

# Measuring Progress Post-2015: An Assessment of Proposals

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by  
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## About The North-South Institute

Founded in 1976, NSI is Canada's leading independent policy research institution specializing in effective international development. Ranked in 2012 as the world's top small think tank by the Global Go To Think Tank Index, NSI's mission is to conduct high-quality, policy-relevant research and stimulate constructive dialogue and debate that contribute to a safe and prosperous world free of poverty and extreme inequality.

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# Executive Summary

As the 2015 end date of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) approaches, the world has turned its attention to what its successor framework should be. Much effort is being directed at identifying the priorities, and corresponding goals, that should make up the post-2015 framework, which has resulted in a proliferation of proposals. In addition to efforts aimed at identifying the key thematic priorities for post-2015, some actors have called for a “data revolution” to support the implementation and monitoring of the post-2015 agenda by addressing gaps in the quality and availability of data in developing countries. The data revolution, it is thought, could also support improved decision-making and transparency and accountability for development progress.

This report aims to contribute to post-2015 and data revolution discussions by providing an overview of the key themes arising from post-2015 proposals. In January 2013 The North-South Institute (NSI) launched its [Post-2015 Tracking Tool](#), available through NSI’s [Canadian International Development Platform](#). The tool is an interactive aggregator of proposals on the post-2015 development agenda. Organized thematically, it is a unique resource for tracking the goals, targets and indicators that are being proposed to replace the MDGs and support and monitor development progress beyond 2015.

The report provides thematic analysis of NSI’s dataset, identifying the issues that are gaining traction across post-2015 proposals and showcasing the types of data that are being sought to track development progress. It reveals that environment is the most prominent theme across the 77 proposals captured by the dataset, followed by health, education, and employment and inclusive growth. Most of the proposals are global or international in nature, emanating from international organizations or global coalitions. The largest number of proposals is from non-governmental organizations, followed closely by international organisations, often as joint working groups or coalitions of multiple multilateral bodies.

While there appears to be traction for a number of priority areas across post-2015 proposals, defining the targets, including levels of ambition, and the indicators by which to measure success will be trickier. Data availability, including the availability of disaggregated data, is likely to present a significant challenge. Policymakers will need to balance measurement concerns with the norm setting potential of including key priority areas for which it is more difficult to measure progress, such as governance and human rights.

# Introduction

As the 2015 end date of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) approaches, the world has turned its attention to what its successor framework should be. While much remains to be debated, negotiated and agreed in the lead up to the 2015 deadline, there is broad consensus that the clear, quantifiable and time-bound nature of the MDGs, with goals, targets and indicators by which progress can be measured, remains one of their greatest strengths. It seems likely that the post-2015 agenda will be framed in a similar way, albeit with a new set of goals, targets and indicators that better reflect the opportunities and challenges that the world is likely to face in 2015 and the decades beyond.

Given the widely-held view that the issues prioritised in the MDGs received a heightened degree of financial resources and policy attention, much effort is being directed to identifying the priorities, and corresponding goals, that should make up the post-2015 framework. Some proposals have been developed through United Nations processes and initiatives, such as the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (HLP), the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the UN Global Compact. The UN has also facilitated extensive consultation processes, which have sought to harness expertise and input on specific policy issues and themes; this has also generated proposals. In addition, other stakeholders – such as civil society organizations and research institutions – have made proposals, seeking to advocate for the inclusion of a particular issue as a goal in the post-2015 framework.

In addition to efforts aimed at identifying the key thematic priorities for post-2015, in their May 2013 report, the HLP called for a “data revolution” to support the implementation and monitoring of the post-2015 agenda. While it is widely acknowledged that global and national efforts in support of the MDGs resulted in considerable improvements in the quality and availability of data in developing countries, significant gaps remain (OECD 2013; UNTT 2013; UNDG 2013). The idea has received considerable attention in UN and official circles, as well as in citizen consultations (UN 2013).

According to the HLP Secretariat, a data revolution could support the integration of statistics into public and private decision making and help build trust between society and states through transparency and accountability (HLP Secretariat 2013; see also SDSN 2013). Better data is critical to enable governments and other stakeholders to understand patterns of development progress, and make more informed decisions

about how to allocate resources. It can also enhance transparency, and empower citizens to demand more from their states. The HLP Secretariat has called for improvements in the quality, availability and timeliness of data, including disaggregated data; greater data transparency and accessibility; and harnessing diverse sources of knowledge and data, such as through the use of mobile technology, crowd sourcing and other “real-time” initiatives to complement official statistics.

To make sense of the proliferation of proposals, in January 2013 The North-South Institute (NSI) launched its [Post-2015 Tracking Tool](#), available through NSI’s [Canadian International Development Platform](#). The tool is an interactive aggregator of proposals on the post-2015 development agenda. Organized thematically, it is a unique resource for tracking the goals, targets and indicators that are being proposed to replace the MDGs and support and monitor development progress beyond 2015.

This report aims to contribute to post-2015 and data revolution discussions by providing an overview of the key themes arising from the proliferation of post-2015 proposals by consolidating analysis from NSI’s Post-2015 Tracking Tool. It provides thematic analysis of NSI’s dataset, identifying the issues that are gaining traction across post-2015 proposals. This report does not provide a qualitative analysis of the substance of particular proposals, as other important analyses have examined areas of emerging consensus and divergence across potential post-2015 goals areas (Bergh and Couturier 2013; Kroeker Maus and Cornforth 2013). Rather, it provides an overview of the prominence of particular themes against a dataset of 77 official and unofficial post-2015 proposals and showcases the types of data that are being sought to track development progress.

Following this introduction, the methodology used to organize and analyze post-2015 proposals included in the NSI’s Post-2015 Tracking Tool is outlined. Broad analysis of the proposals is then offered, followed by analysis across the sixteen themes. The report concludes by raising some key issues for consideration on the post-2015 measurement agenda.

# Methodology

NSI's Post-2015 Tracking Tool draws on NSI's dataset of post-2015 proposals. The dataset *only includes proposals that specifically recommend goals, targets or indicators for the post-2015 framework.*<sup>1</sup> In the September 2013 update on which this report is based, the dataset comprises 77 proposals. For the list of proposals, see Annex 1.

These proposals are organized into sixteen themes, which were identified by NSI researchers based on prominent themes in the post-2015 deliberations. These themes are outlined in Box 1. To further “drill-down” on each of these themes, NSI researchers identified key issues (Annex 2). Each “set” of goals, targets and indicators were coded to one theme and one issue. NSI researchers applied the theme and issue they deemed the most appropriate for each “set” of goals, targets and indicators. Table 1 illustrates how this worked in practice.

## **Box 1. Coded themes and issues identified from proposals in NSI post-2015 dataset<sup>2</sup>**

Disaster resilience	Economic rules	Education
Employment and inclusive growth	Energy	Environment
Equality	Food security	Gender equality
Governance	Health	Human rights
Infrastructure	Peace and security	Poverty
Water and sanitation		

A total of 1344 sets of goals, targets and indicators were coded in the September 2013 update. Of these, in 235 or 18 per cent of cases, only a goal was proposed (no target or indicator was included). In 748 or 56 per cent of cases, only a goal and target was proposed (no indicator was included).

<sup>1</sup> Many of the proposals were accessed through the Overseas Development Institute's Future Goals Tracker. Note that proposals that stated “not for citation” are not included in the NSI post-2015 dataset.

<sup>2</sup> These themes were revised for the September 2013 update to better reflect issues that are gaining traction in the post-2015 deliberations.

**Table 1. Coding goals, targets and indicators in NSI's post-2015 dataset**

Proposer	Proposal	Theme	Issue	Goal	Target	Indicator
Unnayan Onneshan	<a href="#">Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework</a>	Environment	Environmental governance	Sustainability	Safe climate and atmosphere	Number of inspections made by government officials to identify violation of environmental laws
Save the Children	<a href="#">Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework</a>	Food security	Sustainable consumption and production	By 2030 we will eradicate hunger, halve stunting, and ensure universal access to sustainable food, water and sanitation	Directly link sustainable food production and distribution systems to nutrition targets	Food losses during the production of food, and retail and consumer food waste
United Nations Global Compact	<a href="#">Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	Governance and human rights	Transparency	Good governance and the realization of human rights	Achieve competitive and transparent procurement processes through public advertising of all government procurement cases	No indicator
The Civil Society of Bangladesh	<a href="#">Dhaka Declaration on the Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	Economic rules	Trade	Global trading systems that actively encourages sustainable development	No target	No indicator

While a full discussion on the criteria that underpin “good” goals, targets and indicators is outside the scope of this paper, it is worth noting that in a number of cases, the suggested goals, targets and indicators included in the dataset would require further work before they could truly serve as such for the post-2015 agenda. For example, the report of the HLP argues that goals include verbs or actions (HLP 2013). Melamed (2012) suggests that targets should include a specified timeframe by which or between which something is achieved. The UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda (UNTT) (2013, 19) adds that targets should clearly relate to each goal and be ambitious with appropriate time frames, expressed simply and easy to communicate. Notwithstanding the potential of new priorities to drive indicator selection and data collection (Fukuda-Parr and Yamin 2013), UNTT (2013, 19-20) suggests that



capacity and potential capacity for data collection to support indicators is an important factor, as well as ensuring that indicators are mainly outcome based for a focus on long term results. A number of goals, targets and indicators included in the NSI post-2015 data set do not meet these criteria.

Our approach to mapping the 77 proposals is not without limitations. In some cases, a “set” of goals, target and indicators could have been coded with more than one theme. In these instances, NSI researchers coded the “set” with the theme that we deemed *most relevant*. Typically researchers used proposed indicators as the key deciding factor for coding.<sup>3</sup> For example, under the goal “achieve gender equality, women’s rights and women’s empowerment” proposed by UN Women (2013), among others, the targets include “eradicate women’s poverty,” and “improve women’s and girl’s health.” The corresponding indicators are “percentage of population undernourished, by sex” and “percentage of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS, by sex,” respectively. Under the tracking tool, the goal, with these particular corresponding targets and indicators, has been assigned to the broad category of health based on the focus of the indicators. Because UN Women has suggested multiple targets for the overarching goal, the goal also appears under “gender equality” and where appropriate, with the other targets and corresponding indicators that accompany it.

## Findings: An Overview of the Proposals

As outlined above, 77 proposals make up the dataset used in the September 2013 update (see Annex 1). Of these 77 proposals, 17 are “comprehensive”, covering a number of themes. An example of a “comprehensive” proposal is the Centre for International Governance Innovation’s proposal, [\*The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle\*](#), where they propose ten goals and corresponding indicators as input into discussions surrounding the post-2015 framework (Carin and Bates-Eamer 2013). The remaining 60 proposals focus on a specific theme/s or sector/s. For example, the Basic Education Coalition and Global Campaign for Education’s proposal [\*All Children Learning: Quality Education Beyond 2015\*](#) proposes goals, targets and indicators that reflect a strong commitment to quality education in the post-2015 agenda.

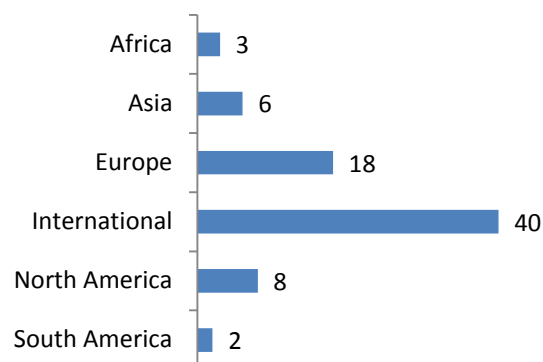
Most of the proposals are global or international in nature, emanating from international organizations or global coalitions. Following this, most proposals come from Europe or North America. Comparatively few proposals come from developing regions of the world

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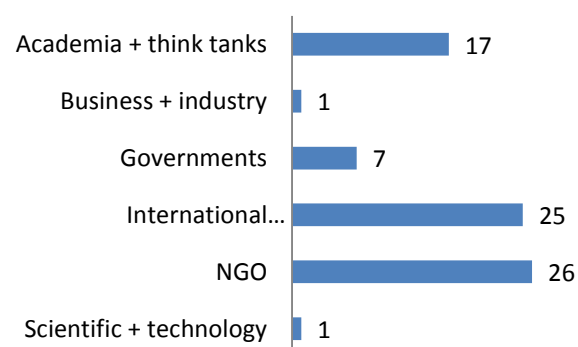
<sup>3</sup> In cases where indicators were not suggested, targets were used.

(see Figure 1). The largest number of proposals are from NGOs, followed closely by international organisations, often as joint working groups or coalitions of multiple multilateral bodies (Figure 2).

**Figure 1. Proposals by location**

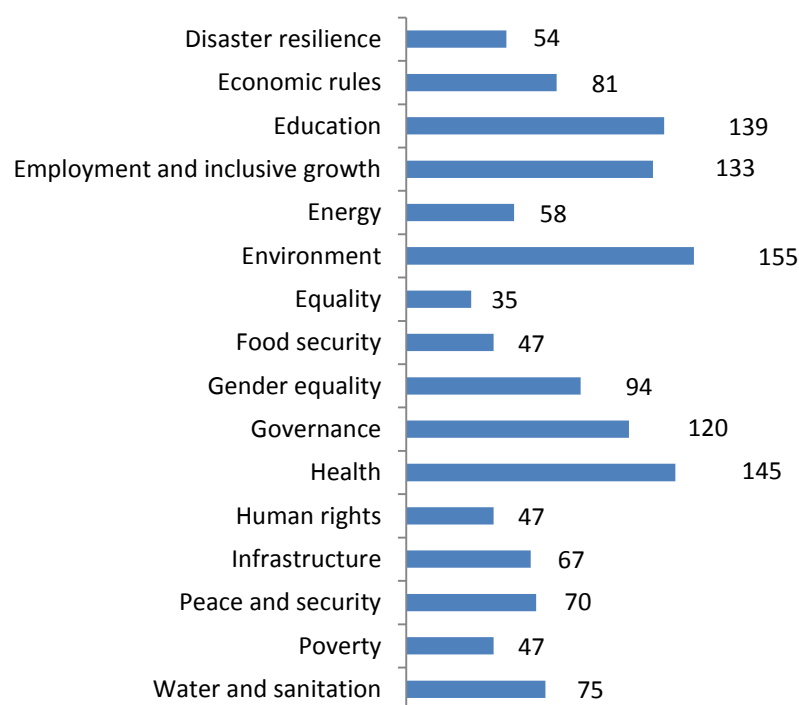


**Figure 2. Proposals by organization**



Across the proposals, environment is the most prominent theme coded for the 1344 “sets” of goals, targets and indicators reviewed in the NSI post-2015 dataset. It is followed by health, education and employment and inclusive growth.

**Figure 3. Thematic prominence**



# Findings: Thematic Analysis

## 1. Disaster resilience

### Box 1.1 Disaster resilience in post-2015 proposals

Natural and man-made disasters have the potential to reverse years of development progress.

Disaster resilience is not included in the MDGs, but given the devastating impact of disasters, particularly in relation to climate-related events, some have proposed it be prioritized in the post-2015 framework.

The most prominent issues within the disaster resilience theme, according to the NSI post-2015 dataset, are disaster planning, economic losses and mortality.

Figure 1.1. Key issues for disaster resilience

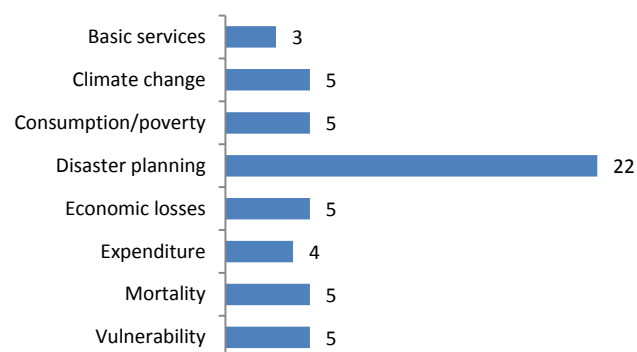


Figure 1.2. Prominence of disaster resilience theme

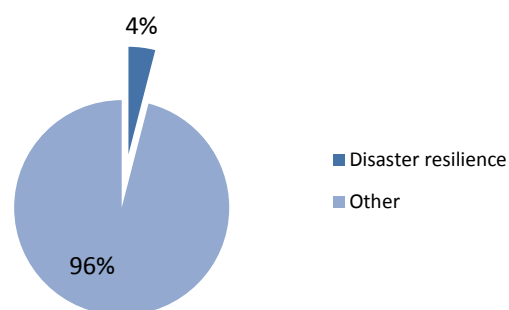


Table 1.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on disaster resilience

High-Level Panel Report		Sustainable Development Solutions Network Report	
Goal	End poverty	Goal	Improve agriculture system and raise rural prosperity
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x%</li> </ul>	Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture, protect soil resources, and ensure that farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters</li> </ul>
Goal		Goal	Empower inclusive, productive, and resilient cities
Target(s)		Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure safe aid and water quality for all, and integrate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, efficient land and resource use, and climate change and disaster resilience into investments and standards</li> </ul>

**Table 1.2. Measuring progress on disaster resilience: Selected proposed indicators**

<b>Disaster planning</b>	<p>Devising disaster management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of area complying with enforcement of no development or no construction by-laws on lands classified in land-use plans as at high risk as per hazard risk maps<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• Proportion of farmers covered by flood, drought and heat protection systems (%)<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Economic losses</b>	<p>Economic losses as a result of disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct economic losses as % of GDP<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• Economic and infrastructure losses incurred as a result of the disaster<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Mortality</b>	<p>Preventing high mortality rates in the event of a disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crude mortality rate (disaster deaths by 1,000 habitants)<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Mortality rates, number affected and made jobless and homeless (per 1,000 inhabitants) over 15-year period<sup>9</sup></li> </ul>

4 Mitchell, Tom. 2012. "Options for Including Disaster Resilience in Post-2015 Development Goals." Background Note, Overseas Development Institute. <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/7820.pdf>.

5 <http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/07/130724-TG-7-Report-WEB.pdf>.

6 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK. [http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf).

7 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millenium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf).

8 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK.

[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf).

9 Mitchell, Tom. 2012. "Options for Including Disaster Resilience in Post-2015 Development Goals." Background Note, Overseas Development Institute.

<http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/7820.pdf>

## 2. Economic rules

### Box 2.1 Economic rules in post-2015 proposals

In an increasingly globalised world, access to fair, stable and transparent trade, finance and taxation systems is critical to supporting development progress. Aid continues to play a role as a vital financing resource for low- and middle-income countries.

In the MDGs, economic rules are captured in MDG 8, the “Global Partnership for Development”, which focuses on an Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), market access, debt sustainability, access to affordable essential drugs and new technologies. For the post-2015 framework, there is broad consensus that efforts on these issues need to be intensified.

The most prominent issues within the economic rules theme, according to the NSI post-2015 dataset, are trade, aid and taxation.

Figure 2.1. Key issues for economic rules

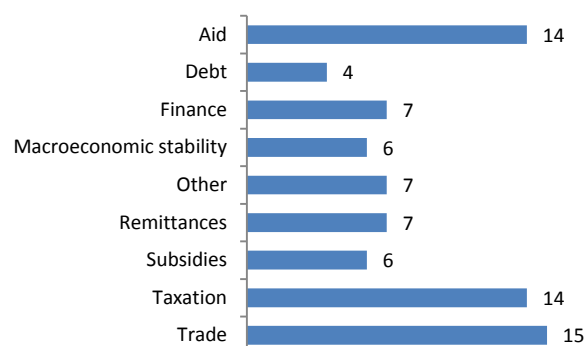


Figure 2.2. Prominence of economic rules theme

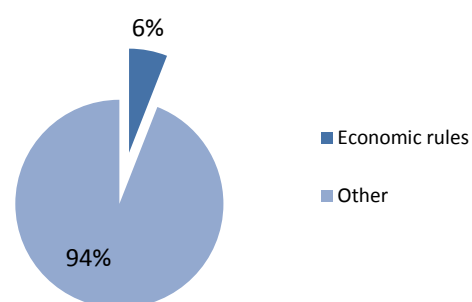


Table 2.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on economic rules

High-level Panel Report		Sustainable Development Network Report
Goal	Create a global enabling environment and catalyse long term finance	Transform governance for sustainable development
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing country products</li> <li>Implement reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long term private foreign investment</li> <li>Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15-0.2% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries; other countries should move towards voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance</li> <li>Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery by \$x</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate domestic and international public finance for ending extreme poverty, providing global public goods, capacity building, and transferring technologies, including 0.7% of GNI in ODA for all high-income countries, and an additional \$100 billion per year in official climate financing by 2020</li> <li>Rules for international trade, finance, taxation, business accounting, and intellectual property are reformed to be consistent with and support achieving the SDGs</li> </ul>

**Table 2.2. Measuring progress on economic rules: Selected proposed indicators**

<b>Trade</b>	<p>Establishing an inclusive and fair international trading system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Import and export restrictions, by country groups</i><sup>10</sup></li> <li>• <i>Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</i><sup>11</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Aid</b>	<p>Ensuring continued support through Official Development Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>0.7% of GDP in aid from all high income countries</i><sup>12</sup></li> <li>• <i>Aid amount, real aid %</i><sup>13</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Taxation</b>	<p>Establishing an effective and accountable taxation system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Rate of tax evasion by different income groups</i><sup>14</sup></li> <li>• <i>Revenue raised through progressive tax collection as percentage of GDP</i><sup>15</sup></li> </ul>

10 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan.

<http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>.

11 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millenium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance.

[http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf).

12 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development.

[http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf).

13 Li, Xiaoyun. 2013. "Chinese Perspective." In Asian Perspectives on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, edited by Wonhyuk Lim, 17-24. Korean Development Institute.

[cid.kdi.re.kr/cid\\_eng/event/download.jsp?file\\_name=20364\\_Conference\\_Edition\\_Final.pdf&checkFile=eng\\_add\\_file](http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf)

14 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan.

<http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>

15 Courteille, Claire, and Kasia Szeniewska. 2012. "A New Distribution of Income and Power." International Trade Union Confederation. [http://www.ituc-](http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/inequalities_consultation_paper_ituc.pdf)

[csi.org/IMG/pdf/inequalities\\_consultation\\_paper\\_ituc.pdf](http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/inequalities_consultation_paper_ituc.pdf)

### 3. Education

#### Box 3.1. Education in post-2015 proposals

Education is captured in MDG 2 and MDG 4. The targets seek to incentivize progress so that by 2015 all children (boys and girls alike) have completed a full course of primary schooling, and that gender disparity in primary and secondary education is eliminated.

For the post-2015 framework, some stakeholders are advocating a heightened focus on education quality and outcomes, learning and lifelong skills development.

The most prominent issues within the education theme, according to the NSI post-2015 dataset, are education quality/outcomes; primary education participation; and expenditure.

Figure 3.1. Key issues for education

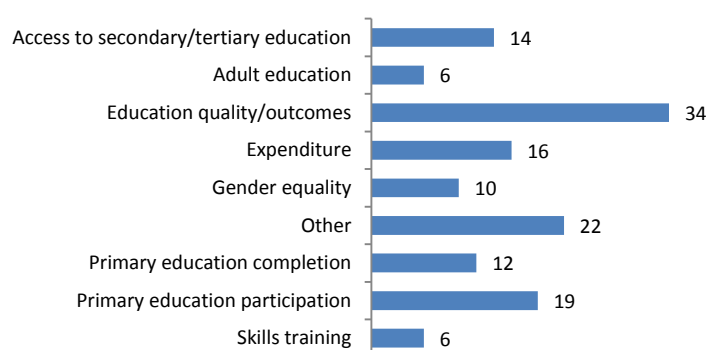


Figure 3.2. Prominence of education theme

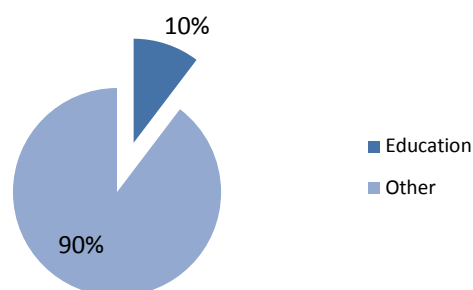


Table 3.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on education

	High-level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
Goal	Provide quality education and lifelong learning	Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education</li> <li>• Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write, and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards</li> <li>• Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognised and measurable learning outcomes to x%</li> <li>• Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All girls and boys have equal access to early childhood development (ECD) programs</li> <li>• All girls and boys receive quality primary and secondary education that focuses on learning outcomes and on reducing the dropout rate to zero</li> </ul>

**Table 3.2. Measuring progress on education: Selected proposed indicators**

<b>Education quality/outcomes</b>	<p>Improving the quality of education, and ensuring good outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of children from the bottom 20% of household income achieving x% in national learning assessments (NLAs) compared to those from the top 20%<sup>16</sup></li> <li>• Increased quality of education as measured by ratio of students to teachers trained to national standards, breadth of curricula, and textbook-pupil ratios<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Primary education participation</b>	<p>Increasing access to and enrollment rates in primary education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of children enrolled in and attending primary and lower-secondary school<sup>18</sup></li> <li>• Gross enrolment ratio<sup>19</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<p>Spending on education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total public expenditure on education as % of GNP<sup>20</sup></li> <li>• Percentage of government budget allocated to education<sup>21</sup></li> </ul>

16 Commonwealth Ministerial Working Group on the Post-2015 Development Framework for Education. 2012. "Commonwealth Recommendations for the Post-2015 Development Framework for Education." <http://www.thecommonwealth.org/files/251981/FileName/CommonwealthRecommendationsforthePost-2015DevelopmentFrameworkforEducationSummary.pdf>.

17 Basic Education Coalition. 2013. "All Children Learning: Quality Education Beyond 2015." (Joint Publication of Basic Education Coalition and Global Campaign for Education United States Chapter). <http://post2015.files.wordpress.com/2013/05/all-children-learning-logos-5-20-13.pdf>.

18 Basic Education Coalition. 2013. "All Children Learning: Quality Education Beyond 2015." (Joint Publication of Basic Education Coalition and Global Campaign for Education United States Chapter). <http://post2015.files.wordpress.com/2013/05/all-children-learning-logos-5-20-13.pdf>.

19 UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). 2013. "Proposed Post-2015 Education Goals: Emphasizing Equity, Measurability and Finance." *Education for All Global Monitoring Report*. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002200/220033E.pdf>.

20 UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). 2013. "Proposed Post-2015 Education Goals: Emphasizing Equity, Measurability and Finance." *Education for All Global Monitoring Report*. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002200/220033E.pdf>.

21 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>



## 4. Employment and Inclusive Growth

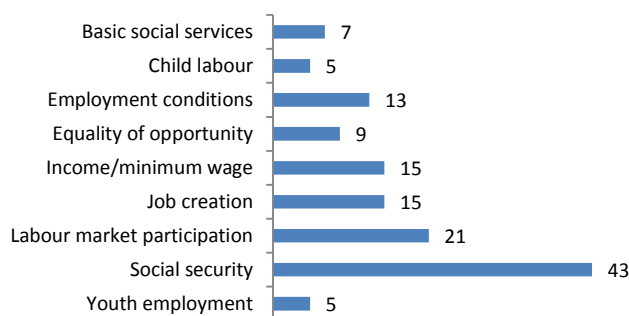
### Box 4.1. Employment and inclusive growth in post-2015 proposals

Countries around the world are facing challenges when it comes to employment and inclusive growth, exemplified through high rates of unemployment, rising income inequality, large informal economies and the exclusion of vulnerable groups from the benefits and opportunities that accrue from economic growth.

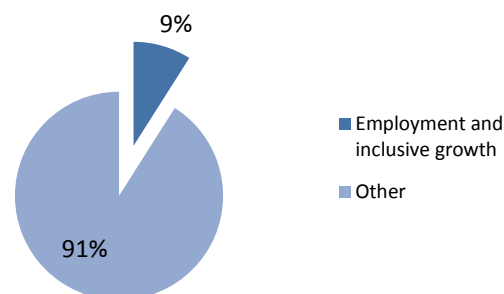
Employment was a late addition to the MDGs; in 2005, the target to achieve full and productive employment and decent work was added to the MDG framework.

Post-2015 discussions are putting a strong emphasis on employment and inclusive growth. The most prominent issues on employment and inclusive growth, according to the NSI post-2015 dataset, are social security; labour market participation; job creation and income/minimum wage.

**Figure 4.1. Key issues for employment and inclusive growth**



**Figure 4.2. Prominence of employment and inclusive growth theme**



**Table 4.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on employment and inclusive growth**

	High-level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
Goal	Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods, and equitable growth	Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by x%</li> <li>• Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment, or training by x%</li> <li>• Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT</li> <li>• Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth unemployment rate is below [10] percent</li> </ul>
		<b>Empower inclusive, productive and resilient cities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End extreme urban poverty, expand employment and productivity, and raise living standards, especially in slums</li> </ul>

**Table 4.2 Measuring progress on employment and inclusive growth: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Labour market participation</i></b>	<p>Promote growth and employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Productive employment (% total employment)<sup>22</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>Share of people engaged in informal work relations among the active population<sup>23</sup></i></li> </ul>
<b><i>Income/minimum wage</i></b>	<p>Improving inclusiveness through fair and decent income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% of the workforce covered by minimum wage legislation<sup>24</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>Functional distribution of income (wages vs. profits)<sup>25</sup></i></li> </ul>
<b><i>Social security</i></b>	<p>Increasing coverage and levels of social protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% of employees who have adequate coverage against at least 3 of the 9 social security contingencies: medical care; sickness benefit; unemployment benefit; old-age benefit; employment injury benefit; family benefit; maternity benefit; invalidity benefit; survivors benefit<sup>26</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>Share of population aged 65 and above benefiting from a pension<sup>27</sup></i></li> </ul>

<sup>22</sup> Martins, Pedro, and Laura Kiku Rodriguez-Takeuchi. 2013. "Employment in a Post-2015 Framework: Proposals for Monitoring Indicators." Working Paper, Overseas Development Institute. [http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/7621-employment-post-2015-framework-proposals-monitoring-indicators?utm\\_source=newsletter&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=20130808](http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/7621-employment-post-2015-framework-proposals-monitoring-indicators?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=20130808).

<sup>23</sup> ITUC (International Trade Union Confederation). 2012. "Decent Work in the Post-2015 Development Agenda." Briefing note. [http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ituc\\_briefing\\_paper\\_on\\_decent\\_work\\_in\\_the\\_post-2015\\_agenda.pdf](http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ituc_briefing_paper_on_decent_work_in_the_post-2015_agenda.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> Courteille, Claire, and Kasia Szeniewska. 2012. "A New Distribution of Income and Power." International Trade Union Confederation. [http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/inequalities\\_consultation\\_paper\\_ituc.pdf](http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/inequalities_consultation_paper_ituc.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam\\_undf/thinkpieces/10\\_inequalities.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/10_inequalities.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> ILO (International Labour Organisation). 2012. "Social Protection: A Development Priority in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda." (Joint Publication of ECA, ILO, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNICEF). [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam\\_undf/thinkpieces/16\\_social\\_protection.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/16_social_protection.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> ITUC (International Trade Union Confederation). 2012. "Decent Work in the Post-2015 Development Agenda." Briefing note. [http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ituc\\_briefing\\_paper\\_on\\_decent\\_work\\_in\\_the\\_post-2015\\_agenda.pdf](http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ituc_briefing_paper_on_decent_work_in_the_post-2015_agenda.pdf).

## 5. Energy

### Box 5. Energy in post-2015 proposals

Making modern energy systems accessible to all will be an important step on the path towards a safe, sustainable and prosperous future.

Energy was not captured by the MDGs, but has been attracting increased attention, through the Secretary-General's Energy for All initiative, for example.

Providing universal access to energy, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy sources are gaining considerable attention in the post-2015 deliberations. Prominent issues in proposed post-2015 goals, targets and indicators are access to energy, renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Figure 5.1 Key issues for energy

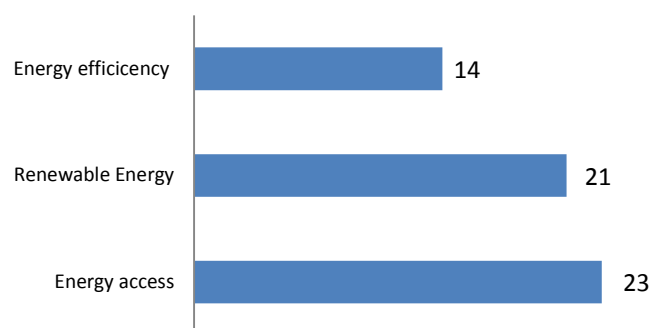


Figure 5.2. Prominence of energy theme

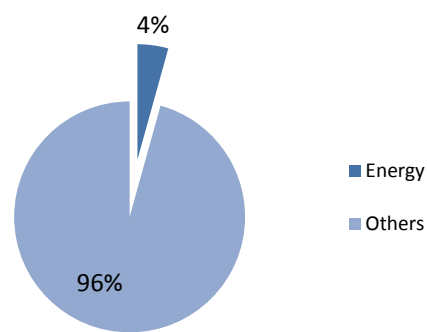


Table 5.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on economic rules

	High-level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
Goal	Secure sustainable energy	Curb human induced climate change and ensure sustainable energy
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</li> <li>Ensure universal access to modern energy services</li> <li>Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture, and transport</li> <li>Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decarbonize energy system, ensure clean energy for all, and improve energy efficiency, with targets for 2020, 2030, and 2050</li> <li>Reduce non-energy-related emissions of greenhouse gases through improved practices in agriculture, forestry, waste management, and industry</li> </ul>
		Improve agriculture system and raise rural prosperity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure universal access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services (land, water, sanitation, modern energy, transport, mobile and broadband communication, agricultural inputs, and advisory services)</li> </ul>

**Table 5.2. Measuring progress on energy: Selected proposed indicators**

<b>Energy access</b>	<p>Improving access to electricity and energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% reduction of those without access to electricity/lighting/clean fuels<sup>28</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>Coverage of national electricity supply<sup>29</sup></i></li> </ul>
<b>Renewable energy</b>	<p>Transitioning from finite to renewable energy sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Expenditure for renewable energy, clean energy, energy efficiency and energy security<sup>30</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>Final consumption of different types of renewable energy<sup>31</sup></i></li> </ul>
<b>Energy efficiency</b>	<p>Transitioning from finite to renewable energy sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>GDP energy intensity, measuring primary energy used to generate energy for consumption, broken down into residential, agriculture, industry, services and transport sectors, and also the electricity and gas supply sectors<sup>32</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>Annual energy consumption per capita<sup>33</sup></i></li> </ul>

28 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf).

29 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>

30 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>

31 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK. [http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

32 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK. [http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

33 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>

## 6. Environment

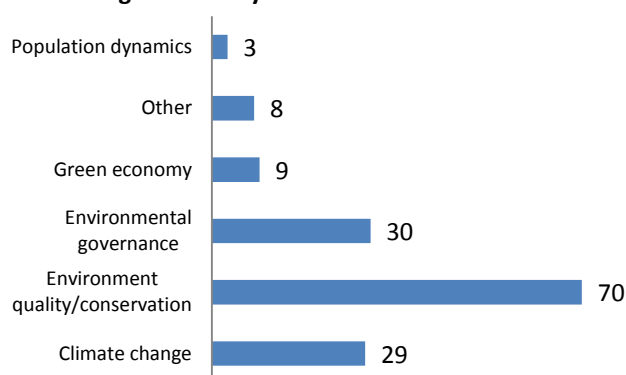
### Box 6.1. Environment in post-2015 proposals

Climate change, and heightened concerns about planetary boundaries, is resulting in the environment receiving significant attention in the post-2015 deliberations.

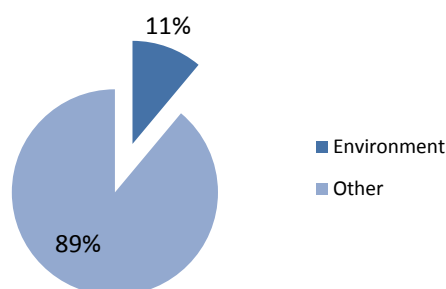
While environmental sustainability was a goal in the MDGs (MDG 7), it is likely that the environment will be much more prominent in the post-2015 framework. Indeed, global development looks set to be rebalanced to enhance the focus on the environment pillar of sustainable development.

The most prominent issues within the environment theme, according to the NSI post-2015 dataset, are environment quality/conservation; environmental governance; and climate change.

**Figure 6.1. Key issues for environment**



**Figure 6.2. Prominence of environment theme**



**Table 6.1. Example Goals and Targets from the High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on environment**

	High-level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
<b>Goal</b>	Manage natural resource assets sustainably	Achieve development within planetary boundaries
<b>Target(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publish and use economic, social, and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies</li> <li>Increase consideration of sustainability in x% of government procurements</li> <li>Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</li> <li>Reduce deforestation by x% and increase reforestation by y%</li> <li>Improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion by x tonnes and combat desertification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries report on their contribution to planetary boundaries and incorporate them together with other environmental and social indicators, into expanded GDP measures and national accounts</li> </ul>
		<b>Curb human-induced climate change and ensure sustainable energy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopt incentives, including pricing greenhouse gas emissions, to curb climate change and promote technology transfer to developing countries</li> </ul>

**Table 6.2. Measuring progress on environment: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Environment quality/conservation</i></b>	<p>Conserving the environment and natural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Percent of native plant and animal species endangered vs. secure</i><sup>34</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Environmental governance</i></b>	<p>Ensuring that environmental resources are properly governed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of inspections made by government officials to identify violation of environmental laws</i><sup>35</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Climate change</i></b>	<p>Lessening the impact of climate change, and mitigating its negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CO2 emissions per capital, per \$1GDP and total</i><sup>36</sup></li> <li>• <i>Per capita CO2 emissions and emissions intensity of GDP (PPP)</i><sup>37</sup></li> </ul>

34 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>

35 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>

36 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK.

[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

37 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millenium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf).

## 7. Equality

### Box 7.1. Equality in post-2015 proposals

Inequality is increasing in many countries worldwide and has attracted considerable attention in the post-2015 deliberations so far.

One of the key critiques of the MDGs is that it focusses on aggregate progress, rather than the distributional nature of progress, which results in particular economic and social groups being left behind. To counter this, some are advocating for a specific goal on inequality. Others, such as the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, advocate an approach where progress across agreed goals is tracked in a disaggregated way.

NSI's post-2015 dataset breaks-down proposed goals, targets and indicators on equality into three issues: income inequality; vulnerability and exclusion; and horizontal inequality.

Figure 7.1. Key issues for equality

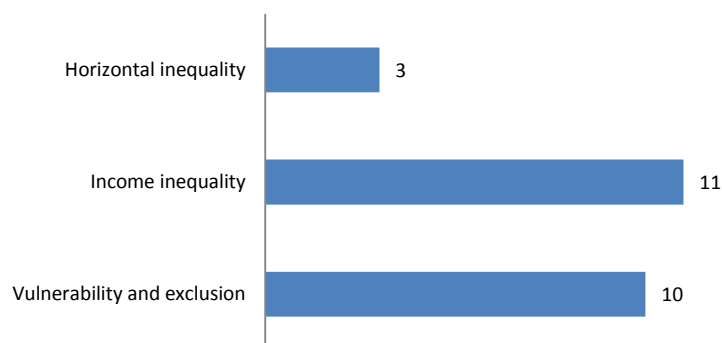


Figure 7.2. Prominence of equality theme

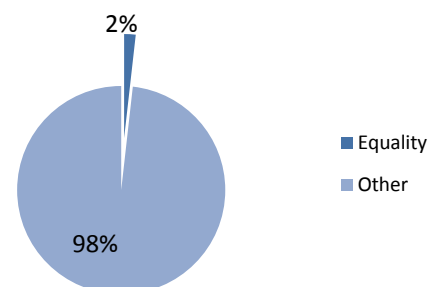


Table 7.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on equality

High-level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
<b>Goal</b>	Achieve gender equality, social inclusion, and human rights for all
<b>Target(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor and end discrimination and inequalities in public services delivery, the rule of law, access to justice, and participation in political and economic life on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, national origin, and social or other status</li> </ul>

**Table 7.2. Measuring progress on equality: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Income inequality</i></b>	<p>Addressing income inequalities between groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reductions in income inequality (measured with 'Palma ratio' of incomes of top 10% to bottom 40%)<sup>38</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>Gini coefficient<sup>39</sup></i></li> </ul>
<b><i>Vulnerability and exclusion</i></b>	<p>Finding ways to incorporate the most vulnerable and excluded groups into society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Facilities provided to persons with disability under state regulations, including access to public and private buildings, education and health, and employment<sup>40</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>Share of minority, IPs in decision-making<sup>41</sup></i></li> </ul>
<b><i>Horizontal inequality</i></b>	<p>Addressing horizontal inequalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% reduction in spatial income inequalities<sup>42</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>% improvements in women's economic and political participation<sup>43</sup></i></li> </ul>

38 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK.

[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

39 Melber, Henning. (Ed.) 2012. "A Framework for Global Sustainability Goals." In *Development Dialogue* 59(1): 63-64. [http://www.dhf.uu.se/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/dd59\\_web\\_optimised\\_single.pdf](http://www.dhf.uu.se/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/dd59_web_optimised_single.pdf)

40 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>

41 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>

42 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK. [http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

43 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK. [http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)



## 8. Food security

### Box 8.1. Food security in post-2015 proposals

Food insecurity remains an enormous problem globally, with price volatility, environmental degradation, climate change and population growth threatening the human development and prosperity of vulnerable people around the world.

In the MDGs, food security is only concretely captured through the MDG1 target on hunger. Beyond this, food security issues do not feature in the MDGs.

Post-2015 deliberations suggest that the post-2015 development framework may have an increased focus on nutrition, agriculture and sustainable consumption and production.

NSI's post-2015 dataset breaks-down proposed goals, targets and indicators on food security into three issues: agriculture; food security - general; and sustainable consumption and production.

Figure 8.1. Key issues for food security

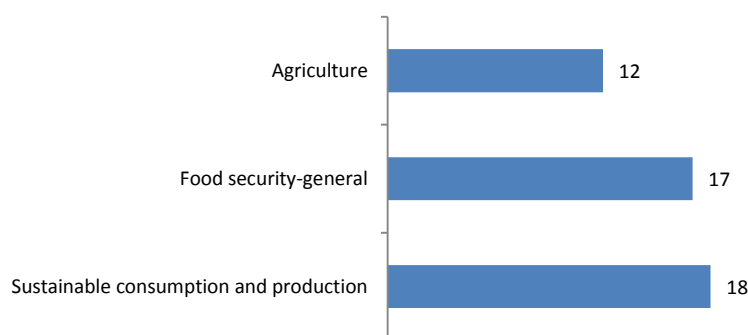


Figure 8.2. Prominence of food security theme

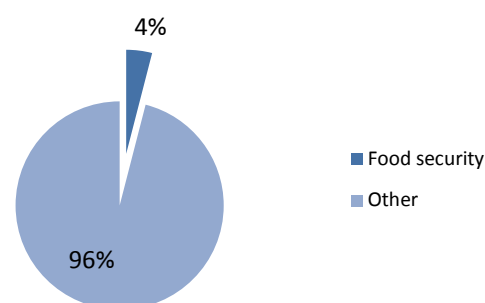


Table 8.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on food security

High-level Panel Report		Sustainable Development Network Report	
Goal	Ensure food security and good nutrition	Improve agricultural systems and raise rural prosperity	
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>End hunger and protect the right of everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food</li> <li>Increase agricultural productivity by x% with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields and access to irrigation</li> <li>Adopt sustainable agriculture, ocean, and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels</li> <li>Reduce post-harvest loss and food waste by x%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure sustainable food production systems with high yields and high efficiency in water, soil nutrients, and energy, supporting nutritious diets with low food losses and waste</li> <li>Halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture, protect soil resources, and ensure that farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters</li> </ul>	Secure ecosystem services and biodiversity, and ensure good management of water and other natural resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All governments and businesses commit to the sustainable, integrated, and transparent management of water, agricultural land, forests, fisheries, mining, and hydrocarbon resources to support inclusive economic development and the achievement of all SDGs</li> </ul>	

**Table 8.2. Measuring progress on food security: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Sustainable consumption and production</i></b>	<p>Ensure that food and natural resources are not wasted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Food losses during the production, handling and processing of food, and retail and consumer food waste<sup>44</sup></i></li> <li>• <i>Percentage of countries with SCP national programmes or action plans in place<sup>45</sup></i></li> </ul>
<b><i>Food security - general</i></b>	<p>Ensure that there is adequate food for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No indicators proposed across proposals</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>Agriculture/food</i></b>	<p>Promote sustainable and efficient agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Expenditure for agricultural research and food security<sup>46</sup></i></li> </ul>

44 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK.  
[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

45 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK.  
[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

46 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan.  
<http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>.

## 9. Gender Equality

### Box 9.1. Gender equality in post-2015 proposals

Gender equality was a stand-alone goal in the MDGs through MDG 3: “Promote gender equality and empower women.”

Many are advocating that a focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment carries through to the post-2015 development framework, given the importance of gender equality in its own right, but also the important instrumental role it plays in supporting other dimensions of economic and human development.

The most prominent issues within the gender equality theme, according to the NSI post-2015 dataset, are political participation, empowerment and leadership; violence (against women); and income (and gender-based income disparities).

Figure 9.1. Key issues for gender equality

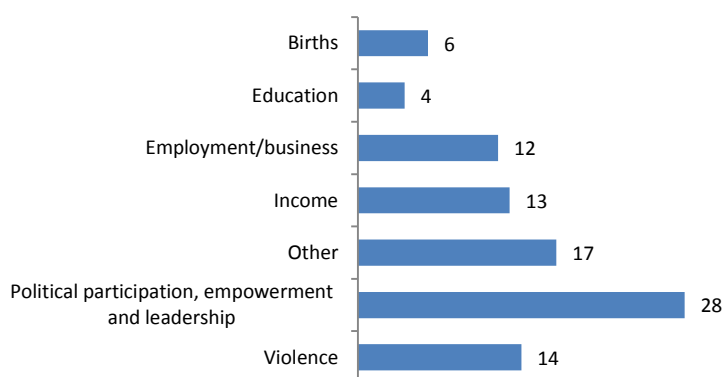


Figure 9.2. Prominence of gender equality theme

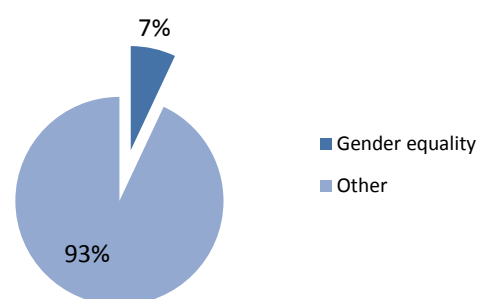


Table 9.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on gender equality

	High-level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
Goal	Empower girls and women and achieve gender equality	Achieve gender equality, social inclusion, and human rights
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account</li> <li>End child marriage</li> <li>Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life</li> <li>Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor and end discrimination and inequalities in public service delivery, the rule of law, access to justice, and participation in political and economic life on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, national origin, and social or other status</li> <li>Prevent and eliminate violence against individuals, especially women and children</li> </ul>

**Table 9.2. Measuring progress on gender equality: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Political participation, empowerment and leadership</i></b>	Proportion of seats held by women in state and local governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% increase in women's representation in parliamentary bodies</i><sup>47</sup></li> <li>• <i>Proportion of seats held by women in local governments</i><sup>48</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Income</i></b>	Gender-based wage gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% reduction in earning disparities</i><sup>49</sup></li> <li>• <i>Women's wage/income as a proportion of men's for equal work</i><sup>50</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Violence</i></b>	Proportion of women who have experienced violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence during their lifetime</i><sup>51</sup></li> </ul>

47 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf).

48 UN Women. 2013. "A Stand-Alone Goal on Achieving Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment: Imperatives and Key Components." <http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2013/7/post-2015%20-%20case%20for%20standalone%20gender%20goal%20pdf.pdf>.

49 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf).

50 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf)

51 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf)

## 10. Governance

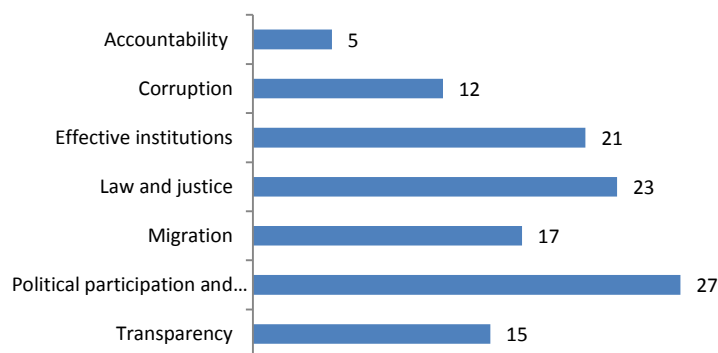
### Box 10.1. Governance in post-2015 proposals

Governance is not captured in the MDGs. However, the issue is attracting significant attention in the post-2015 deliberations.

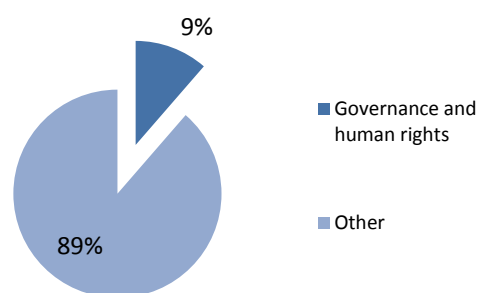
The importance of strong, accountable and transparent institutions in development, and the need to reflect this in the post-2015 goals is receiving significant attention.

The most prominent issues within the governance theme in the NSI post-2015 dataset are political participation and empowerment; law and justice; and effective institutions.

**Figure 10.1. Key issues for governance**



**Figure 10.2. Prominence of governance theme**



**Table 10.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on governance**

	High-level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
Goal	Ensure good governance and effective institutions	Transform governance for sustainable development
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registration</li> <li>Ensure people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information</li> <li>Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels</li> <li>Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data</li> <li>Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governments (national and local) and business commit to the SDGs, transparent monitoring, and annual reports – including independent evaluation of integrated reporting for all major companies starting no later than 2020</li> </ul>
		<p>Achieve gender equality, social inclusion, and human rights for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor and end discrimination and inequalities in public service delivery, the rule of law, access to justice, and participation in political and economic life on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, national origin, and social or other status</li> </ul>

**Table 10.2. Measuring progress on governance: Selected proposed indicators**

<b>Effective institutions</b>	<p>Promoting good governance through effective institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% countries improve World Governance Indicators scores</i><sup>52</sup></li> <li>• <i>Improvement in equity and effectiveness of public services (with access to services disaggregated by gender, region, ethnicity, etc.)</i><sup>53</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Law and justice</b>	<p>Ensure all countries have accountable governance, with commitment to rule of law, more equitable and effective public services, and reduced corruption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Increase in overall Rule of Law index score</i><sup>54</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Political participation and empowerment</b>	<p>Empowering and facilitating political participation for all citizens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% of voters that have participated in nominating governors</i><sup>55</sup></li> <li>• <i>Number of civil society organizations that have officially participated and expressed their views in the process of developing and approving the state budget</i><sup>56</sup></li> </ul>

52 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf).

53 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK. [http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

54 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK. [http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

55 UNDP (United Nations Development Program). 2012. "Measuring Democracy and Democratic Governance in a Post-2015 Development Framework." Discussion Paper. [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/OGC/Post2015%20governance%20metrics%20\\_14%20Aug.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/OGC/Post2015%20governance%20metrics%20_14%20Aug.pdf)

56 UNDP (United Nations Development Program). 2012. "Measuring Democracy and Democratic Governance in a Post-2015 Development Framework." Discussion Paper. [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/OGC/Post2015%20governance%20metrics%20\\_14%20Aug.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/OGC/Post2015%20governance%20metrics%20_14%20Aug.pdf)

# 11. Health

## Box 11.1. Health in post-2015 proposals

The MDGs have a strong focus on health: MDG 4 is “Reduce child mortality”, MDG 5 is “Improve maternal health” and MDG 6 is “Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.”

It appears that the post-2015 framework will continue to focus on health, though this will likely be through one health-focussed goal.

The most prominent issues within the health theme, according to the NSI post-2015 dataset, are child health and mortality; health resources; and mortality and disease.

Figure 11.1. Key Issues for health

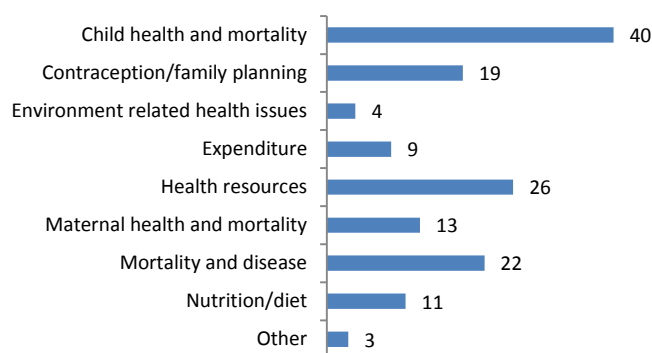


Figure 11.2. Prominence of health theme

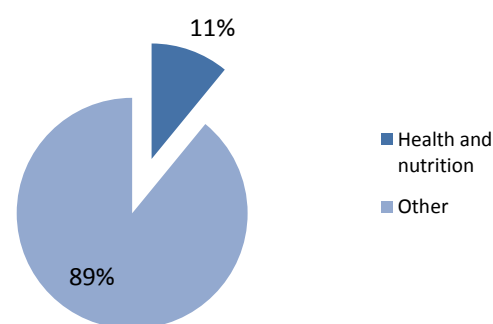


Table 11.1 The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on health

High-level Panel Report		Sustainable Development Network Report	
Goal	Ensure healthy lives	Achieve health and wellbeing at all ages	
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• End preventable infant and under-5 deaths</li><li>• Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at risk-adults and older people that are fully vaccinated</li><li>• Decrease the maternal mortality rate to no more than x per 100,000</li><li>• Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights</li><li>• Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure universal access to primary healthcare that includes sexual and reproductive healthcare, family planning, routine immunizations, and the prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases</li><li>• End preventable deaths by reducing child mortality to [20] or fewer deaths per 1,000 births, maternal mortality to [40] or fewer per 100,000 live births, and mortality under 70 years of age from non-communicable diseases by at least 30 percent compared with the level in 2015</li><li>• Promote health diets and physical activity, discourage unhealthy behaviors, such as smoking and excessive alcohol intake, and track subjective wellbeing and social capital</li></ul>	

**Figure 11.2. Measuring progress on health: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Child health and mortality</i></b>	<p>Address issues associated with child health and mortality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Under-five mortality rate</i><sup>57</sup></li> <li>• <i>Prevalence of under five children stunting disaggregated by income inequality and by gender</i><sup>58</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Health resources</i></b>	<p>Adequate health resources to support local populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Share of population covered by basic health care provisions</i><sup>59</sup></li> <li>• <i>Ratio of health workers per 10,000 of the population</i><sup>60</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Mortality and disease</i></b>	<p>End preventable communicable diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Prevalence and death rates associated with preventable communicable diseases</i><sup>61</sup></li> <li>• <i>% reduction in new HIV/malaria infections</i><sup>62</sup></li> </ul>

57 Klasen, Stephan. 2012. "MDGs Post-2015: What to Do?" Paper No. 123, Courant Research Centre. [http://www2.vwl.wiso.uni-goettingen.de/courant-papers/CRC-PEG\\_DP\\_123.pdf](http://www2.vwl.wiso.uni-goettingen.de/courant-papers/CRC-PEG_DP_123.pdf)

58 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK.

[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

59 ITUC (International Trade Union Confederation). 2012. "Decent Work in the Post-2015 Development Agenda." Briefing note. [http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ituc\\_briefing\\_paper\\_on\\_decent\\_work\\_in\\_the\\_post-2015\\_agenda.pdf](http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ituc_briefing_paper_on_decent_work_in_the_post-2015_agenda.pdf)

60 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK.

[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

61 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan.

<http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>

62 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf)



## 12. Human Rights

### Box 12.1. Human rights in post-2015 proposals

Human rights are not captured in the MDGs. However, the issue is attracting significant attention in the post-2015 deliberations.

Alongside governance, the importance of human rights is also a key item on the post-2015 agenda. However, it is less clear whether tracking on human rights will result in specific goals, targets and indicators relating their realization.

The most prominent issue within the human rights theme in the NSI post-2015 dataset is human rights norms.

Figure 12.1. Key issues for human rights

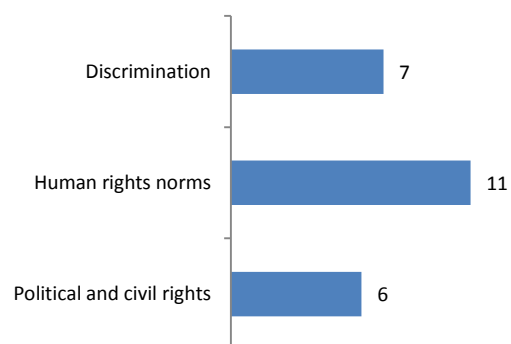


Figure 12.2. Prominence of human rights theme

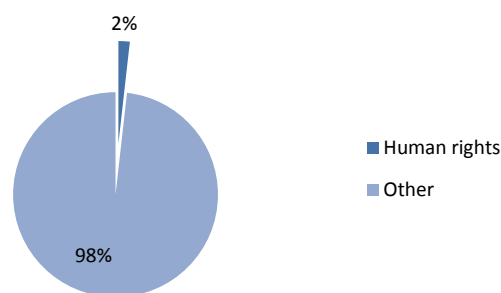


Table 12.1. The High-Level Panel and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network on human rights

High-level Panel Report <sup>63</sup>	Sustainable Development Network Report
<b>Goal</b>	Achieve gender equality, social inclusion and human rights for all
<b>Target(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor and end discrimination and inequalities in public service delivery, the rule of law, access to justice, and participation in political and economic life on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, national origin, and social or other status.</li> </ul>

<sup>63</sup> Issues related to discrimination fall under the section on governance in the High Level Panel report. No specific goal on human rights was proposed.

**Figure 12.2. Measuring progress on human rights: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Discrimination</i></b>	<p>Pursue policies to realize the rights of LGBT people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No indicators proposed across proposals</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>Human rights norms</i></b>	<p>Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure freedom:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Expert evaluation of conformity of laws and regulations with international human rights treaties</i><sup>64</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Political and civil rights</i></b>	<p>Promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, strive for full protection and promotion in all our countries of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% of countries (world's population) ranked free by polity/Freedom House</i><sup>65</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>64</sup> UNDP (United Nations Development Program). 2012. "Measuring Democracy and Democratic Governance in a Post-2015 Development Framework." Discussion Paper. [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/OGC/Post2015%20governance%20metrics%20\\_14%20Aug.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/OGC/Post2015%20governance%20metrics%20_14%20Aug.pdf)

<sup>65</sup> Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millenium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf).

## 13. Infrastructure

### Box 13.1. Infrastructure in post-2015 proposals

It is no secret that developing countries often face significant infrastructure needs, which act as a major impediment to development.

Only two MDGs included targets related to infrastructure: MDG 7 on the environmental sustainability included “halve the proportion of people without access to water and sanitation” while MDG 8 on global partnership included “make ICTs more widely available.”

The most prominent issues within the infrastructure theme in the NSI post-2015 dataset are sustainable cities; transport; and ICTs.

Figure 13.1. Key issues for infrastructure

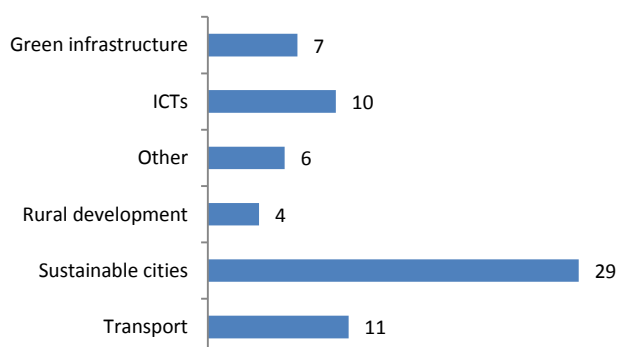


Figure 13.2. Prominence of infrastructure theme

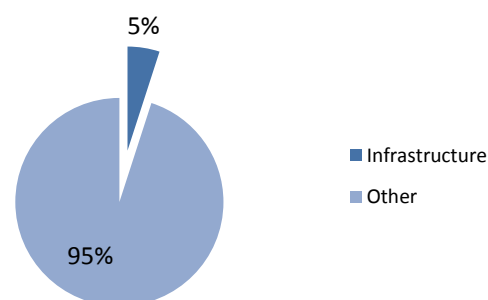


Table 13.1. The High Level Panel and Sustainable Development Solutions Network on infrastructure

	High Level Panel Report <sup>66</sup>	Sustainable Development Network Report
Goal	Achieve universal access to water and sanitation	Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centres, and refugee camps</li> <li>End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure universal access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services (land, water, sanitation, modern energy, transport, mobile and broadband communication, agricultural inputs, and advisory services)</li> </ul>
	Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods, and equitable growth	Empower inclusive, productive and resilient cities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure, such as transportation and ICT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure universal access to a secure and affordable built environment and basic urban services including housing; water, sanitation and waste management; low-carbon energy and transport; and mobile and broadband communication</li> </ul>

<sup>66</sup> Targets on infrastructure cut across a number of themes in the High Level Panel report. Only targets specifically related to infrastructure are shown here for the goals listed.

**Table 13.2. Measuring progress on infrastructure: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Sustainable cities</i></b>	Building safe, sustainable cities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reduce urban waste production by 50%</i><sup>67</sup></li> <li>• <i>Improve the lives of X million more slum dwellers</i><sup>68</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Transport</i></b>	Ensure accessibility to secure and efficient transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Proportion of rural people living more than 30 minutes' walk from affordable, reliable and safe transport services</i><sup>69</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>ICTs</i></b>	Improve access to information and communications technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Percentage of localities with ICT network</i><sup>70</sup></li> <li>• <i>% of world with access to internet</i><sup>71</sup></li> </ul>

67 UN-CSD Youth Caucus. 2012. "Proposal on Sustainable Development Goals." <http://uncsdchildrencyouth.org/pdfs/SDGMGCY2012.pdf>.

68 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf).

69 International Forum for Rural Transport and Development. 2013. "Adopting a Transport-Related Sustainable Development Goal."

<http://post2015.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/postmdg-transport-call2actionletter22032013.doc>

70 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf)

71 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf).

## 14. Peace and security

### Box 14.1. Peace and security in post-2015 proposals

Violence and insecurity represent a significant threat to development. Conflict threatens social order, destabilizes political systems and can stem or reverse economic growth.

The MDGs did not incorporate peace and security dimensions, which has been a source of criticism

The most prominent issues within the peace and security theme in the NSI post-2015 data set are violence/personal security; arms/weapons; and death/injury.

Figure 14.1. Key issues for peace and security

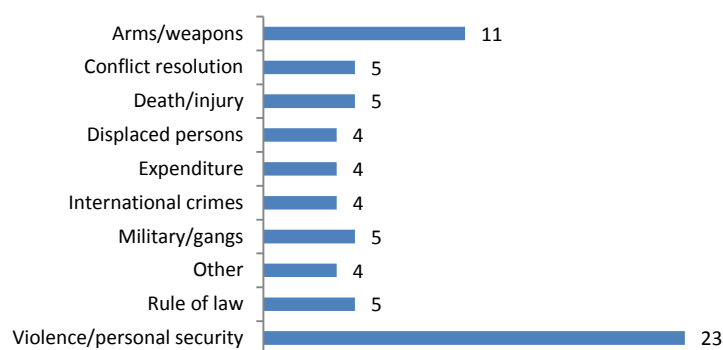


Figure 14.2. Prominence of peace and security theme

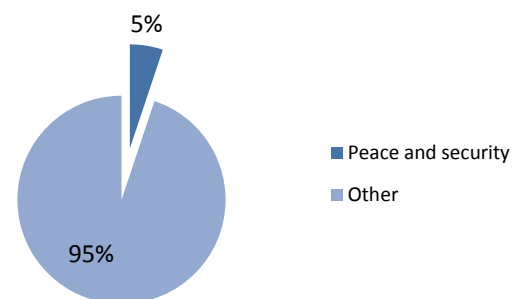


Table 14.1. The High Level Panel and Sustainable Development Solutions Network on peace and security

	High Level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
Goal	Ensure stable and peaceful societies	End extreme poverty including hunger
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children</li> <li>Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced, and respect due-process rights</li> <li>Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organised crime</li> <li>Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide enhanced support for high vulnerable states and Least Developed Countries, to address the structural challenges facing those countries, including violence and conflict</li> </ul>
		Achieve gender equality, social inclusion, and human rights for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent and eliminate violence against individuals, especially women and children</li> </ul>

**Table 14.2. Measuring progress on peace and security: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Violence/personal security</i></b>	Building safe, sustainable cities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Emergency room visits due to violence-related injuries per 100,000 population</i><sup>72</sup></li> <li>• <i>Number of direct child deaths from armed conflict per year per child population (disaggregated per age and sex)</i><sup>73</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Arms/weapons</i></b>	Ensure accessibility to secure and efficient transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% change in bilateral ODA devoted to direct and indirect armed violence prevention and reduction programs</i><sup>74</sup></li> <li>• <i>% of GDP arms exports</i><sup>75</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Death/injury</i></b>	Improve access to information and communications technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of war deaths</i><sup>76</sup></li> <li>• <i>Rates of intentional homicides per 100,000 population</i><sup>77</sup></li> </ul>

72 Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. 2010. "Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence: Goals, Targets and Indicators." Background Paper for Oslo Conference on Armed Violence. (Joint Publication of the Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development and the United Nations Development Programme). [http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Indicators/Metrics\\_Paper.pdf](http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Indicators/Metrics_Paper.pdf).

73 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK.

[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

74 Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. 2010. "Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence: Goals, Targets and Indicators." Background Paper for Oslo Conference on Armed Violence. (Joint Publication of the Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development and the United Nations Development Programme). [http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Indicators/Metrics\\_Paper.pdf](http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Indicators/Metrics_Paper.pdf).

75 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf).

76 Karver, Jonathan, Charles Kenny, and Andy Sumner. 2012. "MDGs 2.0: What Goals, Targets, and Timeframe?" Working Paper No. 297, Center for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271\\_file\\_Kenny\\_Karver\\_MDGs\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426271_file_Kenny_Karver_MDGs_FINAL.pdf).

77 Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. 2010. "Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence: Goals, Targets and Indicators." Background Paper for Oslo Conference on Armed Violence. (Joint Publication of the Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development and the United Nations Development Programme). [http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Indicators/Metrics\\_Paper.pdf](http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Indicators/Metrics_Paper.pdf).

## 15. Poverty

### Box 15.1. Poverty in post-2015 proposals

Reducing global poverty was captured in MDG 1, and has been one of the only goals to be achieved thus far (largely due to poverty reduction in China).

Nevertheless, the eradication of poverty is now within reach. With poverty rates falling around the world, it is likely that the post-2015 agenda will look to finish the job and eradicate absolute poverty.

The most prominent issues within the poverty theme in the NSI post-2015 data set are income, poverty and hunger, and inequality.

15.1. Key issues for poverty

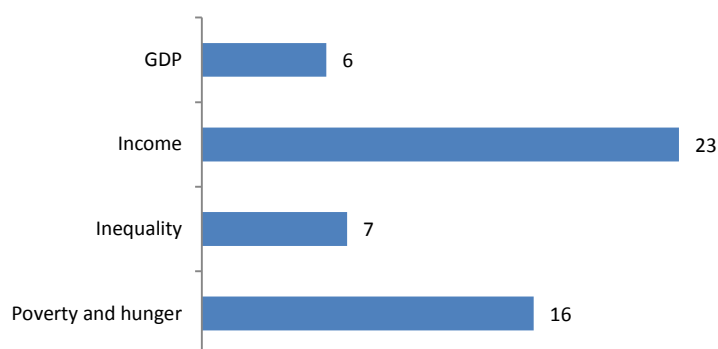


Figure 15.2. Prominence of poverty theme

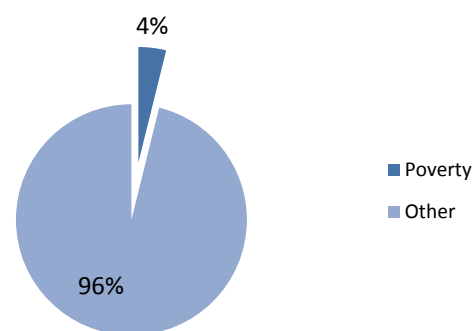


Table 15.1. The High Level Panel and Sustainable Development Solutions Network on poverty

Goal	High-level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
	End poverty	End extreme poverty including hunger
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below the country's 2015 national poverty line</li> <li>Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>End absolute income poverty (\$1.25 or less per day) and hunger, including achieving food security and appropriate nutrition, and end child stunting</li> </ul>

**Table 15.2. Measuring progress on poverty: Selected proposed indicators**

<b>Income</b>	<p>Eliminate extreme income poverty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Proportion of employed people living below \$1.25 a day</i><sup>78</sup></li> <li>• <i>The growth rate of average per capita income/ consumption in 2005 PPP \$ (lowest quintile, top quintile and total)</i><sup>79</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Poverty and hunger</b>	<p>Reduce the proportion of people who suffer from poverty and hunger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Multidimensional Poverty Index</i><sup>80</sup></li> <li>• <i>The proportion of the population living below national poverty line</i><sup>81</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Inequality</b>	<p>Address barriers to the eradication of poverty, especially inequality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The ratio of income/consumption of top 20 percent to bottom 20 percent</i><sup>82</sup></li> <li>• <i>Poverty gap ratio</i><sup>83</sup></li> </ul>

78 ILO (International Labour Organisation). 2012. "Emerging Development Challenges for the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda: Employment." [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam\\_undf/thinkpieces/5\\_employment.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/5_employment.pdf).

79 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf)

80 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf)

81 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf)

82 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance. [http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf)

83 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>.



## 16. Water and sanitation

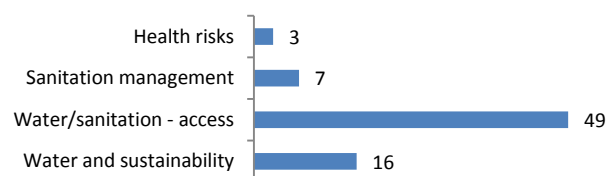
### Box 16.1. Water and sanitation in post-2015 proposals

Lack of access to adequate water and sanitation facilities often affect the poor and vulnerable disproportionately.

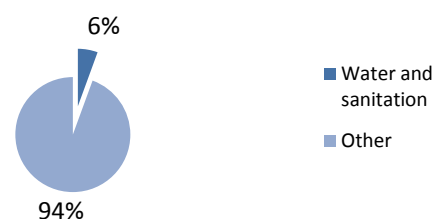
Under the MDG framework, goal 7 on environmental sustainability included a target to “halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.”

Issues relating to water and sanitation have continued to receive tracking in post-2015 discussions. Under the NSI post-2015 tracking tool, the most prominent issues within the water and sanitation theme are access to clean water and sanitation; and water and sustainability.

**Figure 16. 1. Key issues for water and sanitation**



**Figure 16.2. Prominence of water and sanitation theme**



**Table 15.1. The High Level Panel and Sustainable Development Solutions Network on water and sanitation**

	High-level Panel Report	Sustainable Development Network Report
Goal	Achieve universal access to water and sanitation	Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, in schools, health centres, and refugee camps</li> <li>End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%</li> <li>Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%</li> <li>Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure universal access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services (land, water, sanitation, modern energy, transport, mobile and broadband communication, agricultural inputs, and advisory services)</li> </ul>
		<b>Empower inclusive, productive, and resilient cities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure universal access to a secure and affordable built environment and basic urban services including housing; water, sanitation and waste management; low-carbon energy and transport; and mobile and broadband communication</li> </ul>

**Table 16.2. Measuring progress on water and sanitation: Selected proposed indicators**

<b><i>Water/sanitation – access</i></b>	<p>Ensuring access to water and sanitation for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Proportion of populations with access to safe drinking water services within 1km of households disaggregated by income, rural and urban location, gender and age</i><sup>84</sup></li> <li>• <i>Percentage of population using an adequate sanitation facility</i><sup>85</sup></li> </ul>
<b><i>Water and sustainability</i></b>	<p>Sustainable production and consumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Water use per household</i><sup>86</sup></li> </ul>

84 Save the Children. 2012. "Enduring Poverty in Our Lifetime: Save the Children's Vision for a Post-2015 Framework." Save the Children, London, UK.

[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending\\_Poverty\\_in\\_Our\\_Generation\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Ending_Poverty_in_Our_Generation_Africa.pdf)

85 Carin, Barry, and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013. "The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle." Centre for International and Global Governance.

[http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI\\_Paper\\_17.pdf](http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/CIGI_Paper_17.pdf)

86 Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." Unnayan Onneshan.

<http://www.unnayan.org/documents/Governance%20Capability/Growing%20Together%20Sustainably-2013.pdf>.

## Conclusion

There is no shortage of goals for the post-2015 development agenda. While traction may exist on overall goal areas, such as the environment, or employment and inclusive growth, defining the targets, including levels of ambition and the indicators by which to measure success, will be trickier. Data availability, including the availability of disaggregated data, is likely to present a significant challenge.

At the same time, policymakers will need to balance measurement with norm setting. As Higgins (2013) points out, though a strength of the MDGs is the measurability of the goals, post-2015 also presents an opportunity to set norms, which can signal the collective development priorities of all countries. Yet, striking this balance will likely be difficult. Improvements in data are an important legacy of the MDGs, but data quality and availability is still often poor for many countries, even in core priority areas. The shift in the post-2015 framework to focus on poverty reduction in the context of sustainable development means that data gaps will likely be even more acute. This has led some observers to suggest that decision-makers should not be tempted to expand the post-2015 agenda to include issues that are unmeasurable (Klasen 2012, 13). Nevertheless, Fukuda-Parr and Yamin's (2013, 3) review of the MDG monitoring process reveals that an over emphasis on measurability meant that some issues emphasized in the Millennium Declaration – such as democracy promotion, political inclusion, freedom of media, minority and migrant rates and combating violence against women – “disappeared” when the Declaration was translated into MDGs.

The post-2015 framework is also about setting norms – a political decision – on issues that deserve prominence. Policymakers will need to battle with the extent to which poor data should limit the inclusion of critical issues. As Higgins (2013) points out, the post-2015 framework can also be seen as an opportunity to improve data capacity and quality on issues that the world deems as priorities – indeed, this is an important area to which the “data revolution” can contribute.

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# Annex 1: Proposals in NSI Post-2015 Dataset, September 2013 Update

No.	Proposer	Proposal	Category	Year	Region
<b>Comprehensive Proposals</b>					
1	AUC, UNECA, AfDB and UNDP	<a href="#">Priorities for the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Perspectives from Africa</a>	Governments	2012	Africa
2	Center for Global Development	<a href="#">Millennium Development Goals 2.0</a>	Academia + think tanks	2012	North America
3	Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)	<a href="#">The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle</a>	Academia + think tanks	2013	North America
4	Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) and Korea Development Institute (KDI)	<a href="#">Proposed Bellagio Goals</a>	Academia + think tanks	2012	North America
5	Civil Society Reflection Group on Global Development Perspectives	<a href="#">Global Sustainability Goals</a>	NGO	2012	International
6	Concord	<a href="#">Putting People and the Planet First</a>	Academia + think tanks	2013	Europe
7	Courant Research Centre	<a href="#">MDGs Post-2015: What to do?</a>	Academia + think tanks	2012	Europe
8	German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)	<a href="#">Post 2015: How to Reconcile the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?</a>	Academia + think tanks	2012	Europe
9	Global Agenda Council on Benchmarking Progress	<a href="#">Getting to Zero: Finishing the Job the MDGs Started</a>	NGO	2012	International
10	High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda	<a href="#">A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development</a>	International Organizations	2013	International
11	IBON International	<a href="#">Campaign for People's Goals for Sustainable Development</a>	NGO	2012	International
12	Jeffrey Sachs	<a href="#">From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals</a>	Academia + think tanks	2012	North America
13	Korean Development Institute & UNDP	<a href="#">Asian Perspectives on the Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	Academia + think tanks	2012	Asia
14	Save the Children	<a href="#">Ending Poverty in our Generation: Save the Children's Vision for Post-2015 Framework</a>	NGO	2012	Europe
15	Sustainable Development Solutions Network	<a href="#">An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development</a>	International Organizations	2013	International
16	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development: Major Group for Children and Youth	<a href="#">Proposal on Sustainable Development Goals</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
17	UN Economic Commission for Africa	<a href="#">Emerging Perspectives from Africa on the Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	International Organizations	2012	Africa
<b>Thematic/Sectoral Proposals</b>					
18	10 Scientists	<a href="#">Sustainable Development Goals for People and Planet</a>	Scientific + technology	2013	International
19	African Ministers' Council on Water	<a href="#">Tunis Outcome Document for the Water Sector Post-2015 Thematic Consultations</a>	Governments	2013	Africa

20	ATD Fourth World	<a href="#">Towards Sustainable Development that leaves no one behind The Challenge of the Post-2015 Agenda</a>	NGO	2013	International
21	Basic Education Coalition	<a href="#">Each Child Learning, Every Student a Graduate: A Bold Vision for Lifelong Learning Beyond 2015</a>	NGO	2013	North America
22	Basic Education Coalition (BEC) and Global Campaign for Education	<a href="#">All Children Learning: Quality Education Beyond 2015</a>	NGO	2013	North America
23	Brookings Institute, Center for Universal Education	<a href="#">Global Compact on Learning</a>	Academia + think tanks	2011	North America
24	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	<a href="#">Building From the Group Up: How the Foundations of a Post-2015 Framework Should Translate Into Change for People in Poverty</a>	NGO	2013	Europe
25	Chronic Poverty Research Centre	<a href="#">A Proposal to Introduce Social Security into the Millennium Development Goals</a>	Academia + think tanks	2009	Europe
26	Commonwealth Ministerial Working Group	<a href="#">Commonwealth Ministers of Education Recommendations</a>	Governments	2012	Europe
27	The Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development	<a href="#">A Transformative Solution: Reducing Poverty and Inequality through a Post-2015 Early Childhood Development Goal</a>	NGO	2013	North America
28	Convention on Biological Diversity	<a href="#">Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets</a>	International Organizations	2011	International
29	The Civil Society of Bangladesh	<a href="#">Dhaka Declaration on the Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	NGO	2013	Asia
30	European Commission	<a href="#">Commission NON PAPER Rio+20 for the Informal Environment Council 19 April</a>	Governments	2012	Europe
31	Forest Stewardship Council	<a href="#">Plea to Include an SDF Concerning: Halting Deforestation and Forest Degradation Globally and Restoring 15% of Currently Degraded Forest Ecosystems. Ensuring Sustainable Management of Forests</a>	NGO	2013	International
32	G7+: New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States	<a href="#">Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs)</a>	International Organizations	2011	International
33	Gender and Development Network	<a href="#">Achieving Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Post-2015 Framework</a>	NGO	2013	Europe
34	Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development	<a href="#">Goals, Targets and Indicators of Armed Violence</a>	International Organizations	2010	International
35	German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)	<a href="#">Reconsidering Sustainable Development Goals: is the Environment Merely a Dimension?</a>	Academia + think tanks	2013	Europe
36	Government of Colombia	<a href="#">Rio +20: Sustainable Development Goals</a>	Governments	2012	South America
37	Governments of Colombia, Peru and United Arab Emirates	<a href="#">Concept Note on Sustainable Development Goals</a>	Governments	2012	South America
38	Indian Civil Society	<a href="#">Voice for Change: A Post-2015 Development Agenda by People Living in Poverty</a>	NGO	2013	Asia
39	International Forum for Rural Transport and Development	<a href="#">Adopting a Transport-Related Sustainable Development Goal</a>	NGO	2013	International
40	International Labour Office	<a href="#">Jobs and Livelihoods at the Heart of the Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
41	International Organisation for Migration	<a href="#">Making the Case for Including Migration into the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda</a>	International Organizations	2013	International
42	International Trade Union Confederation	<a href="#">A New Distribution of Income and Power, Governance, Democracy and Justice</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
43	International Trade Union Confederation	<a href="#">Decent Work in the Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	International Organizations	2012	International

44	Millennium Consumption Goals	<a href="#">Millennium Consumption Goals for Rich Countries</a>	NGO	2011	International
45	Mongolia & United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<a href="#">Mongolia MDG 9 Goal: Targets, Indicators &amp; Responsible Agencies</a>	Governments	2012	Asia
46	The Non-Communicable Disease Alliance	<a href="#">Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Food and Nutrition Security</a>	NGO	2013	International
47	North-East Asian Youth	<a href="#">The World We Want</a>	NGO	2013	Asia
48	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	<a href="#">Building Governance into a Post-2015 Framework: Transparency and Accountability</a>	Academia + think tanks	2012	Europe
49	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	<a href="#">Employment in a Post-2015 Framework: Proposals for Monitoring Indicators</a>	Academia + think tanks	2013	Europe
50	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	<a href="#">Options for a Set of Targets/Indicators for Disaster Resilience Goals</a>	Academia + think tanks	2012	Europe
51	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	<a href="#">The Post-2015 Delivery of Universal and Sustainable Access to Infrastructure Services</a>	Academia + think tanks	2013	Europe
52	Overseas Development Institute (ODI) & Results for Development Institute	<a href="#">Post-2015 Health MDGs</a>	Academia + think tanks	2012	Europe
53	Partnership on Sustainable Low-Carbon Transport	<a href="#">Defining the Contribution of Sustainable Transport to the Post-2015 Framework on Sustainable Development</a>	NGO	2013	International
54	Population Matters	<a href="#">Contribution to Discussion of the Sustainable Development Goals</a>	NGO	2012	International
55	Population and Sustainability Network	<a href="#">Population Dynamics and Sexual and Reproductive health and Rights: Critical Cross-Cutting Issues for the Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	NGO	2013	Europe
56	Saferworld	<a href="#">Addressing Conflict and Violence from 2015: A Vision of Goals, Targets and Indicators</a>	NGO	2013	Europe
57	The Secretary General's High Level Group on Sustainable Energy For All	<a href="#">Sustainable Energy For All: A Global Action Agenda</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
58	Sustainable Energy For All Initiative	<a href="#">Infrastructure Services Post-2015</a>	NGO	2012	International
59	Transparency International	<a href="#">Looking Beyond 2015: A Role for Governance</a>	NGO	2013	International
60	UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development	<a href="#">The HIV Response Beyond the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Policy Position of the UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development</a>	NGO	2013	Europe
61	United Nations	<a href="#">Education First Initiative</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
62	United Nations	<a href="#">The Ocean's Compact: Healthy Oceans for Prosperity</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
63	UN Convention to Combat Desertification	<a href="#">Sustainable Land Use for All and by All (in Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Urbanization)</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
64	UN Global Compact	<a href="#">Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	Business + industry	2013	International
65	UN-Habitat submission to Rio +20	<a href="#">Infrastructure Services Post-2015</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
66	UN-Habitat	<a href="#">Inputs for Compilation Document Rio+20</a>	International Organizations	2011	International
67	Unnayan Onneshan	<a href="#">Growing Together Sustainably a Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework</a>	Academia + think tanks	2013	Asia
68	UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights	<a href="#">The Post-2015 Development Agenda: Prioritizing People Living in Poverty through Goals on Inequalities, Social Protection and Access to Justice</a>	International Organizations	2013	International

69	UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda	<a href="#">Possible Measurable Social Protection Goals in the Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
70	UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda	<a href="#">Addressing Inequalities: The Heart of the Post-2015 Agenda and the Future We Want for All</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
71	UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda	<a href="#">Emerging Development Challenges for the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda: Employment</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
72	UN Women	<a href="#">A Stand-Alone Goal on Achieving Gender Equality, Women's Rights and Women's Empowerment: Imperatives and Key Components</a>	International Organizations	2013	International
73	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<a href="#">Measuring Democracy and Democratic Governance in a Post-2015 Development Framework</a>	International Organizations	2012	International
74	UNESCO, Education for All Global Monitoring Report	<a href="#">Proposed Post-2015 Education Goals: Emphasizing Equity, Measurability and Finance</a>	International Organizations	2013	International
75	WaterAid	<a href="#">Everyone, Everywhere: A Vision for Water Sanitation and Hygiene post-2015</a>	NGO	2013	International
76	The World We Want	<a href="#">Population Dynamics in the Post-2015 Development Agenda</a>	NGO	2013	International
77	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme Working Group	<a href="#">Infrastructure Services Post-2015</a>	International Organizations	2012	International



## Annex 2: Themes & Issues

Theme	Issues
<b>Disaster resilience</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic services</li> <li>2. Climate change</li> <li>3. Consumption/poverty</li> <li>4. Disaster planning</li> <li>5. Economic losses</li> <li>6. Expenditure</li> <li>7. Mortality</li> <li>8. Vulnerability</li> </ol>
<b>Economic rules</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aid</li> <li>2. Debt</li> <li>3. Finance</li> <li>4. Macroeconomic stability</li> <li>5. Other</li> <li>6. Remittances</li> <li>7. Subsidies</li> <li>8. Taxation</li> <li>9. Trade</li> </ol>
<b>Education</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to secondary/tertiary education</li> <li>2. Adult education</li> <li>3. Education quality/outcomes</li> <li>4. Expenditure</li> <li>5. Gender equality</li> <li>6. Other</li> <li>7. Primary education completion</li> <li>8. Primary education participation</li> <li>9. Skills training</li> </ol>
<b>Employment and inclusive growth</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic social services</li> <li>2. Child labour</li> <li>3. Employment conditions</li> <li>4. Equality of opportunity</li> <li>5. Income/minimum wage</li> <li>6. Job creation</li> <li>7. Labour market participation</li> <li>8. Social security</li> <li>9. Youth employment</li> </ol>
<b>Energy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electricity and energy</li> <li>2. Renewable energy</li> </ol>
<b>Environment</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate change</li> <li>2. Environment quality/conservation</li> <li>3. Environmental governance</li> <li>4. Green economy</li> <li>5. Other</li> <li>6. Population dynamics</li> </ol>
<b>Equality</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vulnerability and exclusion</li> <li>2. Income inequality</li> <li>3. Horizontal inequality</li> </ol>
<b>Food Security</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture/food</li> </ol>

	2. Food security
	3. Sustainable consumption and production
<b>Gender equality</b>	1. Births
	2. Education
	3. Employment/business
	4. Income
	5. Other
	6. Political participation, empowerment and leadership
	7. Violence
<b>Governance and human rights</b>	1. Accountability
	2. Corruption
	3. Discrimination
	4. Effective institutions
	5. Human rights violations
	6. Migration
	7. Political and civil rights
	8. Political participation and empowerment
	9. Rule of law
	10. Transparency
<b>Health</b>	1. Child health and mortality
	2. Contraception/family planning
	3. Environment related health issues
	4. Expenditure
	5. Health resources
	6. Maternal health and mortality
	7. Mortality and disease
	8. Nutrition/diet
	9. Other
<b>Infrastructure</b>	1. Green infrastructure
	2. ICTs
	3. Other
	4. Rural development
	5. Sustainable cities
	6. Transport
<b>Peace and security</b>	1. Aid
	2. Arms/Weapons
	3. Conflict resolution
	4. Death/injury
	5. Displaced persons
	6. Expenditure
	7. International crimes
	8. Military/gangs
	9. Rule of law
	10. Violence/personal security
<b>Poverty</b>	1. GDP
	2. Income
	3. Inequality
	4. Poverty and hunger
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	1. Health risks
	2. Sanitation management
	3. Water/sanitation – access
	4. Water and sustainability