

The background of the entire page is a photograph of a large crowd of people. Many of the people have their arms raised in the air, suggesting a protest, rally, or a moment of collective action. The lighting is somewhat dim and hazy, with a warm, golden-brown tone. The text is overlaid on this background.

**Call for Development Justice**

**Nepal Civil Society  
Demand Charter**

**Post 2015 Sustainable  
Development Framework**

**August 2014**



Key note speakers of National Workshop



Participants of Multi-Stakeholder Discussion



### **Organizations that led the thematic discussions**

1. Action Aid International Nepal (AAIN)
2. Alliance for Social Dialogue (ASD)
3. Association of Youth Organizations Nepal (AYON)
4. Blue Diamond Society (BDS)
5. Climate Action Network Nepal (CAN-Nepal)
6. Collective Campaign for Peace (COCAP)
7. Consortium Nepal
8. Dalit NGO Federation (DNF)
9. Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal (FECOFUN)
10. Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN)
11. Food-First Information and Action Network (FIAN)
12. Good Governance Foundation (GOGO Foundation)
13. Human Rights Alliance
14. International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development (INHURED International)
15. Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC)
16. Municipality Association Nepal (MuAN)
17. National Association of Community Electricity Users Nepal (NACEUN)
18. National Campaign for Education (NCE)
19. National Federation of the Disabled Nepal (NFDN)
20. National Senior Citizens' Federation
21. Nepal Engineering College (NEC)
22. NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN)
23. Resource Centre for Primary Health Care (RECPHEC)
24. Women in Policy Advocacy (WIPA)

**Entire national process was facilitated by NGO Federation of Nepal on behalf of CSOs**



## NGO Federation of Nepal

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Supported By





**Call for Development Justice**  
**Nepal Civil Society Demand Charter**  
**Post 2015 Sustainable Development Framework**  
**August 2014**





## Abbreviations

1. CBO - Community Based Organization
2. CSO - Civil Society Organization
3. CWD - Children With Disability
4. ECCE - Early Childhood Care and Education
5. GBV- Gender Based Violence
6. GDP - Gross Domestic Product
7. GMG- Global Migration Group
8. GNP- Gross National Product
9. HRV - Human Rights Violation
10. ICPD - International Conference on Population and Development
11. ICT - Information Communication Technology
12. ILO - International Labour Organization
13. IOM - International Organization for Migration
14. LDC- Least Developed Countries
15. MDGs- Millennium Development Goals
16. MWs- Migrant Workers
17. NFN- NGO Federation of Nepal
18. NHRC- National Human Rights Commission
19. NPC - National Planning Commission
20. NTFPs - Non Timber Forest Products
21. ODA- Official Development Assistance
22. OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
23. OHCHR- Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
24. PWD - Person With Disability
25. RTI - Right To Information
26. SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
27. SIDS- Small Island Developing States
28. SRHRs - Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
29. TRIPS-Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
30. UNCT - United Nations Country Team
31. UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
32. UNFF - United Nations Forum on Forests
33. UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
34. UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
35. UNOWG - United Nations Open Working Group
36. UNRCO - United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
37. VAW- Violence Against Women
38. VDC - Village Development Committee
39. WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene





# —Forward—

The fate of the world is within us and making the world better is also within the reach of us. As the deadline of the Millennium Development Goals nears, global deliberations on post-2015 development agendas have been intensified. The deliberations have been taking place globally; places are different, persons are different, languages are different but the intention is the same: to make human being free from hunger, poverty, violence and lacks basic healthcare, power and other essential services.

Deadline of MDGs is fast approaching and its countdown has already been started. Global discourse has been focused on identifying new goals and development of new framework. Obviously, the UN is leading this global process and civil society organizations (CSOs) are also taking part in this discourse at global, regional, national and local level.

Undoubtedly MDGs were the historic global campaign against poverty and has brought the UN, governments and civil society together to make society better. However, we must review the progress while going for next stage of development framework. Nepal's MDGs Progress Report shows that 'Nepal is on track and is likely to achieve most of its MDGs targets'. The targets for poverty reduction, maternal mortality, and boys and girls enrollment in primary education are either achieved or likely to be achieved but country still lags behind in sanitation. However, clear gap between target and progress has been seen in some of the indicators of the most of the goals.

Taking into account the past experience, and learning from the weaknesses seen in setting MDGs, implementation process and country's ability to deliver, new agendas must be based on true need. New framework should be set through broader consultations so that people can take ownership on it and help make the target achieved within stipulated time.

Being a national platform of NGOs in Nepal, NFN has been closely monitoring the achievement made in MDGs and has also been conducting series of campaigns and executing several activities

regarding post 2015 development framework. In the last episode of its campaign, NFN was recently engaged in national deliberation on Post 2015, known as SD-2015 where many CSOs actively participated to represent citizen's voice. We have prepared this Civil Society Demand Charter after broader consultations, so this document represents the voice of people instead of NGO Federation of Nepal or CSOs participating in the consultation process. The Demand Charter has already been submitted to the government of Nepal so that the government could reflect citizen's voice in its formal intergovernmental process.

NFN would like to thank all those national and international CSOs, networks, federations, and alliances, who were directly and indirectly involved and contributed in discourses led by the CSOs. Special thanks are granted to UNRCO and UNCT, who continuously encouraged us to undertake discourse on this agenda. Likewise, we would like to thank NPC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other ministries, NHRC, and government commissions for their cooperation in the this process.

NGO Federation of Nepal  
August 2014

# Civil Society Consultation Process

## 1. Background

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty rates to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by the whole world. Entire world has galvanized unprecedented efforts to the goals agreed by 189 countries in 2000 and an ultimate aim of these efforts tend to develop the world, end poverty and make the world better.

Following the declaration, each country signing in the declaration set their country targets and started to work to achieve MDGs. Progress were made in some areas, particularly in the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger, and improving health and access to drinking water. However, the progress made towards the MDGs has been uneven, both among and within the countries. Governments have also expressed their concerns at the unevenness and gaps in the achievements.

Being a member state of the UN, Nepal has also set its country targets to achieve by 2015. According to the MDG Progress Report produced in 2013, some targets have already been achieved; some are likely to be achieved while some will not be achieved.

Following fast approaching deadline of the MDGs global discourses have been focused on identifying new goals and development of new framework. The UN is also working with governments, civil society and other partners to build on the momentum generated by the MDGs and carry on with an ambitious post-2015 development agenda.

Along with the UN and governments, CSOs are also in the frontline in this discourse at global, regional, national and local level. CSOs want that post 2015 development framework should be based on broader consultations to ensure ownership of broader mass and their acceptance. Governance, rule of law and peace and security should be included in SDGs. Accountability framework should also be clearly architected.

On behalf of entire CSOs, NFN has been coordinating and facilitating campaigns, programmes and events regarding MDGs very successfully in Nepal for the last ten years. NFN had executed several activities including *Multi-stakeholder consultation on Post-2015 Development Framework in February 2012* and undertook a study called *Breaking Point Research on MDGs in Nepal (July 2012-March 2013)*. After that a campaign called *Post 2015 Civil Society Consultation (September 2012-October 2013)* was also concluded under *Beyond 2015*. At present, NFN has been facilitating a campaign on Post 2015 agenda better known as SD 2015 and GCAP.

The latest campaign aims to engage entire development actors in the country including government, CSOs, national and international CSOs, UN agencies, development partners, media and people from various walks of life to reinforce NFN's past initiatives taken on Post 2015 development framework. Through this consultation process, NFN in cooperation and collaboration with several other CSOs, federations and networks sought to influence the government so that the key policy tasks of civil society could to be incorporated in government's document. The principal intention of the national deliberations was the conversion of the global goals and targets into national indicators for adoption of the SDG and to help build a national accountability framework and mechanism to push the government and international development partners to fulfill their obligations and comply with their international commitments. Through this national consultation, NFN has integrated all the campaigns and efforts made in the past to continue to give input until new global framework is prepared.

As making grassroot level people known about MDGs and SDGs still remains challenging, NFN also conducted deliberations at district level as well so that capacity of stakeholders in comprehending SDGs and post 2015 agenda can be strengthened at local level. The consultation process has also been able to sensitize government and other key stakeholders regarding ongoing global deliberation on post 2015 agendas. Similarly, broader sharing meeting and workshops were organized at central level before finalizing the demand charter. Before this demand charter was produced, following key activities were executed.

## 2. National Multi-stakeholders Discussion



A National Level Multi-Stakeholder Discussion Programme on Beyond 2015 Sustainable Development Framework was held in Kathmandu on 10 July 2014 for sharing and to update key stakeholders about the activities and initiatives being executed by various organizations in the country regarding post 2015 development agendas. The programme imparted information about the initiatives being undertaken at regional and global level regarding Post 2015 and SDGs as well as national initiatives. The programme saw presence of representatives from various ministries, constitutional bodies, bilateral development partners, the UN Country Team, NGOs, INGOs, Local Bodies Association, CSO Networks, federations, alliances, private sector, cooperative and media. After the sharing, different thematic groups were formed to hold discussions on proposed *Zero Draft* of UNOWG on Post 2015 Development Framework. In the programme, Dr. Govinda Nepal, member of National Planning Commission and Deepak Dhital, Joint Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were key speakers. The thematic discussions were led by following organizations while other several organizations working in similar field remained as the member in the thematic groups.

SN	Theme	Coordinating organization
1	Poverty eradication	Action Aid International Nepal
2	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition	Food-First Information and Action Network (FIAN)
3	Health and population dynamics	Resource Centre for Primary Health Care (RECPHEC)
4	Education and long life learning	National Campaign for Education (NCE)



5	Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls	Women in Policy Advocacy (WIPA)
6	Sustainable energy	National Association of Community Electricity Users Nepal (NACEUN)
7	Water and sanitation	Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN)
8	Economic growth, employment and decent works	International (International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development) (INHURED )
9	Infrastructure and industrialization	Nepal Engineering College (NEC)
10	Sustainable cities and human settlements	Municipal Association of Nepal (MUAN)
11	Climate change	Climate Change Network
12	Ecosystem and biodiversity	Federation of Community Forest Users in Nepal (FECOFUN)
13	Peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and capable institutions	Collective Campaign for Peace (COCAP) Alliance for Social Dialogue (ASD)
14	Means of Implementation and global partnership for development	NGO Federation of Nepal(NFN)
15	Children	Consortium Nepal
16	Human Rights and Justice	Human Rights Alliance

17	Social Inclusion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dalit NGO Federation (DNF)- Dalit</li> <li>2. National Senior Citizens' Federation -Senior citizen</li> <li>3. National Federation of Disabled Nepal (NDFN) - Disability</li> <li>4. Blue Diamond Society (BDS)- Third gender</li> <li>5. Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC)- Geographical disparity</li> <li>6. NGO FONIN-Indigenous people</li> </ol>
18	Monitoring and accountability	GOGO Foundation
19	Youth	Association of Youth Organizations Nepal (AYON)
20	LDC	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)

### 3. District Level Consultations

NFN organized multi stakeholders discussions on Beyond 2015 Sustainable Development Framework in four districts- Taplejung of eastern development region on July 22, Lamjung of western development region on July 25, Kalikot of mid western region on August 6 and Bajhang of far western region on July 24. These consultations were held to make local people comprehend the progress of MDGs and ongoing efforts on SDGs. The district level consultations were very important to localize the global discourse on SDGs and were able to sensitize different layers of stakeholders at local level-government agencies, local bodies, NGOs, CSO federations, alliances, networks, political parties, local opinion leaders and local media. The conclusions drawn from the district

level have also been incorporated by categorizing them into different themes in the Demand Charter.



#### **4. Series of Thematic Discussions**



Prior to finalizing the Civil Society Demand Charter, series of consultations were held on different themes. The resource materials including Zero Draft were made available to the organizations that led the thematic discussions. Similarly, based

on demand, NFN also made available a resource person to facilitate the thematic discussions. Proceeding report of each thematic discussions were produced and conclusions of the discussions were circulated to the participating organizations. Participating organizations were given opportunity to put forward their views and feedback on the conclusions. After receiving feedback, the organizations leading thematic discussions compiled the conclusion and sent to NFN secretariat.



## **5. Multi-stakeholder National Workshop**



NFN organized a Multi-stakeholder National Workshop on Post 2015 Development Framework in Kathmandu on 14 August 2014. The main objective of the workshop was to share outcome of different thematic discussions on proposed post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals, other cross cutting issues and collect feedback from various stakeholders and prepare common agenda from entire civil society before the government of Nepal sets its position and makes recommendations to the United Nations on the same. On the occasion, National Planning Commission vice chairman Prof Dr. Gobinda Pokhrel and Joint Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Deepak Dhital were invited as key note speakers.

After the speakers and representatives from each thematic group presented the conclusions, feedback on the rough draft of the outcomes of thematic discussions and cross cutting issues was collected from the participants. The draft, after making some amendments based on the suggestions from a broader community, was developed as Nepal Civil Society Demand Charter.

## **6. Development of Civil Society Demand Charter**

The Civil Society Demand Charter was developed through a broader consultation indeed where many organizations have given very underlying suggestion over the proposed goals by localizing the issues in the Nepalese context. The thematic groups have brainstormed over the proposed goals and other cross cutting issues and have indicated some areas to make proposed goals

understandable and measurable with some common indicators like income threshold, literacy and health. Similarly, they have also given input on several aspects of food security, nutrition and agriculture, education, gender equality, women empowerment, water, energy, environment, infrastructure, justice, rights, governance and many more. Also the cross cutting themes related to children, human rights and justice, social inclusion, monitoring and accountability, youth and LDC's special needs were also discussed by separate cross cutting thematic groups. These groups have remained sensitive towards the need of modification while setting country-specific target. Similarly, they have also indicated some rooms for redefining the goals.

On numerous issues, thematic groups have upheld the proposed goals that come up with an idea of transformative shift by adhering principle of 'leave no one behind'. Similarly, the deliberations have also remained sensitive in drawing attention of international community on several areas such as putting non-tariff barrier to an end and remove monopoly in technology and proper use of Official Development Assistance among other.

The conclusion drawn from the deliberations was, thus, documented as Nepal Civil Society Demand Charter on Post 2015 Sustainable Development Framework and was handed over to the National Planning Commission and Ministry of Foreign Affairs by a delegation.



## **The Five Foundation Shift: Development Justice**

**Redistributive Justice** aims to redistribute resources, wealth, power and opportunities to all human beings equitably. The new development agenda must dismantle existing system that channel resources and wealth from developing countries to wealthy countries, also taking into consideration historic obligations of developed countries to developing countries.

**Economic Justice** aims to develop economies that enable dignified lives, accommodate for needs and facilitate capabilities, employment and livelihoods available to all, and is not based on exploitation of people or natural resources or environmental destruction.

**Social Justice** aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination, marginalization, exclusion that pervade our communities.

**Environmental Justice** recognizes the historic responsibility of countries and elites within countries whose production, consumption and extraction patterns have led to human rights violations, global warming and environmental disasters and compels them to alleviate and compensate those with the least culpability but who suffer the most: farmers, fishers, women and marginalized groups of the global south.

**Accountability to Peoples** to realize and protect people's demands for democratic and just governments transparency and governance that enables people to make informed decisions over their own lives, communities and futures are prerequisites to realize a just development agenda.

*(Source: IBON International Policy Brief)*

# Nepal Civil Society Demand Charter

## 1. Poverty Eradication

- Income threshold for extreme poverty \$1.25 is quite low. No one can survive with the \$1.25 per day. Even this is the target for 2030 which is quite unrealistic because global price-hike on food will have impacted on it. So, the threshold for extreme poverty shall be at least \$2 a day.
- The proposed target 1.2 is confusing; it needs to be made understandable and measurable with some common indicators like income threshold, literacy and health.
- Terms like ‘appropriate social protection measures’ and ‘substantial coverage’ of the poor creates confusion and also these terms may supply a space to the governments to escape from their commitments. So, it shall be written as ‘general/full coverage’ of poor rather than ‘substantial coverage’. Basic income security for children, elderly person and person with disability shall be ensured, and health and education shall be guaranteed to the poor as social protection so that their vulnerability can be reduced.
- Care work shall be counted and compensated by the governments so that women’s poverty can be eradicated.
- As the poor survive with wage that they earn, as soon as the wages increase, the market price also goes up and the poor wage earner never come over the poverty line. Hence, there shall be some other indicators apart from income for poverty reduction, the access and ownership of poor to the land is equally important. Issues like powerlessness and exploitation shall be addressed through national policy.
- Until and unless the governance of the state is improved, poverty is not possible to be eradicated. So, we need to add target for governance separately.
- The term-‘pro-poor and gender sensitive policy framework’ is not sufficient to end poverty because one of the underlying causes of poverty is ‘unequal social and cultural structure’. So geographical, caste and ethnicity based deprivation also should be prioritized in policy frameworks.

## 2. Food security, Nutrition and Agriculture

- Goal should be defined as *"End hunger, achieve food security, protect Right to Food and Improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"*.
- By 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, adequate, affordable, and diversified nutritious and quality food all year round.
- By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons by 2025.
- By 2030 substantially increase the agriculture productivity and the incomes of small-scale farmers and food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, through secure and equitable access to land, natural and other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
- By 2030 ensure sustainable food production system and human rights to adequate food and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
- By 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, indigenous knowledge system, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seeds and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and

varieties as internationally agreed.

- Reduce use of junk food: *Private and Transnational Corporate (TNC) commoditizing food, fake advertisement/contents/label particularly affecting children and adolescent.*
- Discourage corporate farming and food system: *TNC monopolizing food system, grabbing land and other productive natural resources thereby increasing food insecurity, health and nutrition.*
- Ensure right to food by 2030: *Food security should be for all (marginalized and vulnerable), should be fundamental rights according to international legal framework and commitments.*
- Food sovereignty: *It is means of food security and farmers should be sovereign.*
- Agriculture infrastructure: *It is primarily important for public distribution system, commercialization of agriculture and reducing post-harvest loss and irrigation infrastructure.*
- Indigenous knowledge system in food: *Indigenous knowledge should be researched, conserved and promoted in agriculture, plant genetic resources and food.*
- Nutrition insecurity has multiple contributors, so it needs to deal with related cause factors equally.
- Promote healthy eating and life style through educational and regulatory mechanism.
- Ensure nutritional food for senior citizens.
- Increase investment in rural and agriculture infrastructure, agricultural research, technology development, and capable institutions, particularly in countries that are net food importers.
- End extreme food price volatility through improved functioning and regulation of food commodity markets and improved market information including creation of efficient mechanism.

### **3. Health**

- By 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- By 2030 end preventable deaths of new-borns and under-five children.
- By 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS through comprehensive sexuality education and tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases.
- By 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment.
- Promote mental health and wellbeing or promote protection of human rights and prevent discrimination against people with mental illness and psychosocial disability by integrating mental health into development initiatives.
- Strengthen prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- By 2030 reduce by two-third global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- By 2030 ensure universal access to rights based comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education with protection of reproductive health rights.
- Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- By 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous agricultural and industrial chemicals and air, water, noise and soil pollution and contamination.



- Strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries.
- Strengthen research capacity and support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
- Increase substantially health financing through good governance and the recruitment, development, training, proper distribution and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS by enabling positive environment.
- Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.
- Develop and strengthen emergency medical transport network and referral mechanism to address medical crisis and facilitate timely intervention.

#### **4. Education**

##### Inclusive and equitable education

- Education, as fundamental human rights should address all forms of marginalization as well as disparities including Children with Disability (CWD), children in conflict and crisis situation.
- Two mode of schooling is an impediment for promoting inclusive and equitable quality education.
- Education should address digital divide to ensure equal opportunities for all.
- Enough finance and resources should be available to avoid urban/rural disparities in educational opportunities and services.

### Lifelong learning

- Equitable and inclusive access to quality learning should be ensured for all children, youth and adults at all levels of education from early childhood care and education to tertiary education in formal and non-formal setting.
- Lifelong learning should be mainstreamed and included into the curriculum.
- Social learning has to be the focused in wider range of the community: public library, learning centres, research opportunities that can promote lifelong learning and minimal presence of ‘learning at work’ culture.
- Learning is an on-going progress.

### Free equitable, quality primary and secondary education with effective learning outcomes

- Free and quality education to all level of children.
- Quality, learning outcomes should not be measured through cognitive aspects only, effectiveness and skills are equally important.
- Tracking of out of school children is needed and they measure should be taken to retain them till they complete schooling.
- Special provision for CWD, marginalized, DAG etc.
- Need to reform the current modality of vocational and aptitude based subject selection opportunities.

### Early childhood care and education

- ECCE as foundation for learning and development so need to ensure; all children especially of most vulnerable and deprived communities have access to effective quality ECCE and pre-primary education in mother tongue.
- Teaching aid and efficiency of teachers to be there to teach in multi-lingual child friendly classroom.

- ECCE need to be friendly for the children with disability, vulnerable and disadvantage communities.

#### Technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

- Ensure equal access for all women and men to quality technical, vocational and free tertiary education including university that leads to improved livelihood through promoting and protecting the indigenous/local knowledge.
- Vocational and tertiary education to be linked with livelihood.
- Need to determine to ensure functional literacy in the perspective of lifelong learning.

#### Youth and adults with skills, including technical and vocational skills

- Increase by 60% the youth and adults who have access to technical, vocational and livelihood oriented skills for employment, decent jobs, entrepreneurship and better living standards.
- Practical and functional literacy classes to the remote parts where illiteracy is still prevalent.
- Local/indigenous and religious culture friendly curriculum.
- Allocation of fund for skill education and entrepreneurship development.

#### Gender disparities in education

- Eliminate gender disparities in education including higher education and ensure equitable access to all level of education and vocational training for vulnerable including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, migrant children and children in vulnerable situations.
- Eliminate discrimination against Dalit, third gender, disable girl children in schools.

### Literacy and numeracy

- Literacy should be linked with lifelong learning education.
- Should aim at universal literacy of the work force.

### Promoting sustainable development,

- Education to contribute sustainable development through the concept of global citizenship education.
- Education should promote and develop volunteerism and principle should be 'learning for all'.

### Peace and non-violence education

- Peace, moral and religious education should be introduced in school.
- School as Zone of Peace should be implemented properly by depoliticizing education.
- All children should get safe and nonviolence learning environment.

### Scholarship in education

- Provision and management of scholarship for economically backward children in sustainable manner.

### Teacher management

- Teacher should be pedagogically and professionally trained and it needs to be transferred into the classroom situation.
- Ensure qualified and pedagogically trained teachers for children's learning and multi-lingual teaching, gender sensitive inclusive friendly teaching should be adopted.
- Recognized teachers of all levels including ECCE to Secondary level linking with lifelong learning.

## 5. Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

- End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere and ensure legal identity and lead just and dignified life.
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation- cyber-crime- online abuses, physical and mental, infanticides/sex selective abortion.
- Eliminate all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilations, dowry system, *chhaupadi*, and witchcraft.
- Recognize and value unpaid care economy and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructures and social protection policies and the promotion of men engagement and boys shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- Ensure women's and girls' full, effective and meaningful participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, governmental structure, economic and public life.
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive right as agreed in accordance with the program of action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences and ensure the women and girls friendly quality service considering diversity and vulnerability.
- Undertake reform in all kinds of discriminatory national laws and policies to give women equal rights and opportunities to economic resources as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services inheritance and natural resources in accordance with international/national laws and treaties/conventions and effective implementation of existing laws and policies and women friendly



customary practices.

- Enhance access to and affordability of the use of women/girls friendly technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's /girl's empowerment.
- Adopt and strengthen gender responsive policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion and protection of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

## **6. Safe Migration**

### Human rights of migrants

- Improving understanding and implementation of existing legal instruments.
- Promoting integration and combat xenophobia and racism.

### International migration law

- Taking advantage of the political momentum offered by the UN High Level Dialogue (HLD) to increase awareness and effective implementation of existing international legal instruments.
- Providing capacity building to countries in need of technical cooperation to implement them.

### Managing migration

- Improving coherence in government migration policy making.
- Fostering dialogue between sending and receiving countries.
- Strengthening coherence/coordination among agencies (GMG, ILO, UN Women, IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR, and UNODC).

### Obligations of countries of origin

- Ensuring contractual labor migration in order to make it maximize the benefit and minimize the risk and vulnerabilities associated with it.
- Respecting /protecting human rights of persons who migrate for the purposes of work.

- Lifting discriminatory bans or restrictions on migration against women.
- Delivering affordable gender/rights-based pre-departure info/training programs.
- Promoting community awareness concerning costs/benefits of migration.
- Encouraging media, info/com sectors to contribute to awareness on migration.
- Adopting regulations/design monitoring systems ensuring recruiting/employment agencies respect human rights of migrant workers (MWs).
- Training/supervising diplomatic/consular staff in protecting rights of MWs abroad.

#### Obligation of countries of transit

- Ensuring that their territories are not used to facilitate the human rights violation (HRV) of MWs.
- Adequately training, supervising and monitoring the immigration and other public officials for gender-sensitivity and non-discriminatory practices when dealing with MWs.
- Adopting active measures to prevent, prosecute and punish all migration-related HRVs that occur under their jurisdiction.
- Providing or facilitating services and assistance in situations where MWs travelling with an agent or escort have been abandoned.
- Making all attempts to trace perpetrators/take legal action against them.

#### Obligation of countries of destination

- Repealing/banning on discriminatory restrictions on MWs, including visa regime.
- Ensuring non-discriminatory constitutional/law/labor codes to MWs.
- Ensuring access to MWs to access remedies when their rights are violated.

- Providing temporary shelters with safe accommodation during trial.
- Preserving and halting the incidences of confiscation/destruction of travel/identity documents by employers/recruiters.
- Ensuring that family reunification schemes aren't discriminatory on the basis of sex.
- Curbing GBV against WMW who are in detention and ensure access to legal remedies/justice to undocumented WMWs in cases of risk to life/degrading treatment, or if they are coerced into forced labor.

### Shared obligations

- Entering into bilateral/regional agreements/MoUs protecting HR of MWs.
- Ratification of all relevant international instruments, particularly MW Convention-1990.
- Development of mutually agreed core common minimum intervention standards.
- Formulation of a comprehensive gender-sensitive/rights-based policy ensuring compliance with international illegal standards and benchmarks.
- Investment in quantitative and qualitative research, data collection and analysis on migratory mobility approach.

## **7. Water and Sanitation**

### Three key messages

- 1) Universal access needs of women, girls plus those in vulnerable situations and harmonize language for water, sanitation and hygiene.
- 2) Universal access must include targets or indicators for schools and health care centers (can come under goals 6/4/3 too).
- 3) Need to establish clear linkages and inter relatedness; WASH as essential to poverty, health, education, violence against women etc.

## Key commends

We welcome OWG proposals for dedicated goal on water and sanitation.

We are pleased to see the priority given to sanitation which is a landmark achievement. Sanitation has been widely neglected to-date-and remains the most off-track MDG target, holding back progress on health, education, nutrition, and gender equality. Suggested improvements in Chapeau and narrative Chapeau and narrative should include explicit reference to the “rights to water and sanitation” as agreed by the UNGA and UN Human Rights Council.

## Targets

- By 2030, achieve universal, equitable, sustainable access to safe, adequate and affordable drinking water for all paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- By 2030, achieve universal access to adequate, affordable, sustainable and equitable total sanitation and hygiene for all and achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) situation, paying special attention the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- By 2030, improve water quality as per the WHO standard by reducing pollution, halving the proportion of dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and biological materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
- By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to recharge drinking water sources and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- By 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
- By 2030 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building

support to developing countries in water, sanitation and hygiene related activities and programmes, including operation and management of water supply system, water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, recharge, retention and reuse technologies.

- Support and strengthen the meaningful participation and ownership of local communities including women groups for improving water and environmental sanitation management, and behavior change.
- By 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and prevent hepatitis, WASH related diseases, and other communicable diseases.
- Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, affordable access to quality essential health care services, WASH facilities, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- By 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from use of pesticide and hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.
- Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, prevention mechanism and management of national and global health risk.

### Special attention

We recommend for mainstreaming WASH with other development sector goal and targets like non-income poverty, basic services, malnutrition, maternal mortality, preventable child deaths, communicable diseases, universal health coverage, water and soil pollution and contamination, quality education, violence against women, decent work, access to infrastructure, affordable housing and basic services, water-related disasters, and waste management.

## **8. Energy**

- Increase commitments and investment supports in the form of public finance and grants.



- Ensure right to energy for all, particularly rural and poor people.
- Capacity building at national and local level to provide knowledge and technology.
- Develop and follow acceptable national minimum energy standards.
- Ensure optimal energy mix.
- Support research and development in energy technology and development.
- Ensure policy and fiscal incentives.
- Ensure accessibility of at least minimum modern energy to all.
- Energy security for pro- poor.
- Ensure energy security and sovereignty for all.
- Increase buying capacity.
- Focus on productive use of energy.
- Increase energy awareness programme of efficient energy sources and technologies.
- Strengthen public, private and civil society participation.
- Ensure transparency and accountability through legal and institutional measures.
- Ensure integrated Energy Policy and Planning in coordination with independent rural electrification regulatory body.
- Create an independent rural electrification regulatory body which deals with both on-grid and off-grid rural electrification.
- Involve implementing agency and targeted group in policy planning.
- Develop clear benefit sharing mechanism.
- Improve commitments through sectoral education and ensuring accountability.

- Allocate adequate national budget for energy.

## 9. **Terrestrial Ecosystem and Biodiversity**

- By 2020 maintain consistency between SDG, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets under CBD 1992) and Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests 2007 under United Nations Forum on Forests).
- By 2020 ensure conservation, restoration, sustainable management and equitable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation and restore degraded forests. (And increase afforestation and reforestation – it is not necessary in the context of Nepal) globally.
- By 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world.
- By 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development of mountains.
- Take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources based on international agreements, national legislation and local customs.
- By 2020 control illegal logging and corruption in forestry sector; promote justice, equity, inclusion and full and effective participation in forestry governance.
- Promote pro-poor forestry program to alleviate poverty of forest-dependent people to achieve the concept of forestry for prosperity adopted by UNFF.

- Promote and support to community-based forest enterprise to generate employment for poverty alleviation.
- Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- By 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species.
- By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national, local and community level planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts.
- Mobilize and significantly increase from public and other all sources of financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Mobilize significantly the resources from public and all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable management of forest, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable management of forest, including for conservation and reforestation.
- Enhance global support to the efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

## **10. Peace and Security**

Goal should be defined as "*End all form of discriminations to Promote Peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive state institutions at all level*".

### Inclusive and peaceful society

- Ensure equal opportunities to the people from all walks of life including the disadvantaged, underdogs and suppressed and equal access to the resources having the proportional

representation in the state mechanisms.

- Ensure equality to those communities which are traditionally discriminated.
- Promote transparent, accountable, unbiased and non-discriminatory state.
- End of all kind of discriminations based on caste, religion, gender, geographical regions, ethnicity and physical ability.
- Enforce all anti-discriminatory laws properly.

### Access to justice

- Ensure equal access to justice to every citizen.
- Judiciary should be free from political encroachment.
- Legal system should be made fast and swift.
- People should be made aware about the legal system.
- Decentralize judiciary system and ensure that it is reachable to all.
- Establish corruption free judiciary.

### Targets

- Significantly reduce all forms of violence including caste based discrimination and related death rates everywhere.
- End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children and women.
- Develop effective, inclusive and transparent institutions at all levels.
- By 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration. Make sure that each citizen gets his/her citizenship in the name of their mother as well.
- All the survivors of conflict get the post- conflict remedy and

feel that they have got justice.

- Stop violence against women.
- Amend all the discriminatory laws as per the international obligations of state and strictly implement for sustainable peace, development and civilized society.
- Establish fast track justice mechanisms for severe crimes such as rape, torture and VAW.
- End sexuality and gender identity based discrimination.
- Ensure that sexual and gender minorities receive their citizenship and passport under their own identity.

## **11. Access to Justice**

Stressing on the fact that development goals without violence free society and justice will be incomplete, in contextual and impractical, on behalf of the civil society, we urge the government to include the following issues in the SDGs with special priority and clear goals and indicators:

### Government policy

- Fast track court must be established in all districts with effective mechanism for its implementation.
- Establish safe shelters and one stop crisis centres in all districts for protection, treatment and psycho socio-counselling of victims of gender based violence and sexual violence.
- Establish an effective mechanism for compilation and collection of disaggregated data of conflict affected and victims of gender based violence.
- Guarantee the continuity of ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights indicators and access to age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education.



### Legal recommendations

- Develop victim-friendly national mechanisms for ensuring access to justice for all and easy access to citizenship, marriage registration, birth registration etc.
- Develop effective laws for ending caste based discrimination and any other form of discrimination and violence related to discriminatory harmful traditional practices and include activities on social awareness in the national plan.

### Structural recommendations

- Access to justice and institutional development and strengthening of institutions that provide immediate service to women victims, the judiciary and the women police.
- Review and analysis of prevalent improvised laws, policies and their evaluation and feedback.

### Behavioural change

- Ensure simple and free service for easy access of the marginalized community and victims and affected women to justice and rights.
- Develop effective mechanisms to eradicate the practice of caste based untouchability, sexual violence and negative harmful traditional practices and promote social awareness programs.

## **12. Climate Change**

Following key issues needs to be considered while integrating climate change into post 2015 development framework:

- The discussions on the post-2015 development framework must not undermine UNFCCC negotiations, but can and should add clear commitment to ensure policy coherence across both processes. The UNFCCC and post-2015 processes can complement each other.

- Differentiation according to country contexts is crucial for a universal approach, particularly for a climate change goal. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) should be acknowledged in relation to both finance and emissions reduction.
- Together with integrating climate change on other development goals, there is a need for a standalone goal on climate change to underline and reinforce the UNFCCC process and positively contribute to its achievement.
- The success of the SDGs will depend on means of implementation, with focused actions on decarbonizing the global economy by accelerating the progress and technological breakthroughs.

Some of the core elements that should be considered in the context of specific actions are:

- A multilateral oversight is required to ensure that the ambition gap is bridged, leading the world on a pathway that would hold the global temperature increase below 1.5° degree Celsius, relative to pre-industrial levels.
- The level of mitigation effort required should be based on the latest scientific findings; therefore global annual emissions have to be declined to less than 40 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr. by 2020 and less than 24 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year by 2030.
- Any financial commitment or contribution should be needs- and science-based and additional to the Official Development Assistance (ODA) exclusive of double counting. There should be an assurance of the fulfillment of the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to a goal of mobilizing jointly adequate finance of at least USD100 billion annually by 2020. Such funding should be rapidly scaled-up, particularly from public sources, in addressing the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.

- A dedicated mechanism for the most vulnerable countries (such as countries with mountainous ecology etc.) and LDCs in mobilizing supports and actions should be in place. Direct access of finance, barrier free technology transfer and productive capacity building in area required are paramount for our countries.

### **13. Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements**

- Ensure periodic election and stable urban government with visionary leadership.
- Ensure risk sensitive land use plan, urban planning with building code.
- Ensure affordable housing and commercial buildings.
- Ensure effective and efficient Solid Waste management leading to zero waste.
- Reduce consumption of potable water, and promote rain water harvesting.
- Maximize energy efficiency and renewable energy.
- Promote sustainable and efficient mass transportation system.
- Promote child friendly, environment friendly and risk sensitive planning.
- Develop economic zones and ensure proper taxation system.
- Ensure proper sewage and storm water management.
- Improve sanitation, indoor air quality, hygiene of urban dwellers.
- Increase the number of local living-wage jobs.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change.
- Ensure parks for children and adults and recreational centres.

### **14. Infrastructure and Industrialization**

- Clarity is needed in proposed Zero Draft since the infrastructure

development is duplicated among a number of goals and industrialization can be part of other goals.

- By 2030, halve the people living beyond 1 hour walking distance from the all-weather transport infrastructure for promoting accessibility.
- By 2030, interlink all neighboring countries' national trade and tourism centers through air, land and water transport suitable for promoting international trade and tourism.
- By 2030, introduce environment and user friendly transport system in all key urban centers which ensures efficient flow of traffic.
- By 2030, raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs.
- By 2030, ensure 100 percent compliance of the codes for new industries and upgrade existing industries for high level functional and environmental efficiency.
- By 2030, double the allocation on industrial innovation by public and private sectors.
- Significantly increase access of ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020.

## **15. Means of Implementation and Development Partnership**

### Policy measures

- Redistribute resources, wealth, power and opportunities to all human beings equitably.
- Empower LDCs to lead the process of designing post 2015 sustainable development framework.
- There should be greater awareness and understanding of rights-based approaches to development, which emphasizes equality, non-discrimination, inclusion, participation, attention to

vulnerable groups, and rule of law.

- National Foreign Policy of Nepal should be in place, but that should be based on broader national interest that protects national sovereignty and adapts principle of peaceful-coexistence.
- Guarantee freedom of right to association, right to expression and right to peaceful assembly legally and constitutionally.
- SDGs should be owned by countries and all communities. They should be localized and become national priorities.
- Country ownership should include parliamentary ownership, local government bodies and CSOs as well.
- National government should take responsibility to demonstrate their commitments on new SDGs and towards their citizens by creating truly democratic environment.
- Political accountability is must. So, a parliamentary committee should be formed at national level to look after SDG agenda.
- National development plans and policies should be coherent and consistent with the Sustainable Development Framework.

### Implementation

- The rights-based approach should be built into the implementation of all the goals, and the UN system should organize a dialogue on a rights-based approach to the post-2015 development agenda.
- National Planning Commission should be made an apex body for planning and effective implementation of SDGs. Similarly, there should be SDG section in each ministry.
- Local government institutions should be made responsible to implement the SDGs at local level.
- Responsibilities of each development actor should be clearly spelled out for effective implementation of SDGs.



## Development cooperation

- OECD countries should fulfil their ODA commitment 0.7% GNP and 0.15-.2% to LDCs.
- International cooperation should comply with Paris Principles, Accra Agenda of Action and Busan Partnership document.
- All development partners should respect law of land and strictly follow country system whenever they provide their cooperation.
- South-South Cooperation should not replace north-south cooperation.
- LDCs should be provided grant in aid rather than debt.
- International Financial Institutions (IFIs) should start debt cancellation targeting to LDCs.
- Ensure optimum, productive, timely and equitable use of available financial resources including foreign aid. Increase absorptive capacity of government.
- Stop trans-nationals illicit flow of money.
- In case of dispute on foreign assistance, it should be settled through court of recipient country.
- Funds mobilized by INGOs in the country should be recorded in Aid Management Platform/Ministry of Finance, according to the new foreign aid policy.
- Decrease dependency on foreign aid. Emphasize domestic resource mobilization by ensuring progressive taxation policies. Tax evasion should be fully checked.

## Partnership

- Expand spaces for CSOs in policy formulation. Ensure full-fledged and meaningful participation of CSOs in entire development process at all levels.
- There should be NGO-friendly act, regulation and working

environment.

- Increase private sector investments in development sector, but they should respect human rights principles.
- Operationalize UN Global Compact Guideline and establish Corporate Sector Responsibility tracking mechanism at national level.

### Trade

- Ensure trade justice and preference should be given to the LDCs.

### Technology

- Indigenous technologies should be built on and technology receptive capacity of LDCs should be improved.

### Capacity building

- Development partners should support national institutions including government, local governments, NGOs and CBOs to strengthen their capacities.

### Monitoring and accountability

- All the development cooperation should be transparent and there should be provision of auditing foreign assistance by the Office of the Auditor General.
- Development partners should be accountable for their works by ensuring mutual accountability.
- Enhance capacity of government to increase high quality and disaggregated data available timely and adequately. Data revolution and robust national statistics office are required for effective data-based monitoring system.
- Strong but multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanisms should be in place at global, regional, national and local level. Sub-regional consultations and processes should be promoted for

monitoring and accountability.

- UN system should play a role in furthering the process the shape and effective accountability framework for the post 2015 development agenda.

## **16. Children**

- By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, with special attention to stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women.
- Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to essential health care services in a friendly environment and access to safe, effective and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- Build and upgrade education facilities that are child and gender sensitive and provide safe and inclusive learning environment with special attention to girls and children with disabilities.
- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls.
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces and end their trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations.
- Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, and by 2020 end child labour in all its forms.
- Improve education on financial literacy from early years. Enhance capacities for integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management for all, and reduce urban sprawl, enhance capacities and reform laws for development of child friendly cities and villages.
- Improve education, awareness raising from early years and

human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, impact reduction and early warning.

- Ensure for establishing child friendly cities and villages while developing the plans and its implementation.
- End all forms of discrimination on the basis of caste, ethnicity, class, gender, diseases and age.
- End cultural malpractices like early marriage, '*Chhaupadi*', the peculiar custom of far-western region, in which girls and women are kept in *Chaughar* (small hut like cow-shade built in distance out of the house) mainly in to remain during menstruation cycle, untouchability based on caste still exist in our society.
- End child labour exploitation, trafficking, abuse, neglect, orphan, street based children, sexual exploitation, and corporal punishment. Address the problems of children with disabilities.
- Ensure meaningful participation of children from family to state level as the right holders.
- Promote Child Clubs as the means for child participation in Nepal.
- Widen awareness among the parents and stakeholders regarding child rights and their participation.
- Ensure participation of children in VDC and Municipality level committees according to the provision of Child Friendly Local Governance Strategies, 2068 BS (2011) in a meaningful manner.
- Strengthen the child protection mechanisms.
- Form and amend the policies related to child protection as per need.

## 17. Good Governance

- **Transparency:** Promoting, or enhancing transparency in public and private sector dealings/behaviour consolidate democracy and lend legitimacy to it. If the general citizenry are not well

informed about the activities of national governments, even a democratic system of governance will have less, or no, meaning at all.

- **Social accountability:** As regards the present state of accountability in public institutions and among public servants, the general feeling was that the situations in both cases leave to be desired much better. To ensure much enhanced accountability it is therefore necessary that there is ‘demand’ for good governance. The ‘demand’ side of governance can be fulfilled only through the promotion of social accountability and the application of commonly practiced social accountability tools such as Citizens’ Charter, Community Score Card, Public Hearing, Public/Social Audit, Public Expenditure Tracking, Citizen Report Card, etc. So attainment of SDG has to give priority to the application of social accountability tools.
- **Zero tolerance against corruption:** Pervasive corruption in public service delivery institutions and among the public servants providing services has eroded public faith in these institutions. The quality of services being extended has suffered and the scarce resources of the government are being wasted. The prevailing situation can be corrected only if a ‘zero-tolerance against corruption’ campaign can be waged effectively at people's level.
- **Inclusiveness:** 'Inclusion' has emerged as a cross-cutting agenda as a result of the emergence of peace and harmony in the country after prolonged conflict. It has not only put for the different needs of a diverse country, but it has also given the opportunity to all to contribute to the country’s development as per their capacities. So, while defining sub-goals under SDG prime consideration must be given to the issue of 'inclusion'.
- **End of impunity:** One of the prime requirements for ensuring the establishment of a good governance system is to ensure that ‘the rule of law’ takes precedence in running a country. However, in case of Nepal establishing ‘the rule of law’ alone

is not sufficient because the ‘impunity’ is pervasive. Criminal elements get protection from political big shots, law enforcing agencies can easily be bribed and prosecution of culprits takes awfully long time etc. So, the aspect of ‘end of impunity’ needs to be given utmost preference while enforcing the ‘rule of law’ while formulating sub-goals under the SDG.

- **Effectiveness of oversight agencies:** Nepal has under its Interim Constitution established a number of Oversight Agencies including Office of the Auditor General (OAG), Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA), National Vigilance Centre (NVC) to ensure that there is guaranteed oversight over expenditures made by public agencies through public funds, and that transparency and accountability are ensured in the operations of public agencies, etc. However, quite often these agencies have not been able to perform as expected and it is reflecting on the governance system on the whole. There are overlaps in their mandates and their outreach is also not ensured (NVC is a central level organization and CIAA has only from this fiscal year expanded its outreach to all 5 development regions). There is a need to revisit the mandate and terms of reference of these oversight agencies to render effective oversight services.
- **Ensure RTI:** Right to Information (RTI) has emerged as a very powerful tool in a nascent democracy in Nepal. However, the use of this powerful tool has been limited to certain cases and it has been used only by those who knew about its provisions and also the procedures of how to get information and from where. So, RTI can become only effective when general public know about it and when they are informed about the procedures of obtaining the required information. Although the government has made provisions for “pro-active disclosure of information” mandatory by public service delivery agencies at regular intervals, the practice has not been followed and no agency (at government and civil society level) asking the government to follow the practices provided in the laws and regulations. RTI



can therefore be only effective if the earlier made provision of “pro-active disclosure of information” by public service delivery agencies reinforced while formulating the sub-goal under SDG.

- **Ensure watchdog role of CSOs:** Good governance has two dimensions: ‘supply side’ and ‘demand side’. Whereas it is to be assumed that the public service delivery agencies fulfill the ‘supply’ side, the ‘supply’ is often seen to be lagging much far behind the ‘demand’ especially in terms of the ‘quality’ and the ‘standards’ of services. It has been universally acknowledged that the ‘demand’ side is best taken care of by the civil society organizations (CSOs) given their often defined and assumed role. The SDG sub-goals should therefore take very much into account the ‘watchdog’ role of CSOs in terms of generating demand for services and also in ensuring quality of services.
- **Guarantee periodic election:** It has been established in Nepalese context that in absence of elected representatives in local bodies the funds allocated for local development are being misused. The prime reason attributed is the lack of accountability of the local bodies towards people. Whereas the elections and elected representatives themselves do not guarantee that development funds will not be misused and that transparency and accountability in the operations of local bodies will be ensured, the timely holding of periodic elections restores one of the most important democratic rights of the people and obliges the elected representatives to become accountable towards their constituency. So, SDG sub-goals must accord "Prime Priority" to holding periodic elections of local bodies.
- **Decentralization:** Developing countries very often prefer to concentrate power and decision-making at central level often citing flimsy reasons like lack of capacities at local level and the absence of enabling environment to decentralize/devolve authority. In absence of adequate decision-making authority devolved, adequate financial resources allocated and clear guidelines formulated regarding public service provision, their

standards etc., the service provision by local bodies often will be lacking. Therefore, the SDG sub-goals must include provision on devolution of power in solving local problems related to service provision and implementation of development activities.

## 18. Human Rights

- **People's sustainable development:** A welcome initiative is again the 'sustainable development' but equally important is to cogitate in segregating whose sustainable development we are talking about. The present dominant top-down development paradigm lacks proper dialogue with and participation of, the primary rights holders- the poor and marginalized - in policy, planning, and decision-making; this is a major obstacle to eradicate poverty. Moreover, the dominant global economic policy regime grounded on neo-liberalism led financialization goes against the principle of inclusive and sustainable development blatantly trampling upon the basic human rights of peoples.
- **Let's challenge inequality directly:** Even after the completion of the MDGs, inequality exists as crucial problem. It needs to be addressed. Priorities need to be focused on the world's consumption and production pattern and in this context too one should examine how sustainable development fits into it because one class of people have affluent resources related to both consumption and production, and another class always remains as the proletariat.
- **Redistributive justice and role of international community:** Ensuring redistributive justice and the role of international corporations, including the US, in the Kyoto Protocol is the main issue to deal with here for the sake of human rights and social justice of all people.
- **Pro-people development agenda:** Any sustainable development agenda to be made needs to be pro-people discarding the old and traditional concept of 'one-size-fits-all policies.

- **Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all:** The priority set for this is "... to recognize peace and good governance as a core element of wellbeing, not an optional extra." However, in our context we need to realize that we already have these legislations in place, implementation is the issue.
- **Are MDGs' unprecedented progress? what about widening gap?:** Countries may have 'progressed' in terms of database but the main 'achievement' of the MDGs is that development goals set so far look much like stereotyped, that are not even close to the ground realities of excluded and marginalised sections of the population in Nepal. While the aggregate data may be promising, Nepal shows alarming trends- growing poverty gaps, poor status of girl-child, malnutrition, decreasing state investments in social welfare, very high inequality trends and economic growth over and above equality. The mortality rate per 100,000 live births is not less than 5,00 but the data shows 2,29.
- **The rhetoric of 'transformative people-centred and planet-sensitive' development:** This slogan has done no more than to promote the dominant neo-liberal paradigm, a framework that will not allow changes that goes against elite interests. Thus, in reality, there is no evident shift in the new vision. The rhetoric does not translate into serious changes in the balance of power and wealth.

## 19. Disability

- Among 17 proposed goals of final Zero Draft 11 agendas (1-6, 8, 9, 11, 16 and 17) are very much linked with the rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).
- Poverty and disability are very much linked and related with each other. Poverty brings disability and disability brings poverty. 80 percent of total disability population is living in poor countries. Provide jobs to PWDs and increase their job related skills.

- Increase access of PWDs to public health services. Expand rehab health services at VDC and district level. Reduce mortality rate of PWDs.
- CWDs have no access in early childhood day-care centres and about 52 percent of school age CWDs is out of school. In overall disability population, 56 percent has no education at all. Learning achievements of CWDs are far behind than other children. Majority of schools are not disability friendly. So, teaching learning, infrastructures, supportive facilities and attitude of school management should be disability friendly.
- Stop gender disparity with PWD such as sexual harassment, exploitation and crime, education, employment, property rights and access to services and facilitates etc.
- Accessibility is the major issue. Disability friendly setup of taps and toilets, bathrooms are major concerns. So, ensure disability friendly employment policy, accessible, safe and sound work place.
- Ensure easy access to infrastructure such as roads, ICT, public building, markets, banks, hospitals, work-place, parks, and sports grounds.
- Violence, abuse, exploitation, isolation are key issues of PWDs in families, societies, and organizations. So, sensitize service providers and institutions to be PWD friendly.
- Establish baseline information and monitoring mechanism, policy development, enhance and adopt technology, capacity building and human resource development. increasing finance is great concerns of PWD.

## **20. Dalit**

- Add one additional goal for elimination of caste discrimination and untouchability. Create enabling policy environment to eliminate caste based discrimination and untouchability.

- Strengthen organizational capacity of Dalit related wings of the government and other organizations working in eliminating caste discrimination and untouchability.
- Declare National Dalit Rights decade for promotion of nationwide inclusive campaign.
- Civil Society, concerned ministries along with its government line agencies and law enforcement agencies should be fully responsible, instrumental and accountable to eliminate caste discrimination and untouchability
- Organize joint campaigns involving Dalit and non-Dalit for eliminating caste discrimination and untouchability at local to national level.
- Promote inter-caste marriages in the society.
- Conduct collective integrated campaign by the government to eradicate caste based discrimination and untouchability.
- Declare a resolution by the UN to address the caste based discrimination and untouchability.
- The exclusive program from the government to address existing social, economic and political inequality of the country should be effectively designed and implemented.
- Proportional representation of every social group in judiciary, executive and parliament including all constitutional bodies, diplomatic agencies, NGOs and private sector must be ensured.
- Socially excluded group should be empowered to ensure their proportional representation into all state mechanisms.
- Additional Act should be enacted to ensure proportional representation of all social groups and existing laws regarding the proportional representation must be effectively implemented.
- High level mechanism consisting of government personnel, thematic specialist and Dalit and other social groups' representatives must be formed to monitor and ensure policies

and program with regard to social inclusion in the country.

- All types of social discrimination towards women, Dalit, children, Madhesi, Person with Disability, gender and sexual minority must be completely ended.
- Government's fiscal budget must be fully inclusive.
- Promotional representation in the all committee of political parties from local to central levels must be fully ensured based on caste/ethnicity.
- Proportional election system should be adopted in order to ensure proportional representation of all social groups and state mechanism must be fully inclusive.

## **21. Senior Citizen**

- We take cognizance of global rapid growth in the number of senior citizens which will have profound socio-economic and health impact in different countries. We will strive for the provision of basic amenities and social, health and financial protection to the Senior Citizens to enable them to lead a dignified life.
- Implement nationally appropriate social protection measures including floors, with a focus on coverage of the poor, elderly and people in vulnerable situations.
- Build the resilience of the poor, elderly and those in vulnerable situations to disasters, shocks and climate-related extreme events.
- End all forms of malnutrition, with special attention to stunting and wasting in children less than five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women and elderly.
- Eliminate gender disparities and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for people in vulnerable



- situations, including persons with disabilities and elderly.
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, elderly friendly and sustainable transport for all, and expand public transport.
  - Ensure universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces, particularly for women and children, elderly and people with disabilities.
  - End abuse, exploitation, and violence against women, children, elderly and people living with disabilities everywhere.

## **22. Sexual and Gender Minorities**

- Sexual and gender minorities people should get education without any discrimination.
- Sexual and gender minorities people should get equal opportunity in employment as other minorities are getting; Dalit, Janajati, disabled etc.
- Sexual and gender minorities should be addressed in National Health Policy and should access proper health service without any discrimination.
- Third gender people should get citizenship certificate, national card, and passport as per their gender identity.
- Sexual and gender minorities people should access programs directed to reduce poverty from the state.
- Discriminatory laws against sexual and gender minorities should be amended.
- State should be responsible to protect and promote human rights of sexual and gender minority people.
- While concerning the gender, everyone should think and incorporate issue of third gender also.

## **23. Geographical Disparities**

- Conserve and sustainably use of not only oceans, seas and

marine resources for sustainable development but also the mountain resources as Climate Change is severely damaging our fragile mountain ecology.

- Climate justice for LDCs and mountain countries (HKH) should be kept at the forefront in the context of climate change and disaster.
- Sustainable utilization and access to natural resources for economic growth of communities.
- Certification and patent rights of NTFPS and timber for commercialization.
- Payment of environment services to LDCs and mountainous countries.
- Employment generation for all with proper utilization and conservation of resources for livelihood improvement.
- Ensure right to health, right to food, right to education, right to housing for all those living in remote areas.
- Maintain cultural customs, heritage and promote tourism and peace.
- Priority for development schemes, including expansion of the road networks and linkage in remote areas and rural infrastructure development.

## 24. Youth

- **Encourage youth micro enterprises:** Ensure employment opportunities and discourage youths to go abroad for cheap labour. Create enabling environment for youth to start their micro-enterprises in their location, encourage skills based training and proper orientation trainings for foreign employment.
- Motivate youth to involve in livestock and farming, as Nepal's maximum of the land is fertile and best for agriculture.
- Train and make use of scientific methods of farming and enhance

agro based industries.

- Educate and train youths on SRHR, safe sex and sexually communicable diseases.
- Discourage child marriage and polygamy.
- Aware women on pregnancy and delivery of child.
- Discourage youths on the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.
- Ensure the effective implementation of free and quality education till secondary level-government's policy.
- Re-admit the school drop outs, ensure the provision of informal education and provide technical education and vocational training to young people who are deprived of formal education.
- Promote decent pay comparing the amount and quality of work.
- Promote equal pay for equal work.
- Promote safety at work and availability of insurance provisions.
- Advocate against sexual harassment at work.
- Ensure effective implementation of labour rights and laws.
- Engaging youths to advocate for the goal since they are the most energetic and innovative sections of populations.
- Promote capacity build-up of youths in service and production oriented jobs.
- Utilize the number of energetic available youth human resource inside the country.

## **Annex : Zero Draft of UNOWC**

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE OPEN WORKING GROUP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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

6. It also reaffirmed the commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. It also reaffirmed the commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the political declaration on Africa’s development needs and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development. It reaffirmed the commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the outcome documents of their review conferences. The Outcome document of the September 2013 special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals reaffirmed, inter alia, the determination to craft a strong post-2015 development agenda. The commitment to migration and development was reaffirmed in the Declaration of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

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



the natural and cultural diversity of the world, and recognized that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.

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

13. Rio+20 reaffirmed that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal.
14. The implementation of sustainable development goals will depend on a global partnership for sustainable development with the active engagement of governments, as well as civil society, the private sector, and the United Nations system. A robust mechanism of implementation review will be essential for the success of the SDGs. The General Assembly, the ECOSOC system and the High Level Political Forum will play a key role in this regard.
15. Rio+20 reiterated the commitment to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated.
16. Rio+20 reaffirmed that, in accordance with the Charter, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. It resolved to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.
17. In order to monitor the implementation of the SDGs, it will be important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to support the support the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality,

coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.

18. Sustainable Development Goals are accompanied by targets and will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes. They are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities. They build on the foundation laid by the MDGs, seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new challenges. These goals constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development. Targets are defined as aspirational global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their interlinkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

## **Sustainable Development Goals**

### **Proposed goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

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

### **Proposed goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture**

- 2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular

the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

- 2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
- 2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed
- 2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries
- 2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

- 2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

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

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



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

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

- 4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training

for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS

**Proposed goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations

5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social

protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life

5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to

ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws

5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment

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

## **Proposed goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally

- 6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation

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

- 7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services
- 7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030
- 7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030
- 7.a by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies
- 7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS

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

- 8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries
- 8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services
- 8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead
- 8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers
- 8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

- 8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
- 8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs
- 8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact

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

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



increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending

- 9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
- 9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020

**Proposed goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

- 10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard
- 10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

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

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

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

- 11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management
- 11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- 11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

**Proposed goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

- 12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce

their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse

12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products

12.c rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

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

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

13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related

hazards and natural disasters in all countries

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

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

- 14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage, and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least

to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

- 14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information
- 14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation ( taking into account ongoing WTO negotiations and WTO Doha Development Agenda and Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate)
- 14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs
- 14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties



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

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

- 15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts
- 15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

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

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

- 16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration
- 16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime
- 16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

**Proposed goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development Finance**

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

**Technology**

- 17.6 enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among

existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed

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

### **Capacity building**

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

### **Trade**

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

### **Systemic issues**

#### **Policy and institutional coherence**

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

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

### **Multi-stakeholder partnerships**

17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries

17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

### **Data, monitoring and accountability**

17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries

