established and maintained.
- ▶ Gender and ethnicity must be integrated in budget planning.

Rectify bias against peoples from poor communities, ethnic and indigenous minorities, migrant groups, disabled persons or based on their gender, race, sexual orientation or for other reasons.

- ▶ It should be assumed that no policy intervention is neutral, and every policy intervention should take into account its implications for different categories and groups of people.
- ▶ Governments need to take into account intersectional approaches to reflect and analyze different discriminatory systems on the basis of gender, class, race, ethnicity, disability and other intersects that create inequalities that structure multiple forms of discrimination.

Implement reforms to redress inequality between countries.

- ▶ Historically rooted inequities between countries rooted in legacies from colonialism, slavery, and environmental and ecological plunder must be corrected and rectified.

Egypt's Revolution, 2011

In January 2011, Egyptian activists called for widespread protests against poverty, unemployment, food price hikes, government corruption which eventually led to the fall of Hosni Mubarak's 30 year regime and the new sense of empowerment of the people of Egypt.

Discontent had been growing as many Egyptians suffered from unemployment, inflation and rapidly rising food prices and a very low standard of living as well as government neglect and increasing repression. Activists from opposition groups felt this was the time for change and called for protests to demand new jobs, education, the right to form political parties and the end of the dictatorship. Their calls did not come without an initial support base and mobilizing work. In the preceding years, activists had been using the internet to spread news about human rights violations, and mobilize and coordinate support. Online social media was used to network and reach out to different people. On January 20, about 30 leaders from different opposition groups came together to organize a mass demonstration against the regime and online activists spread the call for the mass protests through their online networks. The first protest began on January 25 when thousands assembled at Tahrir Square. This was the first of what was to become daily protests. The next protest after the January 25 protest was to a "Day of Anger" on January 28 which meant to express the "frustration all Egyptians felt towards corruption, tough living standards and injustice."

The protests were mainly non-violent acts of civil disobedience, marches, demonstrations and labor strikes but were met with disproportionate violence on the part of the Egyptian military. Despite this the protests gained momentum and continued.

Egypt's Revolution, 2011 (continued)

The protestors ensured that they had clear demands which could be easily articulated and realistically met. They called for the downfall of the regime and their specific goals as:

- ▶ And end to the official 'state of emergency'
- ▶ Dissolution of both houses of Parliament and formation of a new transitional government
- ▶ Free and fair elections for a new parliament
- ▶ A new constitution
- ▶ Justice for all the victims of the regime via judicial proceedings against corrupt officials and police officers

The Protestors aimed to achieve their goals through meeting the following objectives:

- ▶ Seize control of major government buildings
- ▶ Bring the police and army to the side of the protestors
- ▶ Protect their fellow demonstrators

The organizers of the protests engaged a series of tactics to ensure their success. Firstly they developed a leadership resistance strategy called a "phantom cell structure"- each cell operated independently but worked towards the main overall objectives. They also limited communication between the cells which protected them from infiltration. The activists prepared and circulated a manual on how to protest with planned marching routes, coordination tactics, lists of clothing and tools to wear to protect oneself from tear gas and strategies to attract people to join the protests.

Protestors also confused the Police by announcing that they would gather in one place but then meeting at another location which meant they could amass in huge numbers and overwhelm police.

During the protests, the protestors took over Cairo's Tahrir Square where they established a temporary protest camp. They maintained consistent and sustained protests over the following weeks which maintained the pressure to meet their demands. They successfully employed their strategies and articulated their calls. And they gathered international attention and support through media coverage and continued internet networking despite the closing down of the internet.

President Mubarak in belated attempts to stop the people's movements announced that he would make reforms to the government process and dissolved the cabinet. He also appointed a vice-president. However, the protestors continued to call for his resignation.

On February 11, 2011 Mubarak resigned as president and handed over power to the army.

However, the protests did not end with Mubarak's resignation. With a new sense of empowerment, the people have continued to go to the streets to ensure that their revolution is not diverted from their original demands.

In 2011, protestors gathered to demand the military to meet the calls of the revolution and to protest against the slow pace of change and the continued military control of government.

From January to June 2012, there were processes to elect and institute a civilian government and elections resulted in Mohamed Morsi coming to power as President.

Two years from the beginning of the revolution, in January 2013 protests have started again as the people feel frustrated and disillusioned with the new government. The key demands which initially drove the revolution – more job opportunities, better wages, a more just society – have yet to be addressed.

The continued protests throughout the last two years has demonstrated that people have not mobilized only to remove one leader for another but to address the prevailing inequality and poverty that exists in Egypt. Once the people had achieved the change in government, they felt empowered to continue to voice their demands until the key demands of the revolution are met: for new jobs, education, the right to form political parties and freedom of speech.

THEME 3

FOOD SOVEREIGNTY



WHY FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

Local agricultural and food systems have multiple links to development. They form the backbone of people's health, economies, and ecologies and culture the world over. Agriculture accounts for a major part of the livelihood of 2.5 billion people—many of them poor farmers—and so are important to ending poverty and addressing inequality. It provides food and nourishment, and so is crucial to tackling hunger and poor health. Moreover, it is highly dependent natural resources, and so has a significant impact on the environment. A productive, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable system of producing and distributing food is indispensable to achieving many aspects of sustainable development. But peoples' food systems are under pressure. Agriculture is failing in its many roles because of wrong policies pushing the wrong kind of agriculture.

Policies from the Green Revolution in the 1960s followed by neoliberal reforms and free trade agreements in the 1980s-90s have led to an increasingly industrialized and globalized agri-food system. Globally, a few global firms in off-farm sectors have gained control over different parts of the food chain and now decide what, how and for whom farmers must produce – standardized crops and processed food for rich markets. Farmers lost control as they came to depend on a package of technologies developed and owned by corporations. Export production was promoted at the expense food self-sufficiency at home. With trade liberalization and the withdrawal of various forms of agricultural support, the majority of small farmers still producing locally find themselves being squeezed between high input costs and low prices. Many are driven out of farming. Enduring inequalities in land distribution have worsened. Meanwhile, monocropping, high-input farming and genetically modified crops have driven soil degradation, water pollu-

tion and depletion, biodiversity loss and climate change. Farmers and consumers also face new health risks such as exposure to toxic chemicals, food contamination, and nutrient deficiency due to less nutritious food.

Globalization has introduced further pressures on poor countries' food sovereignty. Financial deregulation has opened up agricultural commodities trading to financial players whose interest in food lie solely in exploiting movements in food prices in order to profit. Surging speculative investment in agricultural commodities drove the sharp increase in the world price of staple crops in 2007-08, which pushed more than 100 million more people into hunger and poverty. At the same time, looming food and land shortages coupled with loose investment and land laws have created a growing international market for land in some of the poorest and hungriest places on the planet. Cash-rich countries seeking to secure food for home consumption and private investors looking to profit from rising farmland values are gaining control of millions of acres of farmland in poor countries. They amount to land-grabs that compromise food security and farmers' livelihoods in host nations.

THE CHALLENGE

The challenge is to get our agri-food system working right: to secure sufficient nourishment for people at home, and livelihoods for farmers and rural workers that are both gainful and sustainable. Feeding the hungry and lifting the rural poor is not a simple matter of producing more - the world already grows enough food to feed everyone. It is about empowering people – ensuring they have land to farm for living, decent incomes to buy food, and the freedom to shape policies and resources in support of food systems that serve their needs. Governments must:

Adopt food sovereignty as policy framework towards adequate, safe, nutritious food for all, including policies and investments to support small-scale farmers and women producers.

- ▶ Development of local agricultural and food production using local resources must be prioritized to achieve self-sufficiency.
- ▶ Funding for public research and development (R&D) must be increased, but R&D should be reoriented to allow farmers and communities to decide research priorities and encourage grassroots initiatives to innovate. Subsidies, incentives and price support measures should be geared to support sustainable farming and processing to encourage a shift in practice.
- ▶ Farmers, cooperatives, local food enterprises and consumers should have an active role in designing food and agricultural policies, and also have freedom to organize and contest government and private firms.

Carry out agrarian reform and secure workers', farmers', and rural peoples' democratic access to land, water resources and seeds, as well as to finance and infrastructure in line with but not limited to the recommendations of the 2006 International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

- ▶ Land should be redistributed to the landless and security of tenure to smallholders should be guaranteed, with

special attention to women's land rights. Indigenous people's rights to ancestral domain and self-determination should also be guaranteed.

- ▶ Seeds are part of the commons, and governments should protect the knowledge and rights of farmers to save seed by banning patents and IPR laws.
- ▶ Investment in rural and social infrastructure, extension services and access to resources and credit should be ramped up, with priority given to small farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, indigenous people and women.

Reform rules and policies in trade, investment and finance to support food sovereignty.

- ▶ Governments should assert their right use trade policy (tariffs and quotas) to safeguard domestic producers from unfair competition. Dumping of excess produce must stop.
- ▶ Speculative trading in agricultural commodities should be banned.
- ▶ It must be ensured that foreign investment laws and regulations protect access to land and water by local communities in host nations.

Land cultivation campaign spreads like fire in Negros Island

"Bungkalan" or cultivation is the centerpiece campaign of KMP [Peasant Movement of the Philippines] in Negros province. It is the cultivation of idle lands that used to be sugar lands and only serving the interest of Negros sugar barons and US imperialism. In the midst of constant threat and danger, farmers have pushed through their cultivation and came out successful in transforming sugar lands into productive agricultural lands, for the very first time.

Negros farmers' first attempt on December 2, 2008 to cultivate lands in Bago City has been marked as a setback as they were blocked by armed guards employed by landlords. Though unsuccessful, the December 2 attempt was a learning experience as it served as basis for their next course of actions. On December 22, 2008, farmers again attempted to cultivate the lands.

The farmers were triumphant. With only bare hands and feet, they have prepared the lands for rice farming. Everyone participated, including the women and youth. The armed guards were not prepared to prevent them from cultivation as they were overwhelmed by the peasant action. As the farmers have anticipated, they have set-up their camp-out, lived together organized and coordinated, added satellite tents that served as guard posts against incoming threats and maintained their committee and command structures. In the first phase of their bungkalan, they were able to cultivate more than 40-hectares of the 81-hectares targeted lands.

The lands were planted with rice and vegetables that more than 300 farmers have attended through an organized manner. Though initially successful, the farmers continued to educate their ranks as imminent deceptive efforts of the landlords, in collusion with the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) officials were in the offing. On their 53rd day of bungkalan, they remained resilient and organized, thus, earning support from various sectors such as from the workers, youth, women, professionals and supporters. They were able to hold many solidarity programs and missions, some attended by foreign medical personnel. As the campaign shape to be fruitful and legitimate, the landlord-DAR camp continues to be on the defensive. Within the first phase of their campaign, about 24 sites across Negros turned out a success. These sites involved hacienda lands that were idle as the demand for local sugar has long continued to dwindle down. The campaign totaled to cultivate 1,381-hectares, benefiting 933 farming households or more than 2,000 farmers.

Source: Roy Morilla (2010). "Land cultivation campaign spreads like fire in Negros Island." Allvoices.com.

THEME 4

FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK



WHY FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK

Earnings from employment make up the main source of income for most of the world's people. Adequately paying jobs give people the means to pull their families out of poverty and improve their health, education and housing conditions. Thus, development that generates secure, productive, and decent jobs is central to inclusive development.

THE CHALLENGE

All successful examples of poverty reduction show that sustained economic development and decent employment for working people go hand in hand. Yet current approaches to poverty reduction ignore this insight, focusing instead on creating a favorable climate for business expansion (GDP growth) or discrete and targeted actions that are weakly related to job creation and the larger economy's long-term development.

Corporate globalization and neoliberal policies have combined to weaken the forces of job creation and degrade the overall quality of work. Free market reforms in trade and finance have crippled domestic industry and agriculture in poor countries. They favored investment in sectors that are profitable but are unproductive, have little linkage to the real economy, or have limited scope for job creation. Governments gave up policies geared to achieving high employment, focusing instead on quelling inflation and curbing wages. Free trade agreements have allowed multinationals to offshore production and exploit low-wage labor in poor countries where unemployment is endemic and worker rights are weak and poorly enforced. Pursuing flexibilization strategies such as contractualiza-

tion and subcontracting, these multinationals often came not with decent jobs, but with low-paid, insecure, and highly exploitative jobs. Women, migrants and children have become especially vulnerable to exploitation. Governments hoping to attract foreign firms moved to weaken labor laws and protections. Often, they partner with corporations in repressing workers' rights such as by restricting union organizing, prohibiting strikes, and subjecting unions and labor activists to violence and harassment.

These policies have spelled the erosion of employment conditions and workers' rights globally. Export and service sectors have failed to be engines of domestic job creation. Job insecurity is prevalent in rich and poor countries alike. In poor countries, unemployment remains endemic, and many find themselves grappling with social unrest. In most countries, wages have failed to keep pace with the cost of living. Wage inequalities have widened, median wages have stagnated, and the share of wages in national income have fallen or held flat. Stagnant wages have caused world aggregate demand to collapse, fuelling imbalances that are at the heart of the current crisis. In the West, recovery from the crisis has mainly been jobless, and the pursuit of austerity that keeps unemployment high has caused the crisis to drag on in some parts.

The challenge for all countries, particularly poor countries seeking to lift their people out of poverty, is to create decent and productive jobs for all working people based on upholding workers' rights. Governments must:

Ensure full employment and decent work for all.

- ▶ Trade, industrial, agricultural, and macroeconomic policies should be used in a strategic fashion to promote long-term development of a country's productive capacity and create decent jobs for the people.
- ▶ Labor and social policies should be used to ensure that the benefits of increased productivity are shared by workers and the wider population, including a living minimum wage and employment benefits. Reduce wage inequalities must be reduced between top and bottom wage earners, and aim raising the share of wages in national income must be aimed.
- ▶ Governments should invest in social and public work programs that create employment opportunities for the unemployed and in particular the youth as well as serving social needs.

- ▶ Governments should foster investment in green, clean and sustainable sectors, and invest in training the workforce for skills required in green jobs.

Uphold workers' rights.

- ▶ Enforcement of international labor standards for all workers, including women, migrants and workers in the informal economy must be ensured, with reference to the Decent Work indicators as elaborated by the ILO.
- ▶ Governments must uphold workers' rights to organize and collective bargaining.
- ▶ Governments must enable greater participation of women in the workforce and close the gender pay gap, and promote the recognition of and value of women's domestic and care work as real work.
- ▶ Protect vulnerable workers rights, in particular migrant workers, must be protected, and child labor, as defined by ILO, should stop.
- ▶ Awareness and education on workers' rights and labor standards in workplaces should be promoted.

Peruvian copper miners win Freeport strike, 2011

On 29 September 2011 about 1,200 miners at Freeport's Cerro Verde mining site began a 75-day strike. The participants were scheduled to walk off their jobs at 8:30 am Eastern Time. At midnight on the same day, 8,000 miners at Freeport's Grasberg mine planned to begin a one month strike. The workers at both of these mines were part of the same miners union, all working towards the same goals.

The strikes began after wage talk attempts had failed. The union's general secretary said, "Freeport's offer was insufficient. There was no chance of reaching an agreement".

The workers called for increased pay, claiming that the record profits for the company should be translated into increased wages. In July, Freeport had announced a net income of \$2.9 billion for the span of the first six months of 2011. Workers were receiving between \$1.50-\$3.50 per hour. This frustrated the workers, and they argued for several different pay increases, but ultimately settled upon an increase to \$17.50 an hour.

...

After close to two more months of strikes, the Freeport company finally agreed to an increase in wages. The strike was crippling productions and severely hurting the copper market in Peru. Workers were offered a 37% increase in wages, improved housing allowances, educational assistance, and a retirement savings plan, all of which the workers agreed to.

The agreement was seen by the press as a victory for Freeport's workers, because even though their original requests called for much higher wages, they gained a substantial increase in wages and benefits. Also, all workers were allowed back into their positions.

Source: Nikke Richards (2012). "Peruvian copper miners win Freeport strike, 2011." Global Non-Violent Action Database. Swarthmore College.

THEME 5

UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION



WHY SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protections play an important role in poverty eradication and realizing inclusive development. It encompasses social assistance, social insurance, universal social services and labor market interventions. Social assistance programs give the poorest a lifeline to maintain a basic level of consumption and means to access basic services. Social insurance schemes protect people from the loss of income associated with unemployment, pregnancy, illness, disability, and old age. Universal social services in health, education, and water enhance individual well-being, raise productivity, and improve the quality of life. And labor market interventions such as minimum wage legislation and employment assistance provide protections for poor people who are able to work. Taken together, social protection systems guarantee the right to a decent standard of living to which no person should fall below.

In the last 30 years, the ruling approach has been to strip away labor regulations in order to encourage private investment and commercialize the provision of social services. Governments pursued cuts in social spending, privatized social services and encouraged for-profits to have a greater role in welfare provision. This has made education, health care and insurance costlier, less accessible and less inclusive, especially for women, rural people and marginalized groups. Social protections were introduced as residual interventions designed to address market failures and assist those who have been adversely affected by free market reforms. Targeted social programs came into fashion. Targeted schemes resulted in patches of improvements but left the structural sources of poverty and

insecurity unaddressed. The experience of poor countries show that targeted public provision of services and social assistance are not enough to offset the general erosion of decent work and rise in insecurity resulting from the widespread adoption of neoliberal reforms.

THE CHALLENGE

The ruling thinking has been that market-based and targeted social protection are more efficient, cheaper and lead to superior results. Country case studies indicate that targeted and conditional social protection entail high administrative costs, result in substantial under coverage, and potentially stigmatize beneficiaries. They can also diminish the agency of impoverished and marginalized households while increasing the discretionary power of authorities, especially at the local level. This encourages corruption and reinforces elite rule. Further, they fail to address the underlying sources of insecurity and poverty. And they fail to value social protections as rights.

Social protections are not doles or commodities, but rights. Publicly-managed and universal systems are better suited for an approach to social protection based on rights, social justice, and social solidarity. Moreover, if well-managed, they can be affordable even to poor countries and lead to better social outcomes. To be successful and fiscally viable, they must be complemented by other efforts to achieve social justice and inclusive development, such as progressive taxation, land reform, enforcement of labor standards, and sustained economic growth based on decent and productive employment generation.

80% of the people in the world have no access to comprehensive social protection, mostly in poor countries with large informal economies. Governments are challenged to make universal social protection a reality. They must:

Achieve universal social protection in line with but not limited to the recommendations set in the Bachelet Report and ILO Recommendation 202.

- ▶ Governments must establish and maintain – according to national circumstances – national social protection floors that guarantee universal access to social services and basic income security for children, unemployed, disabled persons and the aged.
- ▶ Governments must build on existing social protection schemes, with a view to increasing social protection coverage from basic to higher levels towards universal coverage.
- ▶ Informal economy workers must be integrated in social protection schemes.
- ▶ Non-stigmatizing affirmative action must be pursued in favor of women, national minorities, persons with dis-

abilities and other marginalized groups.

- ▶ Coherence of social protection schemes with labor, macroeconomic industrial and agricultural policies must be ensured as part of a long term development strategy.
- ▶ Long-term fiscal sustainability of social protection programs must be ensured; measures that will enhance fiscal space to allow for adequate social spending must be pursued, including through economic and employment growth, reallocating spending, and reducing debt servicing.
- ▶ It must be ensured that women's particular sexual and reproductive health concerns are included in universal social protection schemes and that they are not discriminated from accessing these schemes.

Protect and assist workers by pursuing labor market interventions.

- ▶ Government's must promote active programs including training and skills development and employment counseling, as well as passive interventions, including unemployment insurance, income support and favorable labor legislation.

Turkmen senior citizens campaign against pension cuts, 2006

Turkmenistan is a country in Asia, located north of Iran and Afghanistan, with a population of approximately 6 million. President Saparmurat Niyazov came to power after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, and remained in power until late 2006. Under Niyazov's rule, Turkmenistan's economy declined, with frequent food shortages and mass unemployment. Because of the repressive nature of the regime, protests against the authoritarian government were few and far in between.

However, on January 25, 2006, President Niyazov introduced budgetary reforms that sparked small-scale protests throughout the entire country. The bill cut pensions entirely for 100,000 of the 400,000 listed pensioners, while reducing the amount paid to the rest of the pensioners by about one-third. This meant a loss to pensioners of, on average, \$40 USD per month. The reforms also reduced sick and maternity leave benefits by 20%. These changes would affect entire families, as mass unemployment (unofficial figure of 80%) meant that the pensions from a family's elders were often their main sources of income. Niyazov claimed that the cuts resulted from errors in the national census concerning farm workers.

The pension cut announcement caused several elderly citizens, all in their 60's, to collapse and require hospitalization. However, the announcement also stirred others to action. Pensioners met in private to consider their options, and over 300 people met in public to discuss the issue. Women took to the streets to beg and sell what belongings they had. Many prepared to protest the reform, as they no longer had anything to lose. In early February, pensioners staged protests in the Ilyaly and Kunya-Urgench districts of northern Dashoguz province. On February 6, in the town of Turkmenbashi, pensioners marched on the local administration, and some even committed suicide in protest.

In response to media reports about the demonstrations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement that criticized the Russian media for distributing "deliberately perverted" information and "twisting facts." The Ministry claimed that Turkmen citizens were well taken care of with such benefits as free gas, electricity, drinking water, and salt. However, the statement did not directly address the negative effects of the pension cuts.

Due to the authoritarian government's tight control on media coverage, there was little further documentation on the actions of the campaigners. However, one year later, in February 2007, Kurbanguly Berdymukhamedov became president after the death of President Niyazov. Berdymukhamedov restored the original pension levels and introduced new state benefits, such as one-time payments for each newborn baby and maternity benefits. The minimum pension is now \$12 USD each month.

Source: Jennifer Trinh (2011). "Turkmen senior citizens campaign against pension cuts, 2006." Global Non-Violent Action Database. Swarthmore College.

THEME 6

GENDER JUSTICE



WHY GENDER JUSTICE

All people, regardless of gender or sexual orientation share the same rights and have equal claim to the freedoms and opportunities that come with democracy and development. Gender justice is about freeing women and men from gender-based discrimination, oppression, and violence and empowering them to participate and benefit equally in development.

THE CHALLENGE

Despite some progress made in realizing women's rights and development in past decades, the challenge of eliminating gender inequality and empowering women remains great. 70% of the world's poor are female. Girls are still likelier to grow up illiterate than boys. Women suffer higher unemployment than men, and jobs that are available to women tend to be low-paid, low productivity, and vulnerable jobs. Women remain vastly underrepresented in public office. Social norms and gender-biased laws continue to limit women from owning or accessing land, housing or credit as well as in participating and public and political life. Patriarchal attitudes impede women's rights to make decisions concerning their own bodies and sexuality such as marriage and child-bearing and confine women to the private domain. In households, schools, and workplaces, women continue to face violence, sexual abuse, exploitation and discrimination.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people also face violence and discriminatory laws and attitudes. Many experience unfair treatment in employment and in accessing housing, health care, and education. These and related abuses contribute to the social marginalization of LGBT people.

Globalization and neoliberal reforms have worsened injustices against women. Reforms such as the withdrawal of food subsidies and cuts in public spending on healthcare, child care and edu-

cation have increased poor women's burden in keeping their households afloat. Girls have been the first to be taken out of school or deprived of medical attention as education and healthcare costs rise out of reach. Women make up a large part of the public sector workforce, and they are often the worst to be hit by public sector wage- and job cuts. Economic liberalization and labor flexibilization strategies have reinforced women's unequal place in the labor market. Foreign investment in poor countries has drawn more women into paid work, but corporations hire them to fill low-wage, flexible and highly exploitative jobs as they are viewed to be docile and unlikely to organize.

Governments are challenged to make gender justice a reality in the 21st century. Governments must:

Take steps to fully implement international commitments on gender equality and women's rights, including the Convention for Discrimination against Women, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

- ▶ Universal ratification and implementation of CEDAW must be achieved; formal and customary laws, regulations or policies that discriminate against women must be reviewed, amended or abolished. Adequate funding and resources for the implementation of laws and policies on gender equality and women's rights must be ensured.
- ▶ Governments must put in place mechanisms to monitor the implementation of laws/provisions on gender equality and women's rights.
- ▶ Governments must ensure the availability of effective and accessible means of recourse and redress for violations of women's rights and implement accountability mechanisms which women can access to demand for their rights to be respected.

- ▶ Governments must take decisive legal and political action to address violence against women in all forms: physical, sexual, emotional, and psychological and perpetrated by all actors – state and non-state actors; these actions should be coupled with widespread education programs to challenge and to change negative social and cultural practices which drive violence against women
- ▶ Education and greater awareness of women's rights within government in workplaces, schools and communities should be promoted.

Ensure equal access and opportunities in employment, land tenure, education, health, governance, and access to sexual and reproductive health services for women

- ▶ Governments must ensure systematic application of effective affirmative action to combat the marginalization and discrimination of women.
- ▶ Gender-sensitive, employment-centered development strategies should be developed and implemented based on full and productive employment and decent work for all women in the formal and informal sector and which recognize and promote the social and economic value of women's work in the home and care for the family and community.
- ▶ Measures to ensure the equal representation

of women in all areas of economic, political, social and cultural decision-making must be adopted, including in community leadership structures, government ministries and international organizations.

- ▶ Adequate, sustainable and gender-responsive social protection schemes must be developed and improved. Universal access to appropriate, affordable and quality health care services must also be ensured for women and girls throughout the life cycle.

Pursue policies to realize the rights of LGBT people

- ▶ Homosexuality (if still criminal) must be de-criminalized, and laws and policies that discriminate against LGBT people must be reversed; anti-discrimination laws should be legislated to guarantee equality of opportunity for LGBT.
- ▶ Governments should actively promote gender tolerance through widespread education and awareness raising on LGBT rights and ensure that LGBT people are not marginalized from accessing basic services, work and education opportunities.

India, Violence Against Women Marches, December 2012 - January 2013

On 16 December 2012, a young woman and man boarded a bus in Delhi, India. Five men and the driver of the bus attacked the pair and then violently gang raped the young woman before leaving them by the side of the road.

The vicious assault triggered a series of demonstrations in Delhi where the people felt that the government took little action to address persistent and widespread violence against women. The rape was seen as part of a wider pattern of rapes and broader violence against women which was not taken seriously by government authorities. There was little attempt to ensure justice; prevent violence from taking place and treating victims.

Protestors took to the streets to demand justice for victims of rape, reform of laws on violence against women and more government action for education on gender and violence against women. Despite the government violently cracking down on their protests, the protests have continued and have vowed not to stop until there is a commitment to reform the laws on violence against women.

Their demands have sparked nationwide and international debate on rape and violence against women. Following sustained pressure, the Indian Government has conceded to take their demands seriously. The criminal case against the perpetrators has been fast tracked to ensure swift justice. And there has been commitment by Delhi City Authorities to set up a telephone help line for women in distress. Official New Year Celebrations in India were scaled down or cancelled as a mark of respect following the death of the young woman.

Violence against women is widespread across countries, regions and continents. Following the Delhi protests, there have been a series of protests across South Asia calling for action to prevent violence against women in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.

THEME 7

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



WHY ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

A sound environment is essential to human well-being and development. People depend on it for food, water for drinking and irrigation, fibers for clothing, timber and stones for shelter. We use metals for machines and infrastructure, fossil fuels to power our industries and homes. Millions depend on the extraction, harvesting, processing and trade of natural resources for their livelihood. Natural ecosystems are important for the vital environmental services they provide including the regeneration of soil and water, the regulation of air and climate, the absorption of wastes and the recycling of nutrients.

The environment is in a state of rapid deterioration. Interconnected environmental threats confront us, including climate change, biodiversity and ecosystems loss, soil and water depletion, deforestation and pollution.

These problems are driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. They comprise practices such as fossil fuel use for energy, industrial agriculture and fishing, industrial logging, large-scale mining, and manufacturing that emphasizes the rapid turnover of consumer goods and endless pursuit of novelty. The flipside of these is overconsumption by wealthy classes in rich countries and, to a growing extent, in poor countries. Resources are being consumed and waste produced at rates far faster than they can be renewed and absorbed. But runaway consumption and resource exploitation coexist with poverty and inadequate access to food, energy, water and other basic resources for most people. Moreover, poor people who have done the least damage to the environment,

used up the least atmospheric space, and benefit the least from economic growth are bearing the brunt of environmental impacts, including losses of lives and livelihoods and constrained prospects for development. This is ecological injustice.

Most responsible for the environment's state are high-consuming rich countries, multinational firms, and their model of development centered on pursuing growth and profit at all cost. Economic liberalization and globalization has facilitated greater corporate exploitation of natural resources and the spread of environmentally harmful practices and technologies in manufacturing, agriculture and extractive industries in poor countries. The expansion of production, transportation and consumption has also increased the fossil fuel use driving global warming.

Meanwhile, international efforts at addressing environmental problems have stalled. Environmental agreements such as the climate convention were weakened to accommodate Northern and business interests against making radical shifts in production and consumption. Governments mainly of the North have done little to follow through on their obligations for environmental action and providing finance and technology assistance to poor countries. The dominant thinking is that capitalist growth can be greened. Despite evidence of the environmental and social threats they pose, market-based and technological solutions promoted by corporations – which include emissions trading and carbon offsetting, carbon capture and storage, agrofuels, nuclear and hydropower energy – dominate the range of solutions on the table.

THE CHALLENGE

Environmental decline is at a critical stage in some areas, of which the most urgent is climate change. The unrestrained rise in greenhouse gas emissions is pushing the planet closer to catastrophic climate change. It threatens further loss of lives and livelihoods for poor people in poor countries. Governments must act now to arrest the drivers of climate change and greater environmental decline to protect the poor who depend most on them and hand on to future generations a natural environment they could depend on for their own development. Environmental action must be based on justice and the poor's right to development as well as science. Governments must:

Commit to adequate action on climate, including:

- ▶ Limit global temperature rise to 1.5C, consistent with the recommendations of climate science, through drastic emissions cuts and fair-sharing of the global carbon budget that takes into account historical emissions - without resort to offsets.
- ▶ Take steps to provide adequate and appropriate climate finance contributed by countries on the basis of historical responsibility for global warming and to make reparations to all affected parties.

Ensure sharing of safe, appropriate and ecologically and socially sound technologies

- ▶ Governments should take steps to establish an international public system for the diffusion of green technologies that includes a participatory and transparent mechanism for assessing technologies according to their social, economic and environmental impacts.

- ▶ Intellectual property rights regime must be reoriented to allow for easier diffusion and development of green technologies

Take steps to achieve sustainable production and consumption patterns while securing people's livelihoods and access to resources:

- ▶ Universal access to modern energy services must be achieved through enhancing energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy in the total energy mix, including through investment in renewable energy research and development, phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies, and discontinuing further investment in fossil energy capacity
- ▶ Governments should Shift to ecologically based agriculture based on people's food sovereignty.
- ▶ In manufacturing, technologies for eco-efficiency, recycling, remanufacturing, reuse of waste materials and product durability and longevity should be promoted.
- ▶ It should be ensured that resource extraction such as water use, fishing, logging and mining are within sustainable levels while protecting the livelihoods and access to resources of fisherfolk and indigenous people; and promote community based stewardship of natural resources.
- ▶ Governments should reflect environmental and social costs in prices of goods and services to discourage overconsumption and waste and influence ecologically smart behavior.
- ▶ Education and awareness raising on environmental issues within government and in schools, communities and workplaces must be promoted.
- ▶ The capacity to enforce environmental regulations should be enhanced.

Costa Rican communities defeat U.S. oil companies to protect local environment, 1999-2002

Famous for its ecological wildlife, tropical rainforests, beaches, mangroves, and coral reefs, the Talamanca region of southeastern Costa Rica is one of the most biologically rich areas in the world. It has gained protection as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and ecological conservation efforts have helped spur the region's flourishing eco-tourism industry. In addition to fishing, coffee, and banana exports, eco-tourism is a major source of income for local communities and indigenous groups, which include the Bribri and Cabecar.

In November 1999, newspaper reports and other local media outlets informed Talamanca residents of a deal that had been brokered between the Costa Rican government and the US oil company MKJ Xplorations. Hoping to attract foreign investment, government officials including President Miguel Ángel Rodríguez had made concessions to the foreign oil company, allowing it to drill for petroleum in the Talamanca region and along its coasts.

Costa Rican communities... (continued)

Angered by the fact that their communities had not been consulted in the deal, and foreseeing the ecological devastation and economic exploitation that would result from oil exploration in their region, Talamanca residents formed the Anti-Petroleum Action (ADELA) coalition to protest the concessions. Comprised of environmentalists, indigenous groups, indigenous rights organizations, religious groups, community groups, farmers' organizations, fishermen's unions, small-business owners, marine biologists, and eco-tourism organizations, ADELA sought to repeal the decision of allowing oil companies to drill in their communities.

At a meeting in December 1999, about 250 ADELA members discussed this threat to their local economies and communities and drafted a declaration that opposed the oil concessions and demanded a pause to the deal. In September 2000, after having received national attention, ADELA was able to pressure the Costa Rican Supreme Court into ruling the oil concessions to be null and void on the grounds that local communities had not been properly consulted.

Just two months later, however, the Supreme Court modified its previous ruling after government officials and MKJ (which was partnered with the Texas-based oil company Harken Energy), appealed the Court's decision. The Court allowed for MKJ-Harken to drill offshore where indigenous communities did not reside. Oil company representatives welcomed the ruling, understanding that most of the company's profits would come from offshore drilling.

In addition to this legal setback, the ADELA coalition faced many difficulties. Oil company representatives attempted to garner local support for the petroleum exploration by speaking at public meetings and promising jobs to poor and unemployed residents. They also bought up radio time to broadcast their message of 'beneficial oil exploration'. With the additional support of the Costa Rican government, the oil companies gained an advantageous position.

The ADELA coalition addressed these obstacles by appealing to local, national, and international groups. ADELA members, who were often trusted community leaders, debated with oil company representatives at public meetings and warned their fellow residents of the dangers that were threatening their economic autonomy and natural environment. Despite being out-funded, ADELA members also broadcasted their opposition to the oil drillings on the radio. They held many demonstrations, waving banners and signs on which they wrote "Say NO to petroleum exploration!" ADELA's campaign continued to raise public awareness about the dangers of oil exploration in the Talamanca region, and international support quickly began to pour in. By January 2001, groups including the Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide (E-LAW) and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) provided ADELA with research, legal resources, financial support, and international publicity. With their support, anti-petroleum advocates were able to send close to 27,000 emails, faxes, and letters of protest to the oil companies and Costa Rican government.

By February 2002, this continued pressure from local, national, and international groups pushed the national technical secretariat, SETENTA, into prohibiting MKJ-Harken from drilling offshore. With research provided by ADELA and international groups, the secretariat was able to cite over fifty reasons that showed how the oil exploration would not meet environmental safety regulations. In addition, newly-elected President Abel Pacheco signed a presidential decree in June 2002 that banned open-pit mining (however, this ban only applied to future, rather than all, mining projects). Pacheco also supported an ADELA-drafted bill that would repeal the 1994 Hydrocarbons Law that had partitioned Costa Rica into 22 blocks for oil and natural gas exploration by foreign firms.

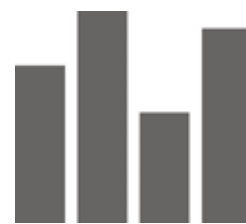
In response to their denied exploration permit, MKJ-Harken demanded that the Costa Rican government repay the oil company for the money it spent on the exploration. It went so far as to sue the Costa Rican government for \$57 billion in lost projected profits, but the company later withdrew its claim.

Foreign oil companies, with the support of their governments and neo-liberal free trade agreements, have continued to pressure the Costa Rican government. Although these companies have filed various lawsuits, ADELA members continue to defend local ecosystems by using both legal means and grassroots campaign strategies to fight oil development.

Source: Aden Tedla (2010). "Costa Rican communities defeat U.S. oil companies to protect local environment, 1999-2002." Global Non-Violent Action Database. Swarthmore College.

THEME 8

NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY



WHY A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ARCHITECTURE

Because our countries trade and invest with each other, national development is profoundly influenced by our relationships. Especially in the last half-century, our economies have become more closely linked through trade, investment, finance, migration, and technology. We have also created rules and institutions to govern these relationships. Sustainable development outcomes have been, and will continue to be, shaped by the international context.

The problem is that poor countries are in the losing end of these relationships. The policies and rules of global economy—pushed on poor countries through adjustment lending and free trade agreements—promote unsustainable development and mostly favor wealthy countries and their transnational banks and corporations:

PROBLEMS IN TRADE

Poor countries were pushed to liberalize trade when they were not ready for it, leading to widespread dislocation that harmed people's livelihoods and welfare.

Trade rules ...

- ▶ Restrict space for poor countries to acquire technology, to use trade and investment policies to promote domestic economic development as well as social and environmental goals

...while...

- ▶ Strengthening monopoly protection of corporations to medicine and allowing patenting of biodiversity
- ▶ Increasing freedoms of multinational firms to profit and exploit labor and exploit/pollute the environment in poor countries
- ▶ Allowing rich countries maintain high trade barriers to poor country exports.

Falling terms of trade of developing countries vis-à-vis rich countries means poor countries may export more but still earn less.

Pattern of trade combined with restrictive trade rules lock poor countries to specialize in activities that keep them poor (agriculture, extraction, low-tech manufacturing).

Poor countries have little voice and power in WTO and other trade agreements.

PROBLEMS IN FINANCE

Financial liberalization and deregulation ...

- ▶ Increase flow of credit for short-term and speculative purposes, not for long-term sustainable development of the real economy
- ▶ Encourage excessive risk-taking and fraud
- ▶ Increase instability and volatility, and made bubbles and crashes more frequent
- ▶ Limit the ability of governments to respond to booms and busts

Poor countries lose earnings from taxes because of competition to lower taxes to attract footloose capital.

Ad hoc system of settling sovereign debt is essentially a system of bailing out creditors—rich country banks—and shifting burden on people of debtor countries.

IMF does the exact opposite of its founding mandate: to help countries fight crises and maintain full employment by supporting growth.

IMF and World Bank represent interests of banks; are undemocratic and give little power to poor

PROBLEMS IN THE MONETARY SYSTEM

Reserve and payments system based on US dollar means...

- ▶ Imbalances are built in: the reserve currency country (US) must run a huge debt while surplus countries hoard dollar assets, contributing to weak global demand as well as to excess credit that feeds bubbles
- ▶ US has financial hegemony: US can print its own money to sustain bloated spending including for wars without worrying about a currency crisis because the rest of the world uses dollars to trade; meanwhile poor countries need to borrow in dollars and "race to the bottom" to produce cheap exports and earn dollars in order to pay for imports and finance their debt
- ▶ Poor countries, by buying rich country debt at very low interest, are transferring resources to rich countries; these resources could have been spent at home on investment and wages.

In the current system, a country that falls into deficit has to assume the entire burden of adjustment through contraction, instead of being shared with surplus countries ("deflationary bias").

THE CHALLENGE

Reform of the international trade, financial and monetary architecture is necessary to create enabling conditions for poor countries to develop. Poor countries must be given the policy space to develop. Rules should be designed so that benefits of economic development are shared equitably among countries. Greater economic stability must be secured. And the voice of poor countries and poor people in international economic affairs must be enhanced. Governments must:

Reform trade relations to promote equality among trade partners, uphold special and differential treatment of developing countries and help economic development in poor countries.

- ▶ All trade agreements and relations must be pro-poor and development oriented. Trade agreements that unduly restrict poor country policy space must be revisited. Poor countries must be able to choose appropriate trade, investment and industrial policies, along with social and environmental policies.
- ▶ Unfair trade barriers to poor countries, including rich country farm subsidies, must be eliminated.
- ▶ Corporations and banks must be subjected to human rights, transparency and accountability standards. Concentrated market power of transnational corporations must be curtailed through, but not limited to, antitrust laws.

Implement democratic and pro-developing country reforms of international financial and monetary system.

- ▶ The regulation of banks and financial activities must be improved. Finance must serve the real economy. Tax financial transactions to fund development and climate action.
- ▶ Create an independent and just international system of renegotiating sovereign debt must be created,
- ▶ Alternative international monetary and development lending organizations that can be alternatives to the IMF and World Bank should be promoted based on fair lending terms, transparent practices, equal voting rights and commitment to achieving broad development objectives, such as employment sustainability and gender rights as well as macroeconomic stability for poor countries.
- ▶ Governments must move to a global reserve and payments system - not based on one country's currency - that supports countries out of payment crises through growth and employment.

The Hong Kong Peoples Alliance on WTO, 2004-2005

The formation of the Hong Kong Peoples Alliance on WTO (HKPA) in September 2004 was a landmark in the anti-globalization campaign in Hong Kong. It was the first network formed in Hong Kong that grouped various sectors including workers, women, youth and students, migrants, faith based groups, academe, environmental groups and regional NGO's critical of the neoliberal trade policies of the Doha round.

The HKPA was instrumental in creating a comprehensive peoples agenda that put together issues concerning the economic disparity between rich and the poor, unemployment, labor rights, welfare services and housing, among others. These were linked to trade liberalization policies of Hong Kong as well as of China particularly on government procurement, NAMA, TRIPS, AOA and GATS Mode 4.

With the 6th WTO Ministerial Conference (December 2005) being hosted by the Hong Kong SAR government, neoliberal globalization became a more concrete issue for the Hong Kong people. The everyday concerns of the people were effectively linked by the members of the HKPA to WTO and its agenda in sustained educational and advocacy activities.

HKPA took the lead in engaging the Hong Kong government and its agencies including Industry, Commerce and Technology Bureau and the Trade and Industry Department on various WTO issues such as government procurement and outsourcing. These were related to labor rights and welfare concerns of the Hong Kong people especially the underprivileged and the lower strata of the society.

The engagements were done through a series of protest actions at the government offices and public places and dialogues with government officials. These actions helped to expose the linkages between the economic problems faced by the people of Hong Kong with the neoliberal trade agenda of the WTO. Thus, it resulted to more people going out of the streets and protesting against the WTO.

Migrant workers were also active in the HKPA. Their creative methods of conducting various forms of protest actions and public education campaigns helped to expose the anti people and anti migrant's policies of the WTO. It created more awareness on the impacts of the WTO that helps proliferate the root causes of forced migration. As a result, hundreds of foreign domestic workers from Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Nepal joined the peoples' action and later become members of various migrants groups.

Through the HKPA, the links between the Hong Kong people and the international communities especially with the international anti-WTO movements were established and strengthened. International solidarity became more concrete and the need to strengthen international cooperation among people of different countries became.

In conclusion, the formation of HKPA as a campaign network critical of the WTO, helped broaden the struggles against neoliberal policies in Hong Kong. The space provided by HKPA like the HK Peoples Action Week gave opportunities for civil society organizations to stage various protest actions (with the combination of inside and outside strategies) and exposed the anti-people character of the WTO that contributed to the deligitimacy of the WTO and failure of the HK round.

Source: Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants

THEME 9

DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE



WHY DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Advancing sustainable human development requires democratic governance. In a democratic regime, all human rights and freedoms are guaranteed. This makes it a virtue in itself.

But there is more. In a democracy, governance is authorized by the very people over whom it is exercised, making public institutions answerable to them. Institutions both public and private are held up to standards of transparency, accountability, adherence to the law and respect of human rights. Citizens can seek and share information freely as well as engage in open debate, through guaranteed rights to information, free speech, and a free press. People can express grievances and seek redress for injustice. People are empowered to participate in affairs of governance and influence decisions that shape their lives, through free elections, petition, or mobilization. Citizens can contest government priorities or business behavior, demand a voice in policy-making, and mobilize to press for more equitable social and economic outcomes.

In short, democratic governance guarantees people's rights and responds to people's demands. This is the essence of good governance and of governance for development.

THE CHALLENGE

Democratic deficits exist in all countries. Restrictions remain on basic civil freedoms, such as the right to free speech, assembly and information. Inequalities in resources and power also undermine democracy and skew institutions in favor of the few. Upper-class men and majority ethnic groups continue to dominate elective and lead-

ing civil service positions. Through political donations, lobbying and bribery, moneyed interests influence elections, legislation, courts and public contracting. Elites use public office to accumulate wealth and reward allies. Corruption usually goes unpunished. Apart from elections, people often have no meaningful means to participate in and influence governance. Communities are usually the last to know about new policies or development projects that affect their lives. And in many countries, journalists and activists working to expose corruption and injustices face harassment and violence both from state security forces and businesses.

Corruption and undemocratic governance also have international dimensions. Governments of poor countries under pressure from creditors and multinationals to pursue policies consistent with business interests turn to technocratic styles of policy-making. Top-down conditionality has made governments accountable to international institutions more than their own people. Important international institutions lack transparency and accountability and are dominated by wealthy countries. Bribery by multinational firms to gain contracts or sidestep regulations in poor countries remains rampant. And financial liberalization has facilitated illicit financial flows amounting to billions of dollars from poor countries to tax havens and financial centers. They include proceeds from crime, corruption and tax avoidance by multinational firms.

The true measure of good governance is its ability to realize people's human rights and deliver development. It entails transparency, accountability, participation, and responsiveness to the needs of the poor. The onus lies not only on

poor countries, but on rich countries, international institutions, and private businesses as well. Governments must:

Strengthen rights and opportunities of people especially traditionally underrepresented groups to take greater part in governance and affairs of the community, nationally and internationally.

- ▶ Governments must actively engage people's participation in development and implementation of policies at local and national level, and paying particular attention to include traditionally underrepresented groups such as women, basic sectors (workers and farmers), youth, disabled persons, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.
- ▶ Freedom of speech, a free press, the right to assembly and association, and the right to vote and be elected in public office must be fully guaranteed.
- ▶ The influence of money in politics must be limited by imposing spending limits, contribution limits, and bans on certain types of donations to political parties and offices.
- ▶ Cultural diversity of different communities must be recognized and valued, and traditional knowledge and customary practices in governance must be supported and promoted.
- ▶ Governments must uphold the right of indigenous peoples' communities to free prior and informed consent in all actions, policies and developments affecting their communities.
- ▶ Education and awareness raising on people's rights to participate in public affairs should be consciously expanded.

Institute measures for accountability, transparency, democracy and justice in governance.

- ▶ The right to information must be recognized, legislated, enacted and operationalized. This includes publishing and disseminating budget information in easy and accessible formats through all possible means.
- ▶ Social audits must be performed in partnership with civil society.
- ▶ Governments must hold public justice and law enforcement agencies – police force and courts – to highest standards of integrity and human rights adherence, and ensure access to remedies for victims of human rights violations by strengthening ombudspersons, elections commissions and human rights commissions.
- ▶ Governments should introduce accountability mechanisms which people can access and participate in regardless of their background and which they can use to ensure that their human rights are being met, and ensure that these processes are decided in a transparent and equitable process.

Strengthen corporate accountability and human rights adherence

- ▶ Compliance of business and industry with national laws and international human rights and environmental standards must be ensured.
- ▶ Governments should strive to create international rules and monitoring mechanisms to guide the conduct of transnational corporations, addressing issues such as transfer pricing, price fixing, tax evasion, corporate lobbying and interference in national politics.

The Right to Information Movement in India

The Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) spearheaded the right to information movement in Rajasthan - and subsequently, throughout India. MKSS famously used the right to information as tool to draw attention to the underpayment of daily wage earners and farmers on government projects, and more generally, to expose corruption in government expenditure. Initially, MKSS lobbied government to obtain information such as muster rolls (employment and payment records) and bills and vouchers relating to purchase and transportation of materials. This information was then cross-checked at Jan Sunwais (public hearings) against actual testimonies of workers. The public hearings were incredibly successful in drawing attention to corruption and exposing leakages in the system. They were particularly significant because of their use of hard documentary evidence to support the claims of villagers.

The Right to Information Movement in India (continued)

Over time, the media and the government paid increasing attention to the results of the Jan Sun-wais. Consequently, greater attention was focused on the importance of the right to information as a means for increasing transparency and accountability, as well as empowering poor people. Although MKSS was able to obtain some information from Government during the early 1990s, it was not easy. The difficulties experienced by MKSS in trying to access information reinforced the importance of a comprehensive right to information law for Rajasthan.

On 5 April 1995, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan announced in the Legislative Assembly that his Government would be the first in the country to provide access to information to citizens on all local developmental works. However, no action was taken for months. Exactly a year later on 6 April 1996, MKSS started an indefinite Dharna (protest demonstration) in Bewar town. Their immediate demand was that the State Government pass Executive Orders to provide a limited right to information in relation to local development expenditure. The government responded by issuing Orders to inspect relevant documents on payment of fees. However, the Order was rejected by civil society as ineffective because it did not allow taking photocopies of documents.

On 6 May 1996, one month later, the Dharna was extended to Jaipur, the state capital. The Dharna was strongly supported by the people of the State. On 14 May 1996, the Government responded, announcing the establishment of a committee to look into the practical aspects of implementing right to information within two months. In response, MKSS called off the Dharna. Unfortunately, Government interest again lapsed, such that in May 1997 another series of Dharnas commenced, which continued for 52 long days. At the end of this time, the Government announced that the Government had already notified the right to receive photocopies relating to local level government functions six months earlier! Civil society was taken by surprise - through all their discussions with Government it was the first time they had been told about the order providing access to information to people.

In 1998, during the State elections the Opposition Party promised in its election manifesto to enact a law on right to information if it came to power. Following their election, the Party appointed a committee of bureaucrats, headed by Mr P.N. Bhandari, a Secretary of the Rajasthan Government, to draft a bill on the right to information. As the Committee was comprised only bureaucrats, strong objections were raised by civil society organisations, following which the members of MKSS and National Campaign for Peoples Right to Information were invited to assist in drafting the bill.

MKSS and NCPRI conducted a host of consultations in each divisional headquarters of the State. Drawing on the input from these consultations, a draft civil society Right to Information Bill was prepared, which was then submitted to the Committee. The Committee drew on the citizens draft Bill for its recommendations, but refused to accept the Bill in toto.

Law

The Rajasthan Right to Information Act 2000 was eventually passed on 11 May 2000, but only came into force on 26 January 2001 - after the rules were framed. The Act in its final form retained many of the suggestions of the RTI movement, but diluted others. Activists in the state have stated that it is stronger than some state Acts, like Tamil Nadu, but lags behind those of Goa, Karnataka and Delhi.

In any case, in May 2005, the national Right to Information Act 2005 was passed by Parliament. The RTI Act 2005 received Presidential assent on 15 June and came fully into force on 12 October 2005. The RTI Act 2005 covers all Central, State and local government bodies and will apply to public authorities in Rajasthan. The Government has issued the Rajasthan Right to Information Rules 2005.

Source: Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative <http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org>

THEME 10

PEACE AND SECURITY



WHY PEACE AND SECURITY

Violence and conflict within and between countries cause human insecurity. They lead to deaths, disease, displacement and human rights violations. They destroy social and physical infrastructure, damage the environment, and divert resources from human welfare. Most affected are women and children. Their impacts on development can be lasting. Many of the countries with the highest rates of poverty and hunger in the world today are those locked in conflict.

But violence and conflict are products of insecurity rooted in imperialism, class inequality, patriarchy and racism. High unemployment and austerity measures which disproportionately affect working classes are resulting in increasing poverty and inequality. Poverty and social exclusion, in turn, pushes people into crime and violence. Resource scarcities due to unsustainable development ignite competition between ethnic groups and states. Enduring histories of inequality, oppression and colonization and continuing imperialism fuels conflict for separate territories. Military aggression, political domination, and impunity of global powers inspire resentment that breeds the vilest forms of terrorism. Violence and conflict is drawn from class differences, imperialist interventions, enduring patriarchal oppression and racism and consequently violence and conflict cannot be addressed without addressing these key factors.

THE CHALLENGE

Democratic deficits exist in all countries. RestricViolence and conflict are rooted in human insecurity and deprivations. Thus, peace and security are not simply the absence of war and conflict—they are the presence of justice and

decency, both within and between countries. A human rights and developmental approach to security requires that we deal the sources of persistent threats of social inequality, gender, imperialism and race. It requires that development become democratic and equitable so its fruits are shared by all within and between states. It also requires that states change their approach to achieving security, which currently focuses on military containment. The G7 collectively spend over ten times more on defense and war than on development assistance to poor countries annually. This has to change. Governments must:

Promote inclusive and equitable development processes that:

- ▶ Respect the rights of all socio-cultural groups, minorities, indigenous people, and religions;
- ▶ Recognize and realize the right of said groups over their cultural heritage and natural resources and uphold their right to development and self-determination;
- ▶ Ensure that all development and peace and security processes respect indigenous people's rights to free prior and informed consent; and
- ▶ Recognize and take appropriate action to address violence against women, especially rape, as a weapon of war in conflict and post-conflict countries.

Adopt policy of eliminating nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction and arms trading.

- ▶ A treaty banning the use, production, stockpiling, testing and transfer of nuclear weapons must be negotiated.

- ▶ Military expenditure to development assistance and social expenditure must be rechanneled.
- ▶ National level strategies must be developed to implement UN Special Resolution 1352. Gender sensitivity must be incorporated and women must be included in approaches on security and peace-building.

Fighting a war base on an island of peace, 2006-present

The Joongduk coast of Gangjeong Village in Jeju Island, South Korea is now suffering. The Joongduk coast has been designated as a Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage Site, and Global Geological Park by UNESCO. It is an Absolute Preservation Area, which is now being threatened by the construction of a US naval base despite people's opposition. Insisting that the naval base is vital for national security, the Korean government and the navy are enforcing the construction. The original argument from the government when the National Assembly budget bill was passed was to construct a Joint Civil Military site to be used for tourism as well as military purposes. However, that plan has disappeared and now only the military base is being constructed.

By maintaining military alliances with Japan, Australia, South Korea, and India, and through joint military exercises with the Philippines, Vietnam, and Taiwan, the U.S. is attempting to build up its defense line against China. If the Jeju naval base is constructed, the U.S., which possesses the right to station there according to the ROK U.S. Mutual Defense Agreement, will surely use this base against China. In that case, Jeju Island, an Island of Peace, will become a center of military conflict between the U.S. and China, jeopardizing the South Korean people's security.

Government and military authorities are turning a blind eye to the voices of Gangjeong residents and civil peace activists, as well as to the demands to suspend the construction coming from the opposition parties and the investigation committee of the National Assembly. The navy has even used violence against a protesting civilian population. On July 11, the national government recommended that the city government barricade a farm road on the Joongduk coast, which is the last remaining piece of state owned land under the jurisdiction of Seogwipo city within the site of the naval base construction. This action was a response to the demand from the Ministry of National Defense to discourage any attempts to stage a protest against the naval base construction. However, such efforts by the government to enforce the construction only bring about stronger resistance and conflicts from Gangjeong residents and peace activists.

Source: <http://savejejunow.org>.

5 CAMPAIGNING AT COUNTRY LEVEL

- ▶ This section aims to provide
 1. Key information about the Campaign for People's Goals
 2. Suggestions to country-based organizations on how they can participate

The **Campaign for People's Goals for Sustainable Development** (the People's Goals) is comprised of a network of grassroots organizations, labor unions, social movements, non-governmental organizations and other institutions committed to forging new pathways to the future we want. The Campaign for People's Goals serves as a platform to challenge governments, and the broader multilateral system to commit to real reforms that address the demands of the poor and marginalized under ten major thematic concerns.

The Campaign serves to link the grassroots struggles of people's organizations and social movements across the national boundaries, thematic sectors, and to connect these struggles from the local to the global. This is an opportunity to work collectively to advance a new development paradigm which will address the structural causes of poverty, inequality and environmental degradation.

▶ WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS CAMPAIGN?

The prevailing development agenda is not addressing the needs of the poor and marginalized, as evidenced by persisting poverty and inequality. The wrapping up of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the discourse around what comes after 2015 presents an opportunity to promote a new transformative development agenda which is owned by the people and reflects their interests.

Our **goal** is to promote a new development agenda which is owned by the people and which reflects the interests of the poor and marginalized people.

Our **overall objectives** are the following:

1. To further expose and reject the current neoliberal development framework at the

- international and national level;
2. To promote a transformative development agenda towards system change at the international and national level;
3. To advocate for concrete government commitments that reflect people's goals and demands;
4. To promote southern and grassroots-led process of civil society engagement in the post-2015 process; and
5. To promote and popularize the People's Goals as vehicle for all of the above

Our **strategies** for achieving our objectives are the following

1. **Popularize** the People's Goals in key countries and internationally through creative information materials and education activities, and **mobilize** grassroots and CSOs to demonstrate people's demands, raise public awareness and challenge governments' policies and positions
2. **Influence** governments at national and international levels through policy advocacy and strategic lobbying

▶ WHAT CAN YOUR ORGANIZATION DO?

Sign on to and promote People's Goals

- ▶ Go to our website to sign on and encourage other organizations to sign on
- ▶ Promote People's Goals in your advocacy materials and communications

Learn more about post-2015 issues and analyses

- ▶ Go to our website <http://peoplesgoals.org> to read or download articles, primers and policy materials on post-2015/SDGs and consider opportunities for using post-2015 issues to advance your campaigns or program of work

Link up with us and participate in our global activities and national activities

- ▶ Join the mailing list (through the website) to receive and share updates on the 2015 process and international and country activities lined up
- ▶ Share with us your ideas, advocacy plans or activities on 2015 and tell us how we can help
- ▶ Share your case stories, news articles, videos and photos about people's issues and struggles in your country to be featured in website and other communications materials
- ▶ Join our online social networks (Facebook and Twitter) and participate in online campaigns

Link up with organizations in your country and collaborate for campaigning at country level

- ▶ Form collaborative arrangements for post-2015 campaigning and clarify common interests, objectives and expectations

Collaborative arrangements can range from simple, informal and tactical to structured, formal and strategic; consider what will work best according to your circumstances

COMMON COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Network: Membership is easy and open and usually based simply on common interest; structure is informal usually with coordinating secretariat; emphasis on sharing information and ideas and support rather than joint programs of work

Coalition: Joint working around a single event, issue or campaign; members invest significant resources and coordinate messages, activities and strategies; structure is more formal and tasks are divided among organizations

Alliance: Long-term formalized agreement on common ideals between partners; organizations make big investment and regularly consult; strategies and plans are jointly planned and implemented

Adapted from NCVO (2010), "Effecting change through collaboration."

- ▶ Share existing/ongoing campaign plans and advocacies and identify opportunities for joint advocacy activities and promoting People's Goals
- ▶ Investigate your country's position on sustainable development and the post-2015/SDGs and what is its attitude toward civil society participation; classify it as **Potentially Supportive, Swing** or **Actively Opposed** in relation to all or any of the Peoples Goals and form your campaigning strategy based on this. This may vary in relation to particular demands and issues.

SUPPORTIVE, SWING OR OPPOSED?

Supportive: (expresses support for any or all Peoples Goals and demands)

Strategy: Mobilize civil society to hold government accountable to its rhetoric and influence policy-making through strategic lobbying

Swing: (likely to support)

Strategy: Mobilize civil society to create pressure to encourage government to support a progressive agenda and not side with regressive policies and agreements

Opposed: (opposes any or all of Peoples Goals and demands)

Strategy: Mobilize civil society to expose and oppose government position

- ▶ Plan protest actions, lobbying actions, education and awareness-raising actions
 - ▶ *Education and communications actions*
 - ▶ Plan joint popular education seminars and workshops;
 - ▶ Disseminate communications and advocacy materials on People's Goals from Campaign center (downloadable from website) or your own;
 - ▶ Write op-ed or feature pieces for national newspapers on country's issues linking them with People's Goals
 - ▶ *Protests or awareness-raising actions*
 - ▶ Plan protests and awareness-raising actions around international observances, international meetings or national events where you can call attention to post-2015 and promote People's Goals with media coverage
 - ▶ *Lobbying actions*
 - ▶ Identify and lobby key decision-makers through letter-writing, in-person lobbying, multi-stakeholder dialogues, or petitions

Participate in online thematic and country consultations for post-2015 (until May 2013)

- ▶ Go to www.worldwewant2015.org for information on consultations and how to participate (see Section 2 – Background on process)
- ▶ Contact national government agencies responsible for national development planning and demand spaces and mechanisms for civil society participation in formulating, implementing, monitoring and assessing country strategies for sustainable development

ANNEX A

OFFICIAL CONSULTATION MECHANISMS FOR POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

What follows is a discussion of the key actors involved, and the consultation mechanisms provided for in the current stage of the Post-2015 process.

KEY ACTORS IN THE POST-2015 PROCESS

► High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (HLP)

In July 2012, the UN Secretary-General appointed a 26-member panel who will advise him on the global development agenda beyond 2015. The panelists come from governments, the private sector, academia and civil society, but are members in their personal capacity. The panel is co-chaired by Indonesia president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Liberia president Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, and United Kingdom prime minister David Cameron.

The output of the HLP will be a report to the Secretary-General that recommends a vision and shape for the post-2015 development agenda. The HLP will consider findings from the various consultations coordinated by the UN System in writing its report. The HLP will be supported by an independent team recruited in direct consultation with the three co-Chairs of the Panel. The team will be headed by a Lead Author and will likely constitute a mix of external recruits and seconded UN staff. Homi Kharas of Pakistan is appointed to be the team's Lead author. Mr. Kharas is senior fellow and deputy director at the Brookings Institution and previously worked for the World Bank.

The report is due in September 2013 in time for the 68th UN General Assembly.

The Terms of Reference document of the HLP can be accessed here: <http://bit.ly/PJKlxw>

The full list of the HLP's members follows.

High-Level Panel on Post-2015 Members		
Fulbert Géro Amoussouga (Benin)	Heads Benin's economic analysis unit of the president of the republic of Benin	Expert (government)
Vanessa Petrelli Corrêa (Brazil)	President of the Institute for Applied Economic Research, which conducts research to support the design and implementation of governmental policies and development programs in Brazil	Expert (government)
Yingfan Wang (China)	Member of the secretary general's MDG advocacy group and a career diplomat.	UN/ government
María Ángela Holguín (Colombia)	Foreign minister of Colombia	Government (national)
Gisela Alonso (Cuba)	President of the Cuban agency of environment	Government (national)
Jean-Michel Severino (France)	Former director general of the French development agency	Government (national)
Horst Köhler (Germany)	President of Germany 2004-10	Government (former)
Naoto Kan (Japan)	Former prime minister of Japan. Now adviser to Japan's technical committee on renewable energy.	Government (former)
Queen Rania of Jordan	An advocate for UNICEF, the UN children's agency	
Betty Maina (Kenya)	Chief executive of the Association of Manufacturers, one of Kenya's leading business organizations	Business
Abhijit Banerjee (India)	Professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Co-founder of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab	Expert (academe)
Andris Piebalgs (Latvia)	Commissioner for development, European Commission	Government (regional)
Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Secretary of foreign affairs	Government (national)
Paul Polman (Netherlands)	Chief executive of Unilever	Business
Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (Nigeria)	Minister of finance. Former managing director and vice-president at the World Bank	Government (national)
Elvira Nabiullina (Russia)	Economic adviser to Vladimir Putin, Russia's president	Government (national)
Graça Machel (South Africa)	A member of the Elders, an independent group of global leaders who work on human rights	Civil society

HLP Members (continued)		
Sung Hwan Kim (South Korea)	Minister of foreign affairs and trade	Government (national)
Gunilla Carlsson (Sweden)	Minister for international development co-operation	Government (national)
Emilia Pires (Timor-Leste)	Minister of finance	Government (national)
Kadir Topba (Turkey)	Mayor of Istanbul and expert in urban rehabilitation	Government (local)
John Podesta (US)	Chair of the Centre for American Progress	Civil society
Tawakel Karman (Yemen)	Journalist, human rights activist and politician. Awarded Nobel peace prize for promoting women's rights during the 2011 Yemeni uprising	Civil society
Amina Mohammed (ex officio)	Special adviser to the UN secretary general on post-2015 development planning	UN

► UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

The UN System Task Team was established by the UN Secretary-General in January 2012 to coordinate system-wide preparations for the post-2015 UN development agenda. The Task Team consists of senior experts from over 50 UN entities and international organizations. It is tasked to provide support to the post-2015 consultation process, including analytical input, expertise and outreach.

Jomo Kwame-Sundaram of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and Olav Kjørven of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) co-chair the Task Team.

The Task Team is also tasked to define a system-wide vision and road map on the post-2015 UN development agenda. It does so in the report *Realizing the Future We Want for All* released June 2012. It serves as an input to the HLP. The report is supposed to reflect UN thinking on the MDGs' successor. The report can be downloaded here: <http://bit.ly/N6iCYw>

Some of the UN Task Team report's recommendations are:

- Future vision must be based on human rights, equality and sustainability as core principles
- Format of end goals and targets must be retained, but reorganized under (1) inclusive social development, (2) inclusive economic development, (3) environmental sustainability, and (4) peace and security
- Supporting policies called "enablers" for each dimension must be identified to guide policy coherence without being prescriptive
- Post-2015 agenda must be a global agenda; global partnership for development must encompass all partnerships and actors

THE CONSULTATIONS

The UN Development Group is running national and thematic consultations on post-2015 agenda. The results of these will be synthesized in a report to be launched in 2013 and which will inform the HLP and the Special Event on MDGs in September 2013. These consultations present opportunities for CSOs to participate and get their views and issues heard in the process.

► National consultations

National consultations are underway in a selection of 50 countries. These consultations are to take place between June 2012 and the end of the first quarter of 2013.

The objective of the country consultations is to stimulate an inclusive debate on a post-2015 development agenda by providing an analytical base, inputs and ideas that (a) build a shared global post-2015 development vision with clear recommendations for governments, civil society and broad stakeholders; (b) amplify the voices of the poor and other marginalized groups in formal negotiation processes; and (c) influence the intergovernmental processes so that they align with the aspirations of civil society for a post-2015 agenda.

UN Country Teams are tasked to facilitate these consultations under the leadership of their respective UN Resident Coordinators.

Participants in these consultations are to be selected by UN Country Teams from the following groups:

- stakeholders, whereby individuals are represented by organizations, including NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), universities and research institutions, private sector entities, interest groups (trade unions, employers' organizations, advocacy groups, coalitions etc.);
- experts on particular issues;
- semi-governmental actors such as a national human rights institution or ombudsman;
- political decision makers, including government authorities, and parliamentarians;
- Private sector entities, including small businesses and local entrepreneurs.

The guidelines document for the national consultations can be downloaded here: <http://bit.ly/KFpBFt>. It advises UN Country Teams to adhere to the process principles of inclusion and accountability in conducting national consultations.

“ **INCLUSION:** efforts should be made to open the consultations to all stakeholders in the country who will be affected by a post-2015 development agenda, with particular focus on effectively involving those who are commonly underrepresented or marginalized in decision-making processes.

ACCOUNTABILITY: efforts should also be made to ensure that people who participate in the consultations have access to relevant information and can provide feedback and influence the results and the process of the consultations.”

United Nations Development Group (2012). Post-2015 Development Agenda: Guidelines for Country Dialogues – What Future do you want?

Based on the consultations, UN Country Teams are expected to submit analytical reports containing key recommendations. By June 2013, the results of the country consultations are expected to have been recorded and will feed into a global report that is expected to inform the post-2015 discussions.

The list of countries for the post-2015 consultations follows.

Africa (South, East and West): Angola, Burkina Faso, Central African Rep., Dem. Rep. of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia

Arab States: Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, Algeria

Lebanon and Yemen are alternates proposed in case selected UNCTs are not able to carry out their national consultations.

Asia and Pacific: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vietnam

Cambodia, Philippines and Vanuatu proposed as stand-by countries

Eastern European and CIS

Armenia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkey (+1 tbc)

Latin America and Caribbean: Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru, Haiti, Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Santa Lucia

Ecuador, Chile, Guatemala and Nicaragua are alternates proposed in case selected UNCTs are not able to carry out their national consultations.

If you live in a consultation country, contact your country's relevant focal point to be informed about when and where the consultation will take place, and to be invited to participate. Contact information is posted in <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/sitemap>.

The list of focal points to consultation countries follows.

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► Thematic consultations

The UN is conducting nine thematic consultations with academia, media, private sector, trade unions, civil society, and decision makers to discuss cross-cutting thematic issues on the post-2015 framework. Information on how to participate in these consultations and other related events, dates and resources can be found at <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/sitemap>. Most of the consultations are based online and are hosted by the same website. The themes of the consultations, the agencies facilitating them, and links to their dedicated pages follow:

Theme	Leading Agencies
Inequalities www.worldwewant2015.org/inequalities	UNICEF, UN Women
Health www.worldwewant2015.org/health	WHO, UNICEF
Education	UNDP, OHCHR
Growth and employment	UNDP, ILO
Environmental sustainability www.worldwewant2015.org/sustainability	UNEP, UNDP
Food security and nutrition	FAO, WFP
Governance www.worldwewant2015.org/governance	UNDP, OHCHR
Conflict and fragility	UNDP, PBSO, ISDR
Population dynamics	UNFPA, UN Habitat
Water www.worldwewant2015.org/water	UN Water, DESA, UNICEF

(As of November 2012)

The web platform www.worldwewant2015.org is co-hosted by civil society and the United Nations as part of the outreach to civil society and the public on the post-2015 process. It hosts the online thematic consultations.

Further information on online thematic consultations

Thematic online consultations with civil society are underway and cover a total of 11 themes, including: Inequalities, Governance, Health, Food Security and Nutrition, Water, Environmental Sustainability, and Population Dynamics, Education, Growth and Employment, Conflict and Fragility, Energy. (There is currently no consultation or online discussion activities on Energy.)

► Consultation on INEQUALITIES

Conveners and partners: UNICEF, UN Women, Ghana, Denmark

- E-consultation on Young People and Inequalities starts 17 December
- E-consultation on Urban Inequalities starts 4 January 2013
- Online discussions on Economic Inequalities and Indigenous People and Inequalities are ongoing.
- Member state briefing on result of Inequalities consultation on 4 February 2013

- Leadership Meeting on Inequalities on 18-19 February 2013. This is a small, high-level meeting of key decision-makers in government, civil society and the UN to review the findings of the discussions and present a statement and recommendations on how to address inequalities in the post-2015 agenda.

► Consultation on GOVERNANCE

Conveners and partners: UNDP, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, Germany

- The Online Moderated Discussion on Governance and Accountability in the post-2015 development framework ran in two phases from 19 November to 16 December. This feeds into the final multi-stakeholder governance consultation, expected to take place in Johannesburg, South Africa at the end of February 2013.
- Phase I (19 November – 2 December) reflected on the lessons that have emerged about the role of governance in the achievement and sustainability of the MDGs and other international development goals. The overall guiding question of this phase of the e-Discussion is: What should be the governance building blocks for a post-2015 agenda? <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/288006>
- Phase II (3 December – 16 December) focused on “Ensuring an accountability framework for delivery on the post-2015 development agenda” and asked the question “How can we ensure an accountability framework that takes into account human rights principles and obligations to assure effective delivery on the post-2015 development agenda?” <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/291598>

► Consultation on HEALTH

Conveners and partners: WHO, UNICEF, Sweden, Botswana

The consultation seeks to start building consensus in five key areas:

- What are the lessons learnt from the health-related MDGs?
- What is the priority health agenda for the 15 years after 2015?
- How does health fit in the post 2015 development agenda?
- What are the best indicators and targets for health?
- And how can country ownership, commitment, capacity and accountability for the goals, targets and indicators be enhanced?

Interested individuals and groups are invited to submit by email “think pieces” in English or French on the positioning and role of health in the post-2015 agenda until 30 December 2012 to post2015health@who.int. For further instructions, visit the online platform. Papers will be reviewed by a task team of experts. All accepted papers will be published on the platform.

► Consultation on FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Conveners and partners: FAO, WFP, IFAD, Biodiversity International, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Food security and Nutrition, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN-DESA

The consultation process on the theme “Hunger, Food and Nutrition Security” will take place over five months, between November 2012 and March 2013 and will include:

- a web-based e-consultation until 21 December 2012
- a consultation with the stakeholders of the Committee

- on World Food Security (CFS), proposed for late January/early February 2013; and
- A high-level expert's consultation in March 2013, hosted by the Government of Spain.

The e-consultation also seeks inputs on the elaboration of a new agenda for action beyond the current MDG framework. More specifically, input is requested on the following three themes:

1. What are the key lessons learned during the current MDG Framework (1990-2015), in particular in relation to the MDGs of relevance to hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition? What are the main challenges and opportunities towards achieving food and nutrition security in the coming years?
2. What works best? Drawing on existing knowledge, how should we go about addressing the hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition challenges head on? For example, how important are questions of improved governance, rights-based approaches, accountability and political commitment in achieving food and nutrition security? How could we best draw upon current initiatives, including the Zero Hunger Challenge, launched by the UN Secretary-General at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition elaborated by the CFS?
3. For the post-2015 development framework to be complete, global (and regional or national) objectives, targets and indicators will be identified towards tackling hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. A set of objectives has been put forward by the UN Secretary-General under the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC):
 - a. 100% access to adequate food all year round
 - b. Zero stunted children less than 2 years old
 - c. All food systems are sustainable
 - d. 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income
 - e. Zero loss or waste of food.

Feedback is requested on the above list of objectives and other suggestions are welcome. In addition, interested parties are invited to submit papers, findings, or on-going work on the topic of hunger, food and nutrition security. The outcome of this e-consultation, together with the proposed CFS consultation, will feed into the high-level consultation to be hosted by the Government of Spain in March 2013.

► Consultation on WATER

Conveners and partners: UN-Water, UN-DESA, UNICEF

Consultation is mainly taking place as an on-line web-based discussion using different social media. The web-based consultation will consist of two broad parts; the general global dialogue on water, and the sub-consultations with focus on particular sub-sets of water.

- General Global Dialogue on Water (November 2012 – March 2013). The objective of the general

global dialogue is to host a consultation focusing broadly on water, aiming to attract a wide array of participants to discuss water from different perspectives. Interact and comment directly on <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/water>

- Sub-consultations (January – February 2013). This part of the water consultation will focus on identified key challenges for the future water agenda: three sub-consultations on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Water Resources Management and Wastewater and Water Quality. These discussions will be moderated and kicked off by an eminent person posing some urgent questions to be discussed on-line. There will be various means of interaction by the public, primarily through posting direct comments on the web-page, by Twitter or the Facebook page.

► Consultation on ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Conveners: UNEP, UNDP

- Call for discussion papers. Interested individuals or organizations are requested to share topics that they think should be a priority for the dialogue on environmental sustainability in the post-2015 agenda. Selected discussion papers will provide a key input into the Leadership Meeting. Deadline of papers is on 28 December 2012. Papers should be posted in English, French or Spanish and be a maximum 1500 words in length. They should have the following components:
 - * Brief outline and rationale for a proposed specific topic for discussion
 - * Brief presentation of existing findings from completed policy and field research or on-going work that provides an evidence base and conceptual frame for the discussion. Contributors can upload or link to the complete papers and existing think pieces referenced in the discussion paper.
 - * A proposed set of questions that could frame an online discussion on the topic during Phase 2 of the consultation.
- Leadership Meeting on Jan/Feb 2013. This meeting will convene approximately 40 leading and emerging thinkers to develop a framework for Phase 2 of the environmental sustainability consultation that provides a focused range of topics selected from the submitted discussion notes. A facilitation team will also be established to facilitate the Phase 2 online discussion and to develop a series of final papers on each of the selected topics based on the results of the online consultation. Some of the authors of the submitted discussion notes may be invited to participate in the Leadership Meeting and to be a part of the facilitation team for Phase 2 of the consultation.
- In-depth online consultation on selected topics in February – March 2013
- Final report to the HLP on 31 March 2013

► **Consultation on POPULATION DYNAMICS**

Conveners and partners: UN-DESA, UN Population Fund, UN-Habitat, International Organization for Migration, Switzerland

Currently four discussions are taking place on the following questions:

1. How to ensure a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach to addressing population dynamics?
2. Should we consider expanding targets with respect to individual population issues to include such issues as high fertility, demographic bonus, ageing, urbanization, or migration? What would be the disadvantage of broadening the set of targets?
3. Is it possible to develop a common framework for integrating different population dynamics into the post-2015 development agenda?
4. Why and how should population dynamics be integrated into the post-2015 UN development agenda?

► **Consultation on EDUCATION**

Conveners and partners: UNICEF, UNESCO, Canada, Germany

- E-discussions are on the following themes:
 - * Equitable access to education, 10-24 December 2012
 - * Quality of learning, 5-9 January 2013
 - * Global citizenship, skills and jobs, 23 January – 6 February 2013
 - * Governance and Financing for Education, 10 – 24 February 2013
- Two-page input to the HLP in February 2013
- Synthesis report from e-discussions by end February 2013
- Global Meeting on Education on 17-19 March 2013 (tentative). The global meeting will gather approximately 50 high level participants, e.g. ministers/officials from the host government and representatives of other governments from all regions, major civil society/international NGO coalitions, key UN partners, some members of the Secretary-General's High Level Panel. It will discuss the relevant themes outlined above, identify trends, gaps and opportunities, develop ideas and examine policies for greater education quality for all.
- Final synthesis report by end March 2013

► **Consultation on CONFLICT AND FRAGILITY**

Conveners and partners: UN Peace building Support Office, UNICEF, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDP, UN Women, UN-DESA, WFP, UN Population Fund

- An online dialogue on disaster risk reduction ran from 27 August to 2 December 2012. Inputs can be viewed here: <http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa/dialogue/>
- An online discussion on gender-based violence ran from 17 October to 21 November 2012. Inputs can be viewed here: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/280134>

► **Consultation on GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT**

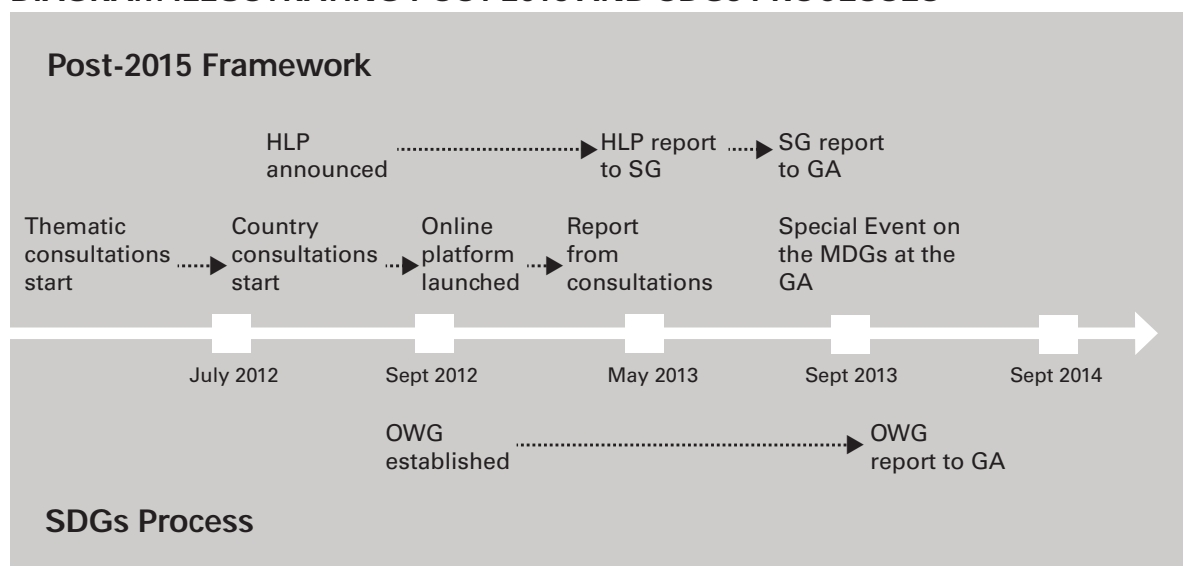
Conveners: UNDP, ILO

- An e-discussion on “ Perspectives on growth and employment in the context of a post 2015 development agenda” is now open
- A global thematic consultation on growth and employment in the post-2015 development agenda took place in Tokyo, on 15-16 May 2012 in Tokyo, organized by the UNDP and ILO. The meeting focused on growth, structural transformation and employment and brought together about 80 participants from research and academia, civil society, governments, trade unions, private sector, and international organizations from around the world. The final report and presentations can be downloaded from the following links: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/file/291021/download/315483>; http://www.ilo.org/global/meetings-and-events/events/WCMS_185747/lang-en/index.htm

ANNEX B

TIMELINE AND IMPORTANT DATES

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING POST-2015 AND SDGs PROCESSES



TIMELINE OF THE POST-2015 PROCESS

The post-2015 process involves two stages. The first, from now through to the UN Special Event on MDGs in September 2013, aims to encourage contributions from a wide range of stakeholders mainly through consultation processes. The second stage, from UN Special Event through to 2015, involves achieving intergovernmental consensus, while sustaining an open and inclusive process.

TIMELINE OF THE SDGs PROCESS

As of December 2012, the membership of the Open Working Group has just been established and has yet to formally meet and agree on a work program. It is expected to put out a report containing a proposal on sustainable development goals in the course of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly (September 2013 – September 2014).

Meeting/events	Date
50+ country dialogues and 9+ thematic consultations led by UN Development Group	May 2012 – Jun 2013
4+ meetings of the High Level Panel on Post-2015	Sep 2012 – Jun 2013
HLP on Post-2015 to present report to UN Secretary General	May 2013
UN Special Event on MDGs	Sep 2013
68th session of the UN General Assembly	Sep 2013 – Sep 2014
69th session of the UN General Assembly	Sep 2015

(As of December 2012)

Meeting/events	Date
Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals	Between Sep 2013 – Sep 2014

LIST OF RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

Governments can use international meetings between now and 2015 to discuss the post-2015 development agenda. A partial list of these meetings follows below.

Meeting/events	Date
5th Annual BRICS Summit	Mar 26-27, 2013
World Bank Group and IMF 2013 Spring Meetings	Apr 19-21, 2013
20th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development	May 2013
Third World Child Labour Conference	2013
101st International Labour Conference	Jun 2013
2013 G20 Summit, Russia	Sep 5-6, 2013
World Bank Group and IMF 2013 Annual Meetings	Oct 11-13, 2013
Committee on World Food Security	Oct 2013
UNCBD COP-12	Oct 2013
UNFCCC COP-19	Nov-Dec 2013
9th WTO Ministerial Conference	Dec 2013
Commission on the Status of Women	Mar 2014
102nd International Labor Conference	Jun 2014
Development Cooperation Forum	Jul 2014
Committee on World Food Security	Oct 2014
UNCBD COP-13	Oct 2014
World Conference on Indigenous Peoples	2014
2014 G20 Summit, Australia	Nov 15-16, 2014
UNFCCC COP-20	Nov 2014
World Conference on Education for All	Apr 2015

LIST OF RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL OBSERVANCES

International observances are opportunities for CSOs to hold campaign actions on People's Goals. A list of international observances follows below.

INTERNATIONAL DAYS	
20 Feb	World Day of Social Justice
8 Mar	International Women's Day
21 Mar	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
22 Mar	World Water Day
24 Mar	International Day for the Right to the Truth concerning Gross Human Rights Violations and for the Dignity of Victims
7 Apr	World Health Day
22 Apr	World Mother Earth Day
25 Apr	World Malaria Day
28 Apr	World Day for Safety and Health at Work
1 May	Labor Day
3 May	World Press Freedom Day
21 May	World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development
22 May	International Day for Biological Diversity
5 Jun	World Environment Day
12 Jun	World Day Against Child Labor
17 Jun	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
26 Jun	United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture
Jul (1st Sat)	International Day of Cooperatives
11 Jul	World Population Day
9 Aug	International Day of the World's Indigenous People
12 Aug	International Youth Day
19 Aug	World Humanitarian Day
29 Aug	International Day against Nuclear Tests
30 Aug	International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances
8 Sep	International Literacy Day
12 Sep	United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation
15 Sep	International Day of Democracy
16 Sep	International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer
21 Sep	International Day of Peace

International days (continued)	
Oct (1st Mon)	World Habitat Day
2 Oct	International Day of Non-Violence
5 Oct	World Teachers' Day
11 Oct	International Day of the Girl Child
15 Oct	International Day of Rural Women
16 Oct	World Food Day
17 Oct	International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
6 Nov	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict
10 Nov	World Science Day for Peace and Development
20 Nov	Universal Children's Day
20 Nov	Africa Industrialization Day
25 Nov	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
1 Dec	World AIDS Day
2 Dec	International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
3 Dec	International Day of Persons with Disabilities
9 Dec	International Anti-Corruption Day
10 Dec	Human Rights Day
18 Dec	International Migrants Day
20 Dec	International Human Solidarity Day

INTERNATIONAL WEEKS	
21-27 Mar	Week of Solidarity with the Peoples Struggling against Racism and Racial Discrimination
25-31 May	Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories
24-30 Oct	International Disarmament Week
The week in which 11 Nov falls	International Week of Science and Peace

INTERNATIONAL YEARS	
2013	International Year of Water Cooperation
2014	International Year of Family Farming

ANNEX C

COUNTRY POSITIONS ON PRIORITY AREAS FOR SDGs

COUNTRY	PRIORITY AREAS
	<i>Question: Please list a limited number, preferably between five and ten, of the important priority areas that must be addressed through the SDGs to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</i>
Algeria	(1) Water resources, agriculture, food security & combating desertification & land degradation; (2) Eradication of poverty and poor housing; (3) Waste management; (4) Health coverage; (5) Education, training and scientific research; (6) Rational and integrated management of natural resources; (7) Protection of coastal and marine ecosystems; (8) Renewable energy and energy efficiency
Australia	Australia considers that the task of identifying priority areas will be more straightforward if countries first establish a common understanding of the relationship between the post-2015 framework, SDGs and MDGs to frame the forward discussion, otherwise there is a risk of replaying earlier debate. For this reason, Australia is still considering potential priority areas and is not in a position to identify a short-list at this point in time.
Bhutan	Community, culture and spirituality must be addressed in SDGs
Botswana	Poverty eradication and human development; decent employment and economic diversification; social protection and upliftment (access to quality health and education services); food nutrition and security; governance, safety and security; sustainable environment (climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of natural resources, population development and urbanization)
Brunei	(1) Poverty alleviation; (2) Societal and cultural cohesiveness and understanding (3) Environmental degradation, specifically in rural environments as the most affected group are the rural poor; (4) Population growth; (5) Climate change and energy; (6) Access to information; and (7) Development-oriented research which is essential for adapting to changing conditions
Colombia	Food security: production, access and nutrition; Integrated water management for sustainable growth; Energy for sustainable growth; Sustainable and resilient cities; Healthy and productive oceans; Sustainable consumption and production patterns; Enhanced Employment and Livelihood Security; Human health; Education for productive lives. In addition to the thematic Goals, it will also be necessary to define cross-cutting issues. The following are issues that have often been identified as cross-cutting: Equity and gender.
Croatia	Peace and security; Rule of law; Compliance with international laws and principles of inclusion and participation
Fiji	Macroeconomic stability and climate change
Ghana	Increase access to modern energy services; Reduce poverty/hunger: Include targets for reducing food insecurity; Increase percentage of local content in FDI; CSR; Expand MDG 7 to include targets and indicators for natural resources conservation; Increase of the percentage of manufacturing sectors in GDP; Develop a goal for the Transport and Roads sector; Increase decent employment; Recycle wastes; Develop goal and targets for green housing and architectural development

Guyana	Sustainable food production, access to safe drinking water, disaster preparedness, environmental sustainability; low-carbon development, forest conservation; social and economic sustainability: increased job creation linked to sustainable practices strengthening global partnerships
Haiti	(a) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (b) Increase sustainable agriculture; (c) Improve universal health care coverage / fight the main transmitted diseases (HIV, tuberculosis, malaria); (e) Provide professional education for all; (f) Improve universal access to water and sanitation; (g) Increase the global share of renewable energy. (h) Increase the resilience of cities to disasters; (i) Accelerate reforestation and protect biodiversity; (j) Promote gender equality; (k) Improve the current international trade economic and financial system.
Israel	(1) Equal opportunities in education and employment; (2) Sustainable use of water; (3) Food security, and its link to access to energy and water; (4) Sustainable energy for all; (5) Protecting the biosphere; (6) Preventing desertification and soil degradation; (7) Sustainable economic growth; (8) Family planning and women's empowerment; (9) Poverty reduction; (10) Access to basic health services; (11) Urban sustainability
Japan	Food-energy-water nexus; Disaster risk reduction; Sustainable cities; Building a low carbon society; Environmental preservation
Jordan	Economic aspects (including government debt, GDP per capita, investment ratio to GDP, ODA); Social aspects: poverty reduction, jobs and education, health, equal opportunities (gender gap), social security (crime); Environmental aspects: energy, water, air quality, food security and sustainable agriculture
Korea, South	Sectoral issues : Water, Food Security, Energy, Poverty. Cross-cutting issues : Climate Change, Green Growth, Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, Education, Productive Capacity including Human Resources Development and Job Creation
Lebanon	(1) Reforming institutions; (2) Environmental sustainability; (3) Economic development, social protection, regional equity; (4) Peace development and citizenship; (5) Crisis management; (6) Security
Moldova	Economic development; energy efficiency and clean energy; provision of clean water and nutritious; eradication of poverty; demographic trends; climate change mitigation and adaptation; integration of the strategic assessment of the policy initiatives on the
Mongolia	(1) Promotion of quality education; (2) Eradication of poverty and productive employment; (3) Gender equality and empowerment women; (4) Sustainable food and nutrition security; (5) Green growth, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental rehabilitation, use of renewable energy; (6) Managing disaster risk and improving disaster response
Montenegro	(1) Climate Change; (2) Urban planning, smart cities, sustainable use of space; (3) Sustainable consumption and production; (4) Marine degradation; (5) Energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable waste management; (6) Equality, poverty, gender, regional equity; (7) Inclusive society; (8) Technology transfer and capacity building; (9) Private sector engagement
Nepal	(1) Poverty Reduction; (2) Food and Energy Security; (3) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; (4) Peace Building; (5) Resilience Building to Hazards, Risks and Disasters; (6) Social and Gender Equity; (7) Sustainable Forest and Natural Resources Management with focused to Biodiversity Conservation through Ecological Security; (8) Gainful Employment to Youth; (9) Universal primary and Vocational Education; (10) Universal Primary Health Care
New Zealand	In the economic development sphere: Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security; Sustainable Fisheries; Sustainable Energy encompassing access to modern energy services, and Renewable Energy; Disaster risk reduction (including disaster preparedness). In the environmental sphere: Oceans; Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience; Biodiversity. In the social development sphere: Education; Health; Democratic Governance, and the Rule of Law; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Norway	Energy, food security and water. A second category of priority areas are those that all the goals should contribute to. These should include: reducing poverty, inequity and gender inequality and promoting sustainable management and use of natural resources and building the resilience of ecosystems.
Pakistan	Sustainable energy and energy security; water security; food security, farmers' livelihoods and rural development; poverty eradication; disaster risk reduction, disaster management and rehabilitation; transportation; international financing for developing countries especially during crises; reducing child mortality especially girls; women empowerment; external debt
Peru	Equality: Poverty eradication; decent work and social protection; Education; Gender equality; Water: water ecosystem conservation, sustainable water management, reduction of water pollution; Oceans and sea health: reduction in marine pollution and acidification, sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems; Health ecosystems: ecosystem conservation and restoration, sustainable ecosystem management, reduction of ecosystem pollution; Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, assure the financing for the Implementation of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; Food security: reduction of the land degradation, reduction of pollution with agrochemical products; Sustainable agriculture: reduction of pollution with agrochemical products
Switzerland	Nexus sustainable energy, food and nutrition security, and sustainable agriculture; water and the efficient use of resources; (disaster) resilience; urbanization; chemical and waste; biodiversity; green economy; decent work; economic stability, including financial and macroeconomic stability; gender education; health, social security and protection. Governance at all levels, human rights, justice/rule of law, representative and accountable institutions.
Syria	(1) Providing financial assistance/support in the frame of sustainable development projects assigned particularly for the benefit of developing countries; (2) Stressing on the importance of peace in all aspect of life to face conflicts and wars, since both of them have negative impacts on the environment, economic and social aspects; (3) Providing efforts to reduce negative impacts of all kinds of sanctions and economic blockades, due to their negative impacts on environment, and achieve sustainable development; (4) All kind of assistance and support should be given to countries who are under occupation or any kind of sanctions or economic blockade, to relief negative impacts and achieve the sustainable development; (5) Improving health sector; (6) Improving the environment conditions, through providing water supply and sewage services; (7) Improving, developing and enhancing the education sector for better sustainable development, and encouraging scientific researches and inventions; (8) Women empowerment and stabilization; (9) Easy access to related networks, information, and data
Thailand	(1) Sustained and inclusive economic growth and job creation with a focus on youth employment; (2) Disaster risk reduction and preparedness; (3) Universal health coverage; (4) Rule of law and good governance; (5) Nexus between food security, water and energy; (6) Education for all and quality education; (7) Climate change adaptation facilitation
Turkey	(1) Addressing global problems such as climate change, loss of biodiversity, desertification, hunger and poverty; (2) Increasing international cooperation; (3) Ensuring economic and political stability; (4) Ensuring equal opportunity in accessing to basic needs such as energy, water and food, and in accessing to services like education and health, as well as improving the quality of these services; (5) Supporting the disadvantaged and vulnerable segments of the society, especially women and youth; (6) Fighting poverty by improving income distribution and creating employment opportunities; strengthening employment structure with qualified labor force and decent jobs; (7) Sustainable use of natural resources; (8) Minimizing environmental degradation; (9) Sustainable production and consumption; (10) Conservation of cultural heritage
United Arab Emirates	Access to sustainable, secure and adequate nutrition for all; integrated water management for sustainable growth; energy for sustainable development; enhanced employment and livelihood security; enhanced capacity of natural systems to support human welfare, improved efficiency and sustainability in resource use; health and productive oceans; sustainable and resilient cities and urban systems.
Zimbabwe	(a) Poverty reduction and food Security; (b) Sustainable social and economic infrastructure; (c) Health Equity; (d) Universal primary and secondary education; (e) Adaptation, Financial Mechanism, Capacity Building, Technological Development and Transfer and mitigation to Climate Change

ANNEX D

LINKS TO RESOURCES

2010 MDG Summit Document:

“Keeping the promise”

<http://bit.ly/IVtdPq>

Rio+20 Outcome Document:

“The future we want”

<http://bit.ly/SKp0IE>

High-Level Panel on Post-2015 Terms of Reference

<http://bit.ly/PJKlxw>

<http://bit.ly/WzVYfl>

Post-2015 Country Consultation Guidelines for UN Country Teams

<http://bit.ly/WOZ5SM>

UN Task Team Report: “Realizing the future we want for all”

For UN thinking on post-2015 framework

<http://bit.ly/N6iCYw>

UN/DESA Resources page

For think pieces and other papers on post-2015

<http://bit.ly/Jxv8v5>

Portal to thematic consultations

<http://bit.ly/PKqe37>

RESOURCES ON THEMES

Poverty and inequality

UNICEF, “Global Inequality: Beyond the Bottom Billion” <http://uni.cf/XgxFU8>

UNISDR, *Combating Poverty and Inequality*

<http://bit.ly/ceQmMF>

World Bank, PovCal.net

<http://bit.ly/AqoJf0>

Food sovereignty

International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Report

<http://bit.ly/ZiAqZj>

IBON primer on food sovereignty

<http://bit.ly/XPENlg>

International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development <http://bit.ly/9uJCU3>

Decent work

ILO Decent Work Indicators <http://bit.ly/15lcJ2P>

ILO Global Jobs Pact <http://bit.ly/Yf9ToY>

Social protection

UN Bachelet Report <http://bit.ly/ZiAHeB>

ILO Recommendation 202 <http://bit.ly/MpSd65>

Environment and climate justice

WWF, Living Planet Report 2012

<http://bit.ly/KoHNWQ>

High Level Panel on Global Sustainability Report

<http://bit.ly/wMq6rt>

People’s protocol on climate change

<http://bit.ly/5Q7M74>

New international economic architecture

UN Stiglitz Report <http://bit.ly/lbCeQ>

UN World Economic and Social Survey 2010

<http://bit.ly/9Bs93Y>

Gender justice

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

<http://bit.ly/JLJ3yn>

UN World Survey on the Role of Women in Development <http://bit.ly/JtCpxv>

UNDP, Human Development Report 1995

<http://bit.ly/piTrV>

Peace and security

UNDP, Human Development Report 1994

<http://bit.ly/16YFTx>

Democracy and good governance

UNDP, Human Development Report 1993 and 2002

<http://bit.ly/9ExCBv>

<http://bit.ly/wkEw3g>

Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights Good Governance and Human Rights

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GoodGovernance.pdf>

Human rights

UNDP, Human Development Report 2000

<http://bit.ly/bkjUfl>

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