

BEYOND 2015

THE SWEDISH STEERING GROUP
FOR BEYOND 2015

POSITION PAPER
FOR THE POST-2015
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA



HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH,
EQUALITY, ERADICATING EXTREME POVERTY,
UNIVERSALITY, SUSTAINABILITY,
PEACE AND FREEDOM FROM VIOLENCE

ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY, POLICY COHERENCE FOR (SUSTAINABLE)
DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



AFRIKAGRUPPERNA // FORUM SYD // KVINNA TILL KVINNA FOUNDATION
// MYRIGHT // LIFE & PEACE INSTITUTE // LSU // LO-TCO SECRETARIAT OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION // PLAN SWEDEN // PMU INTERLIFE // RFSU //
RÄDDA BARNEN // SWEDISH COMMITTEE FOR AFGHANISTAN // SWEDISH ORGANISATION
FOR INDIVIDUAL RELIEF (IM/SOIR) // THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN // SWEDISH MISSION COUN-
CIL // THE OLOF PALME INTERNATIONAL CENTER // UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF
SWEDEN // WATERAID SWEDEN // WE EFFECT // WWF SWEDEN

CONCORD SWEDEN, NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF BEYOND 2015

CONCORD Sweden
www.concord.se
© CONCORD Sweden
Layout: Lisa Jansson/Global Reporting
Printed: 2014

This report has been published with financial support from the Swedish Agency for International Development Assistance (Sida). Sida has not, however, contributed to its development nor takes a position on the content of the report.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Overview of content	5
3.1 Foundational Principles	6
A Human Rights Based Approach	6
Equality	6
Eradication of Extreme Poverty	7
Universality	7
Sustainability	7
Peace and Freedom from Violence	7
3.2 Implementing Principles	8
Accountability & Transparency	8
Policy Coherence for (Sustainable) Development – (PCD)	8
Financing for Sustainable Development	9
4. Summary of Goals and Targets	10
5. Proposed Goals	13
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty, Reduce Inequality and Expand Social Security	13
Goal 2: Ensure Food Security and Sustainable Food Production	15
Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives	16
Goal 4: Provide Education and Life-Long Learning	18
Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality, Girls’ and Women’s Rights and Empowerment	20
Goal 6: Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation	21
Goal 7: Reorient the Economy to Serve Human and Planetary Well-being	22
Goal 8: Realize Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All	24
Goal 9: Tackle Climate Change and Protect the Planet	26
Goal 10: Create Sustainable and Livable Habitats	28
Goal 11: Guarantee Freedom from Violence	30
Goal 12: Build Peaceful and Stable Societies	32
Goal 13: Ensure Democratic Governance at all Levels	34

1. Introduction

This paper is a contribution to the on-going discussions on a post-2015 framework for sustainable development. The Beyond 2015 Swedish Steering Group aims to continue contributing to the discussions and to support member states as the process moves in to intergovernmental negotiations. The Beyond 2015 Swedish Steering Group hereby puts forward a position with principles and goals, targets and indicators that we have identified as key to a successful framework for sustainable development post-2015. We believe that Sweden, the EU and its member states have political credibility on many of the issues we are highlighting as essential in a new set of goals.

The position highlights six foundational principles: Human Rights Based Approach, Equality, Eradication of Extreme Poverty, Universality, Sustainability, Peace and Freedom from Violence and three implementing principles: Accountability & Transparency, Policy Coherence for (Sustainable) Development and Financing for Sustainable Development. Adding to that, the Beyond 2015 Swedish Steering Group proposes 13 goals with related targets and indicators.

The principles have been jointly agreed on by the members of the Beyond 2015 Swedish Steering Group. The proposed goals, targets and indicators are areas where the individual member organizations have specific expertise and knowledge. The proposals in this document are not given in any order of priority – they represent agreed joint principles and the diversity of thematic areas, covered by the Beyond 2015 Swedish Steering Group. It is based on the previous joint position “Overarching Principles for a post-2015 framework”, that was put forward in the spring of 2013. This document is dynamic and might be developed further as negotiations proceed. This position is not a complete proposal for a full post-2015 framework. We recognize that other potential goals such as for example biodiversity and protecting oceans and seas also are important, but we have not developed specific recommendations for all thematic goals and areas at this point. We have also limited the numbers of targets and indicators per goal, and in doing so we recognize that the proposals do not cover all aspects of the suggested goals

This position has been inspired by and built upon the expertise of the member organizations of the Beyond 2015 Swedish Steering Group and, among others, policy papers and positions by Beyond 2015, Beyond 2015 European Task Force, ForUM, CONCORD Europe and the Post-2015 Human Rights Caucus.

The following organizations support the position: Afrikagrupperna, Forum Syd, Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation, MyRight, Life & Peace Institute, LSU, LO-TCO Secretariat of International Trade Union Development Co-operation, Plan Sweden, PMU Interlife, RFSU, Rädda Barnen, Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief (IM/SOIR), The Church of Sweden, Swedish Mission Council, The Olof Palme International Center, United Nations Association of Sweden, WaterAid Sweden, We Effect and WWF Sweden, coordinated by CONCORD Sweden.

2. Overview of content

In the first section of the paper we present six foundational principles: A Human Rights Based Approach, Equality, Eradication of Extreme Poverty, Universality, Sustainability and Peace and Freedom from Violence. Further, we present three implementing principles: Accountability & Transparency, Policy Coherence for (Sustainable) Development and Financing for Sustainable Development.

The second part of the position presents a summary table of the 13 proposed goals and targets. See page 10-15 for a summary matrix of goals and targets.

The third section presents proposals for 13 goals and related targets and indicators. Each goal is introduced by an introductory text and then the proposed goals, targets and indicators are presented.

3.1 Foundational Principles

The Beyond 2015 Swedish Steering Group proposes the following foundational principles for the post-2015 framework: A Human Rights Based Approach, Equality, Eradication of Extreme Poverty, Universality, Sustainability, and Peace and Freedom from Violence. These principles should be integrated into all parts of the framework and are reflected in the proposed goals, targets and indicators.

A Human Rights Based Approach

The Post-2015 framework should comprehensively support and realize human rights, taking into consideration their universality, indivisibility and interdependence. This implies realizing political and civil rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights. The agenda must be anchored in human rights, and be based on the inherent dignity of people as human rights-holders, domestic governments as primary duty-bearers, and all being responsible for respecting human rights. The post-2015 framework must, at the very least respect and reflect pre-existing human rights legal norms, standards and political commitments to which governments have already voluntarily agreed.

The framework must take on a truly human rights based approach to sustainable development. This implies that human rights standards in, and principles derived from the Human Rights declarations and instruments guide all aspects of the agenda. The Beyond 2015 Swedish Steering Group believes that the following human rights principles must be specifically addressed: equality & non-discrimination, participation & empowerment and accountability & transparency.

Equality & Non-discrimination

All humans are equal as human beings and are entitled to their human rights, without discrimination. The principles of equality and non-discrimination must overlay the post-2015 framework and all its goals and targets. Current inequalities undermine efforts to address poverty and sustainable development. Special attention must be given to improving the lives of those currently most excluded and marginalized. We also wish to highlight the importance of respecting and realizing the rights of women and girls and end gender based discrimination. Equality is further expanded on in a separate principle.

Participation & Empowerment

Sustainable development must be based on the perspective of people living in poverty and vulnerability, and ensure full participation at all levels. A key means to empower people is to engage them and facilitate their meaningful participation in all social, political and economic decision-making at all levels. People are human rights holders and must be involved in planning, implementation, follow-up and evaluation. Marginalized people must be strengthened and become key actors in their own right and in the development of society. It is well-accepted that policies are the most successful when they are designed and owned at the level at which they

are implemented, for which the participation of the people and civil society is clearly crucial. Special attention must be given to ensure participation by those traditionally excluded from decision-making. For participation to work in practice, a number of structural and governance issues must be addressed to ensure an enabling environment for participation. Specific attention must be given to realize the right to organize, freedom of expression and the right to information.

Accountability & Transparency

The principles of accountability and transparency are key to a human rights based approach and are further elaborated on in a separate implementing principle.

Equality

A human rights based approach underlines the fact that all people – no matter who they are, must benefit from the outcomes of this framework. Global civil society, the UN Secretary General and the UN High-Level Panel on Post-2015 have all called for a post-2015 framework that “leaves no one behind”. If we are to truly leave no one behind we need to systematically address the root-causes to persisting inequalities and address those across the whole framework. In doing so, special attention must be given to improving the lives of those currently most excluded and marginalized. Addressing inequality will be crucial in a successful post-2015 framework. We support the HLP-proposal that no post-2015 target should be considered met unless it is met across key groups of society and for those most marginalized. We promote equality as a crosscutting principle and as a stand-alone goal.

Evidence suggests that high levels of income inequality reduce the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction, and undermine the sustainability and robustness of economic growth in the long run. IMF Director Christine Lagarde supports this in her speech at the World Economic Forum, January 2014: “(...) Surely we have all learned by now that it is no longer enough to focus on growth alone. We need all people to share in rising prosperity—and, by the same token, share fairly in any economic adjustment needed to achieve or restore prosperity (...). Excessive inequality is corrosive to growth; it is corrosive to society.”

Gender inequality and discrimination of women and girls is the most prevailing form of inequality and needs to be specifically addressed. We call for a robust mainstreaming of gender equality across all parts of the framework as well as a stand-alone goal on gender equality, girls’ and women’s empowerment and rights. The framework must be transformative, by addressing the structural impediments to gender equality and the achievement of girls’ and women’s rights and empowerment.

To ensure that all goals and targets address inequality, each goal must be applicable to the entire population. Therefore,

we support the proposals on disaggregation of data, as proposed by many and supported by the High-Level Panel on post-2015. All data collected should be broken down in quintiles based on, at a minimum, gender, age, urban-rural and disability.

Eradication of Extreme Poverty

The eradication of extreme poverty should be combined with reducing overall inequality, with a focus on non-discrimination, participation and inclusion. In order to eradicate extreme poverty, the root-causes must be addressed. The eradication of extreme poverty must remain at the core of the global sustainable development agenda. The current understanding of poverty as income poverty, set to the 'international poverty lines' of 1,25 and 2 USD per day does not capture the multidimensional nature of poverty. These 'poverty lines' are limited to measuring income poverty, but poverty goes beyond this. Poverty is multidimensional and encompasses a shortage of resources, capabilities, choices, security and power. More work must be done on developing measures of poverty that takes into consideration its multidimensional nature, focuses on reducing inequalities, recognizing relative poverty and the fulfilment of human rights.

Universality

The Post-2015 framework must be universal and apply to all countries. By ensuring a universal framework a just, equitable and sustainable world in which every person can realize their human rights, fulfil their potential and live free from poverty is supported. A universal framework is one in which all countries recognize their role in contributing to the achievement of the post-2015 goals, including in their own context.

The challenges we are facing in order to reach sustainable development are global in scope, necessitating a global response. Universality reflects our shared humanity and the interconnectedness of the world we live in. Universality implies a framework that is relevant to all countries, regardless of their circumstances. Each state, each private sector or civil society actor, each individual, has a contribution to make in facing these challenges. The world we live in is also characterized by inequality and difference. Some countries will have more to do to achieve some goals than others; some will have a greater capacity and/or responsibility to make change and to support the efforts of others. Each country has a common - but differentiated - responsibility for dealing with the global challenges we are facing. There is a greater responsibility to act for some countries than for others, but an obligation to act which applies to every country. A common but differentiated responsibility must not compromise with every country's equal responsibility to protect, respect and guarantee human rights.

Sustainability

In order to successfully ensure sustainable development for all, within the boundaries of one planet, the three dimensions (social, economic and environmental) of sustainability

must be addressed and integrated throughout all goals of the framework. Each focus area should aim at a world where every human being can enjoy their human rights, live equitably and free from injustice and poverty, and a planet that has the natural resources to sustain it. This recognizes the interdependence between the economic system and the well-being of people and the planet. For that reason, all goals and targets must adhere to the needs of the present without compromising the future or going beyond the borders of our planet. Current trends in economic growth, including unsustainable consumption and production patterns are putting untenable pressure on the natural environment and the capacity of our planet to sustain us. Environmental sustainability underpins the achievement of many social and economic objectives and also needs to be addressed directly in order to meet global challenges.

Peace and Freedom from Violence

The Rio+20 outcome document (para. 8) "reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security (...) and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development". A new framework must therefore strengthen peacebuilding and address problems of conflict, insecurity and state fragility. Peaceful, secure and non-violent societies are pivotal for successful sustainable development. The majority of people living in poverty are found in conflict or post-conflict countries. Conflict and post-conflict countries are left behind, in reaching the Millennium Development Goals. We need to make an effort to tackle the root causes of violence, reduce all forms of violence and ensure peaceful societies.

3.2 Implementing Principles

In order to achieve sustainable development, a number of implementing principles need to be put in place. How the framework is implemented is of major importance to the outcome it will bring about. Accountability & Transparency, Policy Coherence for (Sustainable) Development and Financing for Sustainable development are key implementing principles.

Accountability & Transparency

The framework must set out clear, enforceable accountability and transparency mechanisms that allow for follow-up and ensure transparency and accountability of all actors. These mechanisms must operate with maximum transparency of source and use and must include reliable and comparable data that is both quantitative and qualitative. National oversight and independent review mechanisms at the international level with multi-stakeholder participation and people-led systems of monitoring must be built into the framework. Special attention must be given to ensure participation by those traditionally excluded from decision-making. Any post-2015 monitoring mechanism would benefit from constructive interaction with the existing human rights protection regime, as well as other accountability mechanisms. The framework must be backed by national mechanisms of accountability, such as judiciaries, parliaments, national human rights institutions, reinforced by regional and international human rights mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review mechanism. Child and youth-friendly accountability mechanisms should be established at all levels to monitor and hold duty bearers to account in the implementation of the new framework.

Supporting commitments on means of implementation must be established, formulating commitments and creating tools for the realization of all goals. Means of implementation must include developing and committing to well-functioning mechanisms, partnerships, financing and structures. The framework should reaffirm the spirit of the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development and it should be based on three fundamental principles: mutual accountability (donors and partners are equally accountable for development progress); democratic ownership of partner countries (alignment of donor countries to policy objectives set by developing countries, through inclusive and democratic processes); and inclusive partnerships (participation of different varieties of development stakeholders, State and non-State actors). As well as the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, with the aim to ensure institutionalized and transparent multi-stakeholder dialogue and accountability for determining and monitoring sustainable development policy and planning, with feedback mechanisms on how all stakeholders' input is taken into account, and in this regard acknowledging and realizing the role of CSOs in decision-making processes and as independent development actors.

While states must remain the primary duty-holders and are

to be held accountable for the implementation of the framework, all actors including third-party states, international institutions, civil society and the private sector should be made responsive and accountable for achieving and not undermining the agenda. As a step in this direction, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the so called Ruggie-principles must be respected and realized. The responsibilities of different actors must be clarified and reflected at all levels of the framework and actors must be able to hold one another to account. The framework must reflect the consensus that states have the duty to protect human rights through proper oversight and regulation of private actors, to guarantee that they respect human rights and the environment and ensure sustainable development, and at the very least 'do no harm'. The issues of accountability and transparency will be further addressed in a separate goal on democratic governance.

Policy Coherence for (Sustainable) Development – (PCD)

Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCD) refers to the requirement of all actors to ensure that their policies in any area support sustainable development objectives and do not negatively impact on peoples' prospects for decent living, the realisation of their rights and a healthy environment.

PCD will be fundamental to the success of the future framework, and a key enabler of progress, not least because the negative effects of a policy or practice generally hit the poorest and most marginalized people hardest despite them holding no responsibility for those policies.

PCD potentially addresses this critical global "accountability gap" more than any other policy instrument by stressing that all decision-making processes by all actors – be they public or private, in the North or South, East or West – must be responsive to the needs and aspirations of the world's poorest and most marginalized people and must 'do no harm' to their human rights, environment and development perspectives. As the new post-2015 framework is meant to be universal and address all countries, the concept of PCD should be broadened to policy coherence that does no harm to human and sustainable development. Such policy coherence should therefore be the starting point of any new framework. Progress could take a quantum leap if all policies and actions by all actors were made coherent with the objectives of the post-2015 framework.

The economic and institutional frameworks (including rules and regulations regarding finance and capital, trade rules, patent rules etc.) must be revised to become tools for a fair and sustainable development. Commitments should be made in those political areas affecting the development goals, in order to ensure coherence with and support of these goals.

If the post-2015 framework is to be successful, governments, transnational businesses and other actors must be called upon to put in place robust mechanisms to improve the respect and monitoring of PCD, as well as those mechanisms for dealing with violations of the principle of 'do no harm' which underpins PCD. They must include a report on the initiatives they have taken in this regard in their annual reporting. Such mechanisms should be implemented at international, regional and national levels.

Financing for Sustainable Development

To achieve sustainable development, financing of good quality and quantity, sustainable use of our natural resources and crucial policy changes, which works in favor of those currently left behind is needed. To put the world on track for a sustainable future, all actors have to contribute to sustainable development. The current economic paradigm must be reoriented to serve human and planetary well-being. Financing is addressed in several of the goal areas, and more specifically in goal 8 "Reorienting the Economy to Serve People and the Planet."

4. Summary of Goals and Targets

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Reduce Inequality

- a) Eradicate poverty at \$2 (PPP) a day.
- b) Reduce the proportion of population living below nationally defined poverty lines.
- c) Reduce economic inequality within and between countries.
- d) Universal social protection by 2030, at least at the level of social protection floors.
- e) Universal access to essential affordable and accessible public services, including education, health care and maternity care.
- f) Income security for all people throughout the entire life-cycle.
- g) Eliminate discrimination and exclusion of all social groups in society.
- h) Universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy services is achieved in low income countries with a strong increase in clean renewable energy sources.

Goal 2: Ensure Food Security and Sustainable Food Production

- a) End hunger (completely by 2030, reduced by 50 % by 2020), realize the right to adequate food for everyone, implement sustainable healthy diets and reduce overweight and obesity.
- b) Create resilient and sustainable food and agricultural production systems, i.e. enhance productivity, agricultural biodiversity and support ecosystems services.
- c) The productivity of smallholders and small-scale fishers, including women, is increased through research, access to markets, infrastructure development, recognition of rights, and incentives for sustainable, climate resilient resource management including traditional practices.
- d) The water intensity of agricultural production is reduced by 25%.
- e) Food loss and waste are reduced by 50% from 2013 levels.
- f) Wild fish stocks are rebuilt to ecologically safe levels.

Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives

- a) Universal coverage of and equal access to good-quality, non-discriminatory health services without financial hardship
- b) Full achievement of MDG 4,5A&B, 6.
- c) Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, information and services for all, including in

emergencies, post conflict and fragile states

- d) Protect and respect adolescents' sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- e) Premature deaths from fossil fuel air pollution are cut to one quarter of 2013 levels and premature deaths from indoor-air pollution from inefficient biomass use are eradicated.

Goal 4: Provide Education and Life-long Learning

- a) All girls and boys start school on time and ready to learn, with progressive and equitable improvements in the availability of, and access to free, good quality, safe and inclusive basic education, including in emergencies.
- b) All girls and boys complete a quality primary and lower secondary education with the requisite knowledge and skills to fully develop and participate in the political, economic, and social progress of sustainable and resilient societies.
- c) All girls and boys are supported to transition to upper secondary education.
- d) Catch-up and other learning opportunities are available for adults.
- e) All national education sectors contribute to building a culture of safety and resilience through disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and peace building, focusing on the most vulnerable, including girls and children with disabilities.
- f) Increasing the provision of safe and affordable day care centers for children under the age of five.

Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality, Girls' and Women's Rights and Empowerment

- a) Ensure women's equal access to, and control over productive assets.
- b) Guarantee women's and girls' equal participation in public and private institutions and spheres, political decision and budgetary making positions and peace processes.
- c) Ensure sexual and reproductive rights. Prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination and gender based violence against all women and girls, including FGM/C, and other harmful traditional practices.
- d) End child, early and forced marriages.
- e) Engage men and boys and promote positive norm change for the achievement of gender equality and the reduction of intimate partner violence.

Goal 6: Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation

- a) Elimination of open defecation.
- b) Universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities.
- c) Halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services.
- d) Progressively eliminate inequalities in access.

Goal 7: Reorient the economy to serve human and planetary well-being

- a) Ending current and preventing future, debt crises through responsible lending and borrowing.
- b) Responsible, accountable and transparent business that respect human rights, the environment, climate and promote sustainable development.
- c) International institutions must unequivocally recognize their human rights, environment and climate obligations and elaborate guidelines and administrative procedures accordingly.
- d) Stop illicit financial flows, including money laundering, trade mispricing, transnational corruption and bribery, and eradicate cross-border tax evasion, through greater transparency, rules and global cooperation.
- e) Ensure trade systems that increase access of developing countries to markets, especially in developed countries.
- f) Reform national tax systems to re-price products and services to adequately reflect their social and environmental costs, to regulate behavior that aggravates global challenges.
- g) Ensure that public and private finance to developing countries supports national priorities and democratic ownership (Busan principles).
- h) Meet the longstanding commitment to devote 0.7 % of GNI to ODA, in a transparent and accountable way.
- i) Clear and comparable indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience is agreed and applied to all countries, as well as corporations above US\$ 100 million in capitalization.

Goal 8: Realize Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

- a) Ensure full and productive employment.
- b) Reduce the number of working poor, including reduction of vulnerable employment and ensuring legal recognition of undocumented workers including migrants.
- c) Ensure rights at work including effective social dialogue and decent work conditions, including all youth who wish to work.
- d) Ensure gender equality at work.
- e) Eradicate all forms of child labor.

Goal 9: Tackle Climate Change and Protect the Planet

- a) All countries have developed and implemented low carbon, climate resilient development strategies and action plans including for disaster risk reduction.
- b) Predictable and accessible financial and technical assistance is available to help vulnerable countries and people respond effectively to climate change.
- c) The world is on track to not exceed global warming of 1.5 degree Celsius compared to pre-industrial temperatures.
- d) Water related infrastructure development and management are climate-smart to build resilience to risks of extreme flooding and to ensure adequate water for people and ecosystems.
- e) Biodiversity loss is halted and ecosystems providing essential services to society are sustainably maintained, with areas of high importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services managed sustainably, effectively and equitably.
- f) By 2030, marine ecosystems, including marine biodiversity and fish stocks are rebuilt, restored and maintained at healthy level.
- g) All fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies are abolished (by 2020) and/or transferred to support energy access for the energy poor, renewable energy alternatives and energy efficiency.

Goal 10: Create Sustainable and Livable Habitats

- a) Cities in high-income countries have halved carbon footprint per person and cities in middle- and low-income countries have substantially increased investment in energy- and resource-efficient infrastructure to reduce per capita carbon footprint.
- b) Cities with a population of over 200 000 inhabitants implement inclusive environmental planning and management for sustainability, climate change adaptation and DRR into urban decision-making, land use planning and investment.
- c) Universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy services, with a strong increase in clean renewable energy services.
- d) Clean renewable energy makes up at least 45% of all primary energy use in cities; new public and residential buildings reach net zero energy standards and existing public and residential buildings are retrofitted to comply with low-energy standards.
- e) Cities ensure universal access to waste management and wastewater management and reduce municipal waste production while increasing the share of municipal waste that is recycled by 40% over 2013 levels.
- f) Providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and Information Communication Technology.
- g) Global investment in greening urban infrastructure in cities, with a priority for building up sustainable urban

infrastructure in fast developing and small cities, surpasses US\$ 11 trillion.

- h) All energy, agriculture and fishery subsidies that encourage unsustainable production and consumption practices have been abolished, with appropriate measures taken to offset any regressive.

Goal 11: Guarantee Freedom from Violence

- a) End all forms of violence, against children in all contexts, including in and around school and care settings, in emergency and non-emergency settings and hold perpetrators to account.
- b) End all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices and forced and early marriage, in all contexts.
- c) Ensure that people from all social groups have effective remedies to injustice, and access to and confidence in effective, accountable and impartial justice provision.
- d) People from all social groups feel safe and have confidence in accountable and impartial security provisions.
- e) Respecting the right to peaceful protests.
- f) Implement effective, adequately resourced and sustainable child protection systems for all children, in emergency and non-emergency settings.

Goal 12: Build Peaceful and Stable Societies

- a) Reduce by x% the number of violent deaths per 100,000 and reduce the number of people from all social groups affected by violence.
- b) Significantly reduce the international stresses that drive conflict, violence and insecurity, including irresponsible trade in arms and conflict commodities, and the illicit drugs trade.
- c) Disarmament and reduction of global military spending.
- d) Increased support to conflict prevention and peace building initiatives.
- e) Ensure women's equal participation and leadership, including in peace building processes.
- f) Ensure inclusive participation of civil society in conflict transformation and peacebuilding processes.
- g) Include conflict transformation and peacebuilding in education curricula at all levels.

Goal 13: Ensure Democratic Governance

- a) Protect freedom of association, speech, peaceful protest, the right to organize and meaningful political participation of all social group and freedom of religion or belief.
- b) Promote an open, active and free civil society.
- c) Ensure transparent and accountable governments at all levels.
- d) Enable all people, especially the poor and most marginalized, to obtain timely, quality, accessible and reliable information at all levels, in particular about what resources are available, how they were raised and what their results were.
- e) Build just and accountable institutions and ensure access to justice and legal aid services that are affordable, fair and timely for everyone and end impunity.
- f) End all forms of bribery and corruption.
- g) All countries have effective Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems and ensure universal birth registration.

5. Proposed Goals

The Beyond 2015 Swedish Steering Group proposes 13 goals, each with related targets and indicators. The goals, targets and indicators have been chosen based on the expertise and knowledge within the members of the group, the priorities of the Beyond 2015 International campaign and the CONCORD-Beyond 2015 European Task Force as where we wish to see Sweden and the EU making a special push. The foundational principles have been integrated throughout the goals.

To ensure that all goals and targets address inequality, all data collected should be disaggregated and broken down in quintiles based on, at a minimum, gender, age, urban-rural, disability and wealth.

All goals are to be seen as universally applicable to all countries, but the pace at which the progress occurs should be based on the national context.

Under each goal, the responsible organization(s) is listed. For more information about a specific goal, please contact the responsible organization(s).

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty, Reduce Inequality and Expand Social Security

Responsible: The Church of Sweden

Eradication of extreme poverty must be a central goal in the post-2015-framework. However, there is a need to move beyond the technical and absolute poverty lines of \$1.25 and \$2 a day and to recognize that poverty is multidimensional. In order to eradicate poverty, the root causes must be addressed. A goal on poverty should therefore be expanded to reduce inequality and (social) insecurity. Poverty, inequality and insecurity are all important challenges in their own right, but also strongly interrelated.

The High Level Panels call to "Leave No One Behind" and its recommendation that no target should be considered met unless achieved for all relevant income and social groups are important elements of a strategy to eradicate poverty and should be included in the post-2015 agenda.

Social Protection – social transfers, social insurance and access to social services such as health care and education – is one of the most important means to end poverty. Experience shows that the global expansion of social protection during the last decade has contributed greatly to the advancement on several of the MDGs, although the MDGs contained no references to it. Experiences show that – perhaps in contrast to what is intuitively presumed – the best way to make sure that "no-one is left behind" is not to focus on programs targeted specifically at the poorest. Instead, focus should be on building systems to tackle life-cycle risks and guarantee-

ing non-discrimination, i.e. making sure no-one is excluded and denied rights and access to social protection, including social services. Targeted support measures will always be needed, but should remain complements. In the words of Amartya Sen: "benefits meant exclusively for the poor people often end up being poor benefits".

People living in poverty must not be seen as a coherent group that is fundamentally different from, and have different needs than, the rest of a population. Poverty is dynamic; people who are living in poverty today are not necessarily poor tomorrow. Fairly stable statistics on poverty levels often hide the fact that while many people move out of poverty; others fall back, due to disasters at household level, such as sickness, disability and unemployment, or due to disasters at the societal level. Life-cycle risks play an important role in this regard, since poverty tends to be much more widespread among children, families with small children and older persons. Hence, actions to reduce poverty must include measures to increase security and support resilience. Social protection plays a key role in this regard.

While the need to eradicate extreme poverty is widely acknowledged, a goal to reduce inequality may require further motivation. Inequality is a major barrier to sustainable human development as it has detrimental effects on both individuals and societies, and the overall ability to reduce poverty. Inequality negatively affects both the health and socio-economic opportunities of the poorest and most marginalized, with a much higher risk of children living in poverty dying from preventable diseases or dropping out of school prematurely.

The World Economic Forum's (WEF) 2014 Global Risks Report identifies severe income disparity as the fourth most concerning global risk in 2014. WEF's Global Outlook report, published in November 2013, warned that inequality is undermining social stability and threatening security on a global scale. Evidence suggests that high levels of income inequality reduce the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction, and undermine the sustainability and robustness of economic growth in the long run. The new framework should therefore include targets aiming at reducing economic inequality, specific levels of ambition on this should be set at the national level, but see below for a suggestion on how these targets can be framed.

While absolute poverty is decreasing, inequality has increased in most parts of the world. Levels of social, economic and political inequality are in many places extreme. We have moved from a world where, two decades ago, the majority of the world's poorest lived in low-income countries, to a world where 70% of the world's poorest now live in middle-income countries.

There is a link between social protection and the goal to

decrease inequality. Redistribution through social protection may in the long term be an important means to balance the market forces that tend to increase economic differences. Depending on the design, social protection promotes equality in two ways. First, the social transfer component of social protection programmes increases the income of the most disadvantaged. Second, the gradual expansion of national taxation, which is necessary to finance the establishment of national social protection floors, will over time lead to redistribution of wealth. Latin America is the only continent where inequality has decreased the last decade, and the expansion of social protection is believed to be one of the important reasons.¹

Social protection contributes to the realization of a number of human rights, such as the right to food and the right to health. But social security is also in itself a human right.

Social protection has expanded rapidly. By 2010, between 750 million and 1 billion people in developing countries live in households receiving cash transfers.² However, only about 20 percent of people in working age have access to social security systems, according to the ILO. The reasons are many; one being the capacity of low and middle income coun-

tries to finance these systems, another that many systems are not adapted to contexts where the informal sector is large.

There is global consensus on the need for basic social protection floors since 2012, when the ILO adopted Recommendation 202 on minimum standards for social protection and a social protection floor, which set standards for the implementation of social protection on a national level:

- access to a nationally defined set of goods and services, constituting essential health care, including maternity care;
- basic income security for children, providing access to nutrition, education, care and any other necessary goods and services;
- basic income security for persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability; and
- basic income security for older persons. Social protection floors thus include a variety of social transfers tackling the major life cycle risks, which underlines the fact that social protection should be universally available, and not directed exclusively or specifically to people living in poverty and vulnerability.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Reduce Inequality

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) Eradicate poverty at \$2 (PPP) a day.	• Number and proportion of people living under \$ 2 a day.
b) Reduce the proportion of population living below nationally defined poverty lines.	• Number and proportion of people living under nationally defined poverty lines.
c) Reduce economic inequality within and between countries.	• Wealth gap between the poorest and the richest. • Income gap between poorest and richest reduced (GINI or Palma). (Targets for reduction should be agreed at a country level through an inclusive, participatory process).
d) Universal social protection by 2030, at least at the level of social protection floors.	• Spending on social protection, implementing Social Protection Floors based on the ILO recommendation 202, as a % of GDP. • Number and proportion of children that have birth registration certificates. • Development of social protection floors in low-income countries is supported by the international community, including through an international Social Protection Fund.
e) Universal access to essential affordable and accessible public services, including education, health care and maternity care.	• Percentage of population with access to essential health care, education and goods and services.
f) Income security for all people throughout the entire life-cycle.	• Percentage of children receiving cash and in kind support. • Percentage of population 65 and over benefitting from a pension.
g) Eliminate discrimination and exclusion of all social groups in society.	• Availability of national anti-discrimination legislation to uphold and protect the rights of women and girls, people with disabilities and LBGT.
h) Universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy services is achieved in low income countries with a strong increase in clean renewable energy sources.	• Percentage of population without access to electricity. • Percentage of population relying on unsustainable biomass use in developing countries.

1. Nora Lustig et al. 2013, Deconstructing the Decline in Inequality in Latin America, Working Paper 1314, Tulane Economics Working Paper Series
2. Armando Barrientos, et.al. 2010. Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database Version 5. Manchester: Brooks World Poverty Institute.

Goal 2: Ensure Food Security and Sustainable Food Production

Responsible: WWF Sweden and We Effect

One of the major problems that remains unresolved from the MDGs, although MDG 1 about halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger will probably be met in 2015, is that 1/8 of humanity, or about 850 million people still are undernourished. The realization of the right to adequate food, as a fundamental human right that is in itself a prerequisite for any human and social development, must therefore be a fundamental objective in the post-2015 agenda. On the other side of the stick, obesity is a growing problem, with an estimated one billion obese people in the world.

A number of international studies have concluded that the challenges posed by climate change, population growth and the negative impacts of agriculture pose are of such a magnitude even today that a fundamental change of course in world agriculture is called for. In its Foresight report on the Future of Food and Farming, the British Government Office for Science, says that "nothing

less is required than a redesign of the whole food system to bring sustainability to the fore". The message from the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) is similar: "Business as usual is not an option."

The post-2015 agenda need to include clear targets to eliminate hunger, reduce malnutrition and increase sustainability at all levels in the food system. Transformation into sustainable food production will require considerable investments into support and empowerment of smallholder farmers (especially women) and into efforts to scale up the use of agro-ecological and other sustainable approaches. While increasing productivity, agro-ecology relies on natural cycles of nutrients, which minimizes the need for external inputs, makes water use more efficient and reduces waste from the agricultural systems. Through agro-ecological methods, small-scale farmers combine innovation with traditional knowledge to produce more food, and to boost their resilience to a changing climate. A sustainable food system also requires major changes in consumption patterns by consumers and other stakeholders in the supply chain. Such changes include implementing sustainable diets and reducing waste and losses.

Goal 2: Ensure Food Security and Sustainable Food Production

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) End hunger (completely by 2030, reduced by 50 % by 2020), realize the right to adequate food for everyone, implement sustainable healthy diets and reduce over weight and obesity.	• Number and proportion of people suffering from undernourishment. • Prevalence of stunting in children under 5. • Levels of malnutrition amongst pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. • Proportion of population overweight and obese. • Proportion of foods marketed (locally or cross-border) that comply with international trade standards for hormone, pesticide, antibiotic residues as well as other chemical microbiological food safety parameters. • Proportion of meat in diet is monitored and targets set. • Proportion of food marketed that adheres to international standards for traceability, sustainability, antibiotics, chemicals etc.
b) Create resilient and sustainable food and agricultural production systems, i.e. enhance productivity, agro bio-diversity and support ecosystems services.	• Annual change in forest area (% p.a), in land under cultivation area (% p.a.) and in degraded or decertified arable land (% or ha). • Level of investments targeted to sustainable land use / agricultural systems, agro-ecological approaches, measured in monetary terms. • Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management.
c) The productivity of small holders and small-scale fishers, including women, is increased through research, access to markets, infrastructure development, recognition of rights, and incentives for sustainable, climate resilient resource management including traditional practices.	• Percentage of women and men, indigenous people, local communities and businesses that perceive their land resource and property rights are recognized and protected. • Number of laws in place and enforced according to the "FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security". • Recognition and protection by national legal framework of legitimate land rights and uses derived through a plurality of tenure regimes. • Proportion of smallholder farmers with secure rights to land (%) and of small-fishers with equitable access to fisheries (%).
d) The water intensity of agricultural production is reduced by 25%.	• Crop H2O productivity (source: FAO Freshwater Living Planet Index).
e) Food loss and waste are reduced by 50% from 2013 levels.	• Share of agricultural losses (% of food production). • Percentage of waste through supply and consumption chain. • Access to drying, storing and processing facilities for all farmers.
f) Limit price volatility in the financial trade with food stocks.	
g) Wild fish stocks are rebuilt to ecologically safe levels.	Indicator sources: Ocean Health Partnership, MSC, Wild Commodities Index, UNEP-WCMC, Cities Indicator of internationally traded species, FAO sustainable use indicator.

Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives

Responsible: RFSU, Plan Sweden and Rädda Barnen

Health and healthy people are central to a sustainable development in all countries. Health is also a fundamental right, which includes the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for all, without distinction or discrimination related to gender, age, civil status or any other statuses. Equitable access to quality health services for all also underpins equitable access to education and employment. The health-related MDGs have improved the wellbeing of millions of people across the world, which has both lead to significant poverty reduction and also effectively contributed to the fulfillment of other MDGs. One achievement during the past 20 years is that preventable deaths for children under 5 years have been reduced by almost 50%, but still the number of newborn that die from preventable causes remain high. In total, the MDG health goals are still unfulfilled, particularly for women, girls and marginalized groups.

Maternal mortality and morbidity rates remain unacceptably high, 40 million women annually give birth without skilled birth attendance and MDG5b – universal access to reproductive health, is one target particularly lagging behind. 222 million women are still lacking access to modern use of contraceptives. Pregnancy related complications are one of the leading causes of death for 15-19 year old adolescent girls. 80% of married adolescent girls who want to delay or space pregnancy do not have access to modern contraception, and 90% of adolescent births (15-19 years old) occur within marriages. These are reasons that point to the importance of ending child and early marriages. Unsafe abortions increase significantly the maternal mortality and morbidity rates. Almost half of all the deaths from complications due to unsafe abortions are amongst women and girls under 25. Between 2005 and 2012, HIV-related deaths among adolescents increased by 50%, while the global number fell by 30%. Adolescent girls are continuously denied their rights, as well as the means to prevent and protect themselves against early or unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections. The lack of access to youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive sexuality education continue to undermine their choices, capacities and fundamental right to health and information.

It is imperative that the post-2015 framework ambitiously continue to address health from a gender equal and human rights based approach, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. Clear transformative targets and accountability mechanisms are needed as well as the removal of key obstacles and barriers for accessing health services for all, such as discriminatory laws, policy restriction, age/spousal and parental consent, discriminatory health practices, or economical hinders such as out of pocket payments. There must be greater emphasis on youth and meas-

uring the prevention of illness and death, including and child and maternal mortality and morbidity, as well as the promotion of wellness.

The human health is closely linked with the health of our environment and our patterns of consumption and production. For example, air pollution from energy use, fossil fuels and traditional biomass kills about 7 million every year worldwide, of which 4 million are caused by indoor pollution and 3 million from outdoor pollution.

Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) Universal coverage of and equal access to good-quality, non-discriminatory health services without financial hardship.	• Achieve universal coverage of key health interventions and financial risk protection. • Change of discriminatory policies, social or legal barriers, including for women, young people and marginalized groups, to access health services, commodities and information.
b) Full achievement of MDG 4,5A&B, 6.	• Achieve existing and improved MDG indicators, with increased focus on adolescents and disaggregated data based on sex, age, location, wealth quintile and other relevant statuses. • Improved accountability mechanisms and improvements in the access to and quality of the services so that they meet human rights norms and public health standards for all, including young people and persons living with HIV/AIDS.
c) Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, information and services for all, including in emergencies, post conflict and fragile states.	• Elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and inequalities in access to quality sexual and reproductive health services including youth friendly health services, (maternity care, skilled birth attendants, modern contraceptives, emergency obstetric facilities, emergency contraceptives, post-abortion services, safe and legal abortion, prevention, testing and treatment of STI, HIV and cervical cancers). • Unmet need for modern contraceptives by choice for all individuals. • Contraceptives prevalence rate, including by marital status and age.
d) Protect and respect adolescents' sexual and reproductive health and rights.	• Provision of comprehensive sexuality education on health, sexuality, gender equality and human rights to all adolescents, in and out of school. • Laws and policies to facilitate access to modern contraceptives and sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents, on the basis of confidentiality and privacy, that are supportive, non-judgmental, and provided irrespective of age, marital status, spousal and/or parental consent. • Existence of monitoring and protection mechanisms for protection and fulfillment of adolescent girls' sexual and reproductive rights.
e) Premature deaths from fossil fuel air pollution are cut to one quarter of 2013 levels and premature deaths from indoor-air pollution from inefficient biomass use are eradicated.	• Mortality and morbidity from indoor and outdoor air pollution (% change to year before).

Goal 4: Provide Education and Life-Long Learning

Responsible: Rätts Barnen, Plan Sweden and PMU Interlife

“By 2030, all girls and boys have equal access to, and complete, a quality primary and lower-secondary education in a safe and supportive learning environment, with opportunities for lifelong learning.”

Access to education is a basic human right; it is a key MDG and will continue to be highly relevant also in the coming framework. However, access needs to be complemented with quality targets and indicators, in order to contribute to the eradication of poverty and creating opportunities for people living in poverty and in marginalization. Therefore, education goals and targets in the Post-2015 framework needs to have a strong focus on equity, advancing not only access to education, but also addressing inequality of opportunities and assuring good learning outcomes. Funding and targeted action need to reach the poorest and most marginalized children, children with disabilities, girls, children from minority ethnic communities, and children who live in conflict- or emergency-affected countries.

Particular attention must be paid to narrowing gaps between the poorest and richest, as wealth continues to be a determinant of education outcomes. Disparities experienced by other disadvantaged groups, such as children with disabilities and children in fragile states, also need to be addressed across contexts. Targets and indicators must be included to monitor the strength, quality and inclusivity of school systems, particularly of public education, which is critical to ensure that all children have equal opportunities. There must also be a focus on delivering education in a safe and supportive learning environment, with efforts to remove the barriers to education that exist within and outside of the school environment. Within schools, improved retention and completion centers around quality: how well children and young people are respected and taught, how much they learn, and how learning helps them to be responsible and active citizens. All schools must be safe, and safe to access, even in times of conflict and disaster. We must accelerate the implementation of education for sustainable development (ESD) at all levels and in all settings from a lifelong learning perspective. ESD enables people to develop knowledge, skills and values for participation in the development of a more sustainable future and to be an active stakeholder in the process.

The wellbeing of adults, men and women, demands dedication to life long learning and training. For marginalized groups, or groups that risk becoming marginalized, a well designed framework of life long education is an essential way to address their needs and rights. Moreover, it is equally important for a progressive private sector as well as for a modern and democratic state. The formation of updated qualifications suitable

for the job market and civic participation require a framework of life long learning and training that all sectors of society own together. The best way of handling the framework is to place it within a social security system that mobilizes all but is provided by the state. In addition to the common, each sector, the state, the civil society and the private sector, have unique responsibilities to enable and encourage people to grow for the present and the future.

Goal 4: Provide Education and Life-long Learning

“By 2030, all girls and boys have equal access to, and complete, a quality primary and lower-secondary education in a safe and supportive learning environment, with opportunities for life-long learning.”

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) All girls and boys start school on time, and ready to learn, with progressive and equitable improvements in the availability of, and access to free, good quality, safe and inclusive basic education, including in emergencies.	• Number and proportion of girls and boys that complete primary school (disaggregated). • Number of countries where primary education is free and compulsory for all. • Number of professionally trained teachers. • Number and proportion of children who can read with understanding by the end of their third year in primary school. • Number of children with disabilities that achieve their learning potential by the end of primary school .
b) All girls and boys complete a quality primary and lower secondary education with the requisite knowledge and skills to fully develop and participate in the political, economic, and social progress of sustainable and resilient societies.	• Secondary school completion rate (disaggregated). • Children and youth who have functional literacy, numeracy, technical and life skills to become active citizens with decent employment. • Percentage of schools that provide comprehensive sexual health and rights education for all adolescents. • Percentage of pupils enrolled in schools providing basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. • Teacher training institutions providing relevant special needs education.
c) All girls and boys are supported to transition to upper secondary education.	• Net enrolment rates (secondary), disaggregated. • Percentage of youth participating in training or apprenticeship programs after formal education (ILO). • Percentage of school drop outs who return for a ‘second chance’. • Number of children from disadvantaged socioeconomic groups who complete secondary school. • Gender parity in secondary school completion rates globally and nationally.
d) Catch-up and other learning opportunities are available to adults.	• Percentage of adults participating in learning opportunities and catch-up learning. • Available learning and training locations for adults. • Percentage of people with disabilities enrolled in lifelong learning programs.
e) All national education sectors contribute to building a culture of safety and resilience through disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and peace building, focusing on the most vulnerable, including girls and children with disabilities.	• % of schools that have disaster risk management plans for preparedness, response and recovery for all emergencies. • Number of children who die due to disaster in a school built or retrofitted after 2015. • Number of school days missed as a result of shocks or stresses is reduced by 50 %. • Percentage of girls and boys who experience violence in schools, including sexual violence.
f) Increasing the provision of safe and affordable day care centers for children under the age of five.	• Number of affordable day care centers for children under the age of five per 1000 children under the age of five.

Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality, Girls' and Women's Rights and Empowerment

Responsible: CONCORD Sweden's Gender Working Group

Ensuring gender equality and the rights and empowerment of women and girls is pivotal to the successful achievement of a sustainable development across all focus areas. By empowering women and girls in particular, and protecting and promoting their rights - multiple and positive results will be achieved in the other areas of social and economic development, education and health beyond 2015. The barriers have to be addressed and removed in order for women and girls to participate fully in society, to complete education, live healthy lives, make their own choices and to have the fundamental right to decide if, when and who to marry, as well as the number, spacing and timing of their children, in order to access decent work and decision making positions. The MDG framework failed in ambition to set transformative goals to achieve gender equality in practice, by excluding mechanism and targets related to the fulfillment of both girls and women's rights and empowerment. The stand-alone post-

2015 gender equality goal therefore need to fully address preventative targets to tackle the root causes of inequality, discrimination and violation of girls' and women's rights and disempowerment. The lack of attention to youth as agents of change as well as rights holders has been neglected too long, particularly when reviewing the statistics and consequences of the unacceptable number of human rights violations against adolescent girls across the world.

Focus should be placed on issues that have the potential to have the most significant impact on women's and girls' lives, including prevention and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, recognition of and access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, economic empowerment, participation in and influence over decision making, gender sensitive budgeting and accountability mechanisms.

These targets have to be firmly rooted in human rights obligations, instruments and international commitments including CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action and the ICPD Programme of Action and its key action for further implementation and reviewed outcome documents.

Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality, Girls and Womens Rights and Empowerment

"A transformative stand-alone goal on achieving gender equality, girls' and women's rights and empowerment"

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) Ensure women's equal access to, and control over productive assets.	- Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex. - Proportion of population with access to institutional credit (other than microfinance), by sex.
b) Guarantee women's and girls' equal participation in public and private institutions and spheres, political and budgetary decision making positions and peace processes.	- Proportion of seats held by women in national and local governments/parliaments. - Proportion of women in decision-making roles in relevant regional organizations involved in preventing conflict. - Percentage of women in leadership in appointed positions (including company boards, firms and media). - Laws, policies and mechanisms in place to ensure girls' meaningful and safe participation in public decision-making at all levels. - Existence of accountability mechanisms to promote protect, and fulfil women's economic, social, cultural, political, and civil rights.
c) Ensure sexual and reproductive rights. Prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination and gender based violence against all women and girls, including FGM/C, and other harmful traditional practices.	- Existence of laws, policies and multisectorial plans and action to address and eradicate gender based violence including rape, marital rape, FGM/C, as well as violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. - Percentage of victims and survivors of gender based violence with access to essential services including appropriate medical, legal and psychosocial services. - Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (DHS). - Percentage of women 15-49 years old who have been mutilated/cut.
d) End child, early and forced marriages.	- Percentage of women aged 18-24 who were married before their 15th and/or 18th birthday. - Existence of national laws to eliminate early and forced marriage and mechanisms to monitor law enforcement in place.
e) Engage men and boys and promote positive norm change for the achievement of gender equality and the reduction of intimate partner violence.	Existence of national programmes including involving men and boys in promoting a positive normative change for the achievement of gender equality and non-discrimination.

Goal 6: Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation

Responsible: WaterAid Sweden

By 2030: to eliminate open defecation, to achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities; and to progressively eliminate inequalities in access.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are essential for health, welfare and livelihoods. Increased access and better services lead to higher levels of school achievement and improved economic productivity. Yet too many people do not have access to these basic human rights. In the world today, 748 million people live without safe drinking water and 2.5 billion people do not have access to proper sanitation, a number that has remained unchanged for over a decade as the world population increases. About one billion of them practice open defecation. As a consequence of this crisis, nearly 525,000 children died in 2012 of diarrheal illnesses linked to unsafe water, bad sanitation and poor hygiene. Lack of access to toilets and long walking distances to access clean water also increase the risk for sexual violence, rape and harassment, particularly for women and girls. After 2015,

we must do better. The linkages between improvements in WASH and the achievement of targets relating to poverty, health, nutrition, education, gender equality and sustainable economic growth are well established. Universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is therefore an essential component of an integrated approach to tackling poverty, hunger, ill-health and inequality. There is also broad and growing support for the Human Right to Water and Sanitation among UN member states.

International consultations have reaffirmed the long term vision of universal access and highlighted a number of priorities to be addressed in order to promote progressive realization during the post-2015 era. The below recommendations on goal, targets and indicators are based on international consultations facilitated by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. The consultative process has involved over 70 leading organizations in the sector. WaterAid led one of four technical working groups in this process. More information about this process, definitions and more detailed indicators for each of the four targets can be found here; http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/post-2015-WASH-targets-factsheet-12pp.pdf

Goal 6: Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) Elimination of open defecation.	Percentage of population practicing open defecation.
b) Universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities.	- Percentage of population using 'basic' drinking water. - Percentage of population using 'basic' sanitation. - Percentage of population with 'basic' hand washing facilities with soap and water at home. - Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, basic sanitation, hand washing facilities with soap and water, and menstrual hygiene management facilities. - Percentage of beneficiaries using health facilities providing basic drinking-water, basic sanitation, hand washing facilities with soap and water, and menstrual hygiene management facilities.
c) Halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services.	- Percentage of population using a 'safely managed' drinking water service. - Percentage of population using a 'safely managed' sanitation service.
d) Progressively eliminate inequalities in access.	<i>Data for the measurement of progressive elimination of inequalities in access will be disaggregated on four dimensions (rich and poor, urban and rural, slums and formal urban settlements, disadvantaged groups and the general population).</i>

Goal 7: Reorient the Economy to Serve Human and Planetary Well-being

Responsible: CONCORD Sweden

The prevailing economic system has entrenched poverty and inequality, depleted and degraded natural resources, and pushed us into dangerous levels of climate change. An overemphasis on current patterns of economic growth is a direct threat to sustainable development. A new global financial architecture is necessary to finance and set a post-2015 agenda that ensures sustainable development in all its dimensions. The benefits of the current economic paradigm are unevenly distributed as a result of unequal power relations between and within countries, and between poor host countries and multinational corporations that operate in them. This has been reinforced by the failure to enforce international conventions and agreements for the protection of the planet and human rights.

We need fairer rules regulating the trade, financial and economic system and a redistribution of wealth and natural resources. This can be done by using a number of policy tools. Business as usual is no longer possible. We need a reform of economic structures, financial systems, trade and tax system and increased accountability of the private sector, particularly large multinational corporations.

The Post-2015 framework provides an important arena to deal with these fundamental global challenges. Millennium goal eight, which was supposed to address these issues, was not concrete enough to lead to action. The SDGs provide a new opportunity to establish necessary and concrete universal targets and indicators on this matter.

The lack of global principles for responsible lending and borrowing and a comprehensive and independent debt resolution mechanism has resulted in large debt burdens. In 2011 the flows of money going from developing countries to rich countries were larger than the total amount of money going in the opposite direction. Due to secrecy in tax havens and the lack of transparency and reporting practices of multinational corporations, developing countries are losing far more in illicit financial flows (of which the largest share is corporate tax dodging) per year than they receive in ODA. The longstanding ODA commitments 0,7 % of GNI must be met. Illicit financial flows accounted for about 50% of the money that left developing countries, and debt servicing accounted for approximately 27%.³ Researchers believe that the real amount of illicit capital flight is at least twice as large. Financial flows needs to stop investing in business as usual scenarios and invest into a more sustainable future, such as investing in sustainable food, water and energy for all.

Trade can be a driver for sustainable development and poverty reduction if it is managed for that purpose. However, in the current trade system, many poor countries are often forced

to choose between attracting foreign direct investments and the development of fair, inclusive and sustainable economies – including the fulfilment of human rights, decent employment and a healthy environment. The current trade system leads to a 'race to the bottom' by each country trying to impose fewer and weaker conditions in order to attract investment. Trade policy need to be reformulated.

Strong tax systems are keys to raising revenues for countries to care for their citizens, by offering social services, social protection, the realization of human rights and care and protection of the environment. Tax systems can also be used to redistribute income and wealth to reduce inequalities. Finally, taxes are a way for governments to become more accountable to their people and to provide them with essential services, security and justice. Current tax systems need to be reformed to re-price products and services to reflect their social and environmental costs and regulate behavior that deepens global challenges. The redistributive potential of taxation can be reinforced in the context of tax policies on the returns of natural resource exploitation. The reality in many cases is that money that could potentially benefit the poor host country often flows out of the country and benefits large multinational corporations instead.

The lack of a common standard for valuing natural wealth and ecosystem services has long been recognized as a significant driver of environmental degradation and a threat to environmental sustainability. Therefore, an economy that ensures environmental sustainability implies the need for clear and comparable indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. Clear and comparable indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience is agreed and applied.

3. Development Initiatives, Investments to End Poverty, 2013.

Goal 7: Reorient the economy to serve human and planetary well-being

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) Ending current, and preventing future, debt crises through responsible lending and borrowing.	• An independent debt workout mechanism is established. • Number of countries and international financial institutions implementing the UNCTAD Principles for responsible lending and borrowing. • Number of debt sustainability agreements based on SDGs and human rights. • Number of debt audits.
b) Businesses are responsible, accountable and transparent, promote sustainable development, respect human rights, the environment and the climate.	• Agreement and enforcement on a legally binding corporate accountability framework promoting harmonization and implementation of existing guidelines and includes mandatory reporting by large and transnational corporations, that is publically available. • Number of large and transnational companies reporting their social, human rights and environmental impacts and risks, including their complete supply chain, publicly on country-by-country basis. • A binding framework that provides appropriate protection, justice and remedy to the victims of human rights abuses and environmental degradation directly resulting from, or related to the activities of some transnational corporations and other business enterprises.
c) International institutions must unequivocally recognize their human rights, environment and climate obligations and elaborate guidelines and administrative procedures accordingly.	• Reformulated mandates for the WTO and the International Financial Institutions in accordance to existing human rights, environment and climate obligations. • The WTO, the World Bank, the IMF and the regional development banks RDBs include human rights among its key purposes in its preamble.
d) Stop illicit financial flows, including money laundering, trade mispricing, transnational corruption and bribery, and eradicate cross-border tax evasion, through greater transparency, rules and global cooperation.	• Number of countries that deliver public government registries of the real beneficial owners of companies, trusts or other corporate structures, throughout the ongoing revision of the Anti-Money Laundry Directive. • Number of countries requiring mandatory public country-by-country financial reporting for multinational companies in all sectors. • xx reduction in volumes in illicit capital flights. Full and effective participation by developing countries in design and implementation of multilateral automatic information exchanges between tax authorities.
e) Strengthen national tax systems and build their capacity to hinder tax evasion and capture the full potentials of tax systems.	
f) Ensure trade systems that increase access of developing countries to markets, especially in developed countries.	• x % increase in developing countries' access to markets by 2030.
g) Ensure public and private finance to developing countries supports national priorities and democratic ownership (Busan principles).	
h) Meet the longstanding commitment to devote 0.7 % of GNI to ODA, in a transparent and accountable way.	
i) Clear and comparable indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience is agreed and applied to all countries, as well as corporations above US\$ 100 million in capitalization.	• UN Statistical Commission agrees to official international methodology for environmental accounting. • Number of countries reporting on environmental accounting according to the international standard.

Goal 8: Realize Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

Responsible: The LO-TCO Secretariat of International Trade Union Development

Our position on this goal based on the position taken by the Workers and Trade Unions Major Group.⁴ The International Labour Organization, ILO Decent Work agenda has in a short time created unity on the fact that employment and decent work are keys to reducing poverty. It also provides a useful reference to the understanding of decent work, the goal and targets, as well as the indicators and their measurement. The Decent work agenda consists of four components

- Employment (a fair income, equal treatment, health and safety in the workplace, etc.)
- Rights (freedom from forced and child labor, freedom to organize and bargain collectively, freedom of expression etc.),
- Social protection and
- A social dialogue between workers and employers.

The goal is not just jobs, but decent jobs of acceptable quality. The need of the world of work today is to create social and economic systems that ensure basic security, proper remuneration and employment, including job security, living wages and a safe working environment, in order to guarantee sustainable development. This while remaining capable of adapting to rapidly changing circumstances at the labor market.

Formalized employment leads to development. Currently, work in the informal economy is globally the most common work form. This means that a large part of the world's people of working age are excluded from both legal systems and social protection systems. Informal economies do not contribute to either tax revenue or long term economic growth, which in turn risks counteracting poverty reduction. Secure and decent work conditions provide a fixed income, a possibility to provide for oneself and a family, legal protection and access to social protection systems. Decent work contributes to an inclusive model for poverty reduction and economic growth.

Globalization needs to include a rights perspective. Increasing economic globalization risks deteriorating workers conditions in the pursuit of lowered costs and creation of competition. In poor countries insecurity on the labor market increases by outsourcing, temporary contracts, low salaries, limitation of workers' rights, and even forced and child labor. Migrant workers are a large and vulnerable group of workers who are exploited systematically. Agricultural workers constitute another particularly vulnerable group of workers. For a socially sustainable labor market governments and employers need to respect and implement existing rules and regulations by following national law, the ILO core conventions, The UN principles for businesses and human rights and OECD's guidelines for multinational companies. This includes respecting the right to organize in trade unions that

can protect workers' rights and bargain for better working conditions with the employer.

Gender equality, women's rights and empowerment need to be explicitly addressed in the Post-2015 process, not only in the world of work, but in general. Women are more vulnerable in employment where discrimination is common regarding salary, fixed term contracts, work hours, employment security, maternity protection, occupational health and safety, and physical and psychological abuse.

Half of the world's population is under the age of 24. During the next decade, more than a billion youth will be entering into the labor market. Young people are particularly vulnerable to volatile and unstable economic conditions and a whole generation of young people, as a result, face much bleaker life prospects than any previous one. This situation has led to the ILO warning of a potential „lost generation“ made up of young people who are detached from the labor market altogether. Millennium Development Goal 1 included a target (1.b) to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and youth. According to the 2012 UN Millennium Development Goal Report, progress toward this target has been slow in regard to youth. Rather than moving toward full employment youth unemployment is on an upward trend, as is the number of young people working in vulnerable employment situations.

4. Trade Unions Major Groups, Vision and priorities in "Post 2 Post: Enhancing Stakeholder engagement in the Post-Rio/Post-2015 Process (Stakeholder Forum).

Goal 8: Realize Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) Ensure full and productive employment.	• Employment to active population ratio (broken down by different social and economic groups such as age, gender and disability). • Employment growth rate. • Annual hours worked for employed persons.
b) Reduce the number of working poor, including reduction of vulnerable employment and ensuring legal recognition of undocumented workers including migrants.	• Proportion of employed people living in poverty with a salary that cannot cover a minimum living standard. • Percentage of people engaged in informal work relations among the active population. • Minimum living wages established (set at the national level).
c) Ensure rights at work including effective social dialogue and decent work conditions, including all youth who wish to work.	• Ratification and implementation of the eight ILO Core Labor Standards and Ratification and implementation of the ILO Convention No. 155 on Occupational Safety and Health and compliance in law and practice. • Percentage of workplaces with Collective Bargaining Agreements and Supporting Policies. • Number of youth engaged in productive employment and decent work. • Number of youths with capacity to develop business ideas which contributes to the well-being of themselves, the societies and the planet.
d) Ensure gender equality at work.	• Ratification and implementation of the ILO Convention No. 183 on maternity protection, No. 156 on workers with family responsibilities and No. 189 on domestic workers and compliance in law and practice. • Gender wage gap. • Percentage of women in total workforce.
e) Eradicate all forms of child labor.	• Number of children in labor. • Monitoring the compliance with Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

Goal 9: Tackle Climate Change and Protect the Planet

Responsible: WWF Sweden

Climate change has vast impacts on most parts of society and many aspect of sustainable development. It is probably the greatest global threat to human livelihoods and development. The changes we are witnessing and those that are predicted are largely due to human behavior. The impacts of climate change are many and complex and hit the poorest countries and most vulnerable people first and hardest. As temperatures raise, heat waves, flooding, droughts and hurricanes will get worse and occur more frequently. Further, climate change increase the risk of health crisis due to increased spread of diseases, and the risk of refugee crisis due to migration caused by disasters. Climate change has a severe impact on food security since higher temperatures and increased weather related disasters cause crop yields to fall and agricultural productivity to fall. In other words, climate change is likely to lead to more widespread hunger and deepened poverty.

Taking these interlinkages together, climate change affects overall development, including social and economic development. For this reason, limiting global warming to less than 1.5°C is a fundamental prerequisite for sustainable development. It is also of importance to build resilience for adaptation to climate change in order to handle new uncertainties and risks.

Climate change is universal and its effects are increasingly felt by all countries. All countries contribute to global emissions and thus have a common but differentiated responsibility to address the aspects of climate change, including emissions reductions, the need for adaptation, as well as disaster risk reduction and contingency. All actors must be called upon to take responsibility to reduce emissions and adaptation to the increasing impacts of climate change. The contribution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions should take countries' capabilities as well as historic and current responsibility for the emissions into account. Here, strong leadership is of importance and we would like to see Sweden, as well as Europe, taking the lead in addressing climate change. Access to finance and technical assistance is vital to successfully address climate change and its impacts.

Climate change is also symptomatic of today's flawed development and economic model and will amplify existing social, political and resource stresses. Today, the world is using 50 percent more natural resources than the planet can afford. In order to achieve sustainable development within environmental limits, sustainable production and consumption is necessary. Our production and use of energy also contributes to climate change and since energy is key to development we have to ensuring universal access to clean and sustainable energy. While agriculture overall is one of the sectors most severe-

ly affected by climate change, the small-scale agricultural sector is facing unprecedented challenges arising from the impacts of changing global climate patterns. At the same time is agriculture a driver of climate change and a transformation from conventional, monoculture-based industrial production towards mosaics of sustainable regenerative production systems that also considerably improve the productivity of small-scale farmers. Small-scale farming is not only more sustainable, it has also interlinked to poverty reduction since many poor people largely depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Given the right conditions and targeted support, small-scale farmers can unleash a new and sustainable agricultural revolution and lift people out of poverty.

Goal 9: Tackle Climate Change and Protect the Planet

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) All countries have developed and implemented low carbon, climate resilient development strategies and action plans including for disaster risk reduction.	- Number of countries that have developed and implemented Low Carbon Development Strategies. - Number of countries that have developed and implemented National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and National Adaptation Plans (NAP). - USD spent for the implementation of low carbon development strategies, NAPA and National Adaptation Plans.
b) Predictable, additional and accessible financial and technical assistance is available to help vulnerable countries and people respond effectively to climate change.	USD available in climate finance.
c) The world is on track to not exceed global warming of 1.5 degree Celsius compared to pre-industrial temperatures.	Average global temperatures and deviation from 1880–1900 levels.
d) Water related infrastructure development and management are climate-smart to build resilience to risks of extreme flooding and to ensure adequate water for people and ecosystems.	- Percentage of major river ecosystems with developed and implemented environmental flow analysis and policies. - Percentage of all rivers restored, preventing floods, loss and damage and improving the environmental health of rivers and streams.
e) Biodiversity loss is halted and ecosystems providing essential services to society are sustainably maintained, with areas of high importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services managed sustainably, effectively and equitably.	- Red List index. - Proportion of degraded/threatened habitats. - Condition and vulnerability of ecosystems. - Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management. - Population of forest and agriculture dependent species in production systems. - Hectares of marine & terrestrial biosphere under protection. - Extinction risk of coral and reef fish. - Climate change impacts on extinction risk; Climatic impacts on community composition. - Climatic impacts on population. - Climate regulation indicators (e.g. carbon stock, net carbon sequestration).
f) By 2030, marine ecosystems, including marine biodiversity and fish stocks are rebuilt, restored and maintained at healthy level.	- Number of states and organizations that have implemented climate sensitive management plans of fisheries based upon the ecosystem approach. - Percentage of fisheries on recovery paths - Percentage of reduction in use of destructive fishing methods and practice.
g) All fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies are abolished (by 2020) and/or transferred to support energy access for the energy poor, renewable energy alternatives and energy efficiency.	Total post-tax subsidies to fossil fuels; % change to year before.

Goal 10: Create Sustainable and Livable Habitats

Responsible: WWF Sweden and We Effect

Sustainable and livable habitats are an important aspect of sustainable development and how we live is critical to eradicate poverty and respond to climate change. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way we build and manage our habitats. This entails living within environmental limits of our planet where production and consumption patterns are sustainable and the carbon footprint per capita is reduced. Sustainable and livable habitats also include access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, waste management and wastewater management, and green infrastructure.

We live in an era of unprecedented urbanization and cities are home to the majority of humanity and cities emit approximately 70 percent of global CO₂ emissions. While the MDGs included a specific target aiming at improving the lives of slum dwellers, it failed to effectively account for the dramatic urban transformations of the last decade. According to the UN's

2013 World Economic and Social Survey, approximately 70 per cent of the world's population is expected to live in urban areas by 2050, which means that as many as 3 billion people will live in slums by 2050 if global development follows its current course.

A further dimension of sustainable and livable habitats is access to clean and sustainable energy for all. Thus, energy from fossil fuels must be replaced with clean, reliable and affordable energy services. The current supply-driven approach of energy systems has led to unequal access, particularly for the poor and vulnerable groups. The lack of consistent and predictable access to electricity is considered a major development challenge for the poorest countries and people. Electricity is the key to economic development and business opportunities and also provides health and well-being benefits by for example power water pumps and keeping pharmaceuticals safely refrigerated. The lives of the poor must be improved through access to clean, reliable and affordable energy. Poor people's access to new technologies, such as Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) could play an important role and give them tools to raise out of poverty and be agents of sustainable development.

Goal 10: Create Sustainable and Livable Habitats

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) Cities in high-income countries have halved carbon footprint per person and cities in middle- and low-income countries have substantially increased investment in energy- and resource-efficient infrastructure to reduce per capita carbon footprint.	- Total GHG emissions for cities in high income countries from buildings, facilities, industries, transport and waste. - Number of local governments/cities signing up to and implementing ICLEI's Durban Commitment. - SCP national monitoring plans developed and implemented (on Consumer information; Sustainable lifestyles and education; Sustainable public procurement; Sustainable buildings and construction; Sustainable tourism, including ecotourism). - Number of cities implementing the Hyogo Framework's initiatives for cities and local governments. - National development plans address disaster risk reduction including ecosystem-based approaches. - Community participation and decentralization through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels. - Arrangements for community participation and decentralization through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.
b) Cities with a population of over 200 000 inhabitants implement inclusive environmental planning and management for sustainability, climate change adaptation and DRR into urban decision-making, land use planning and investment.	- Share of renewables in final energy use (minus traditional biomass) per year, % of change from previous year in renewables use. - Renewable energy actions data reported by cities to ICLEI's carbon platform. - Percentage of cities with commitments to reduce energy use of their buildings stock. - Energy use in buildings and households.
c) Universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy services, with a strong increase in clean renewable energy services.	- Percentage of population without access to electricity. - Percentage of population in poor countries relying on unsustainable biomass use – to be disaggregated by rural/urban and women/men.
d) Clean renewable energy makes up at least 45% of all primary energy use in cities; new public and residential buildings reach net zero energy standards and existing public and residential buildings are retrofitted to comply with low-energy standards.	Share of solar, wind and geothermal in final energy use, % change from last year.
e) Cities ensure universal access to waste management and wastewater management and reduce municipal waste production while increasing the share of municipal waste that is recycled by 40% over 2013 levels.	- Reduction, reuse, recycling, composting and energy conversion rates for municipal waste. - Proportion of urban households with weekly solid waste collection. - Reduction, reuse, recycling, composting and energy conversion rates for municipal waste.
f) Global investment in greening urban infrastructure in cities, with a priority for building up sustainable urban infrastructure in fast developing and small cities, surpasses US\$ 11 trillion.	Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards.
g) All energy, agriculture and fishery subsidies that encourage unsustainable production and consumption practices have been abolished, with appropriate measures taken to offset any regression.	- Agreed international definition - Number and value of incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity that are removed, reformed or phased out. - Number and value of incentives that reward positive contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Goal 11: Guarantee Freedom from Violence

Responsible: Plan Sweden, Save the Children Sweden and MyRight

Freedom from violence is a right as well as a prerequisite for other rights and sustainable development and for humans to actively participate in all parts of society. Violence implies human suffering and loss of human life and is spread in all parts of the world and in all social and economic groups. To prevent and protect all people, with a particular focus on those most at risk to violence, including children, youth, women and girls, people with disabilities and minorities, there needs to be a stand-alone goal on freedom from violence.

Put simply: violence can destroy social and economic gains that took years and decades to build. Without freedom from violence, in all its forms and manifestations, the sustainable social and economic development of nations cannot be fully achieved. It is important to recall that 90% of violent deaths occurring every year take place in non-conflict situations. Thus, the promotion of this agenda cannot be limited to the context of war. The post-2015 framework should contain a mix of outcome and process targets to tackle the causes of violence and abuse, including social acceptance of violence, discrimination and power relations between gender and age groups, as well as put adequate response mechanisms in place. When prevention against violence falls short, care and support for victims of violence are keys to recovery.

The goal must address violence against women. According to UN Women, one in three women is likely to experience physical and sexual violence in her lifetime. Violence against women and girls is the most pervasive human rights abuse in the world today.⁵ This is a manifestation of gender-based discrimination and a universal phenomenon which has tremendous costs for individuals and societies. It is difficult to estimate the true price-tag to violence against women, but it goes beyond being a human rights or public health issue. It is also an economic and a development issue, undermining efforts to reduce poverty and has negative impacts on the next generation. Boys are also affected by sexual violence and many of the boys that are victims of violence later become perpetrators themselves.

Despite being recognized in the Millennium Declaration, the current Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) do not address violence against children. This has been a major obstacle hindering progress in reaching the MDGs. Every child has the right to live and thrive in a safe and caring environment, free from all forms of violence, including sexual violence. Children who are exposed to or witness violence experience acute and long-term damage to their physical, cognitive, social and emotional development. Beyond the negative impact on individual child victims and their families, violence is associated with far-reaching costs for society. It

diverts billions of dollars from social spending, slows economic development and erodes nations' human and social capital. Indeed, children's protection from violence needs to be secured at all times and in all countries. Although the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence Against Children has built some global momentum towards addressing the prevalence of all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse against children, child protection remains a low priority. Child protection systems are often weak, fragmented and under-resourced, particularly in low-income countries, situations of conflict and fragility, and in the context of disasters caused by natural hazards. Harmful social norms, poverty, discrimination, gender and other inequalities cause and perpetuate violence against children, which remains a global crisis.

Both children and adults with disabilities are at much higher risk of violence than their non-disabled peers, according to two systematic reviews by Liverpool John Moores University's Centre for Public Health, a WHO Collaborating Centre for Violence Prevention, and WHO's Department of Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability. These studies also highlight the lack of data on this topic from low- and middle income countries. Children with disabilities are almost four times more likely to experience violence than non-disabled children, while adults with disabilities are overall 1.5 times more likely to be a victim of violence than those without disability. This shows that people with disabilities are at a high risk for violence. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities states the need to protect the rights people with disabilities and ensure their full and equal participation in society. This includes avoiding the adverse experiences resulting from violence which are known to have a wide range of detrimental consequences for health and well-being.

In the past years we have seen many people in the streets around the world, protesting for different causes. The right to protest is a perceived human right, arising from a number of recognized human rights. The perceived right to protest may be a manifestation of the right to freedom of assembly, the right to association and the right to freedom of speech. Lately, we have seen many cases where protests are being met by violence by security forces. We condemn any form of expressive violence against protesters as it is a direct threat to human rights.

5. UN Women, "UN Women Position on Post 2015 Agenda", <http://www.unwomen.org/lo/what-we-do/post-2015/un-women-position#sthash.Whrd41Js.dpuf>, Accessed 19th of May 2014.

Goal 11: Ensure Freedom from Violence

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) End all forms of violence, against children in all contexts, including in and around school and care settings, in emergency and non-emergency settings and hold perpetrators to account.	- Existences of national policies to actively prevent, respond to, and rehabilitate cases of violence against children. - Reported cases of rape and other forms of sexual violence annually. - Prevalence of violent discipline (MICS - for home and school setting). - Number of children recruited by armed forces. - Number of reported cases of child abuse.
b) End all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices and forced and early marriage against women, in all contexts.	- Percentage of women aged 20–24 who were married before 18. - Percentage of women aged 20–24 who were married before 15. - Number of reported cases of violence against women.
c) Ensure that people from all social groups have effective remedies to injustice, and access to and confidence in effective, accountable and impartial justice provision.	
d) People from all social groups feel safe and have confidence in accountable and impartial security provisions.	
e) Respecting the right to peaceful protests.	
f) Implement effective, adequately resourced and sustainable child protection systems for all children, in emergency and non-emergency settings.	- Existence of national laws and policies to ban all forms of violence against children in emergency and non-emergency settings. - Existence of national protection oversight body.

Goal 12: Build Peaceful and Stable Societies

Responsible: United Nations Association of Sweden and Church of Sweden

Peaceful and stable societies are cornerstones as well as enablers for sustainable development. Without peace there can be no development, and without development there can be no enduring peace. Peace has been recognized as an essential condition for development by the member states, as seen in the Millennium Declaration. It has since been reaffirmed at the Rio+20 conference, at the 2005 World Summit, as well as at the 2010 MDG High-level plenary meeting.

Conflict and unstable societies have been one of the greatest obstacles to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Peace is fundamental in order to achieve several of the goals, such as eradicating poverty, ensuring access to health clinics and enabling children to attend school.

Situations of unstable societies make children particularly vulnerable. In several countries children are recruited and used in armed forces, to kill, commit rape and other forms of sexual violence. Using children for violence and to fuel conflict is a hinder to development and put a strain on societies as well as disabling individual to reach their fullest potential. It is therefore of high importance that their vulnerability is recognized in the new agenda for development.

It is increasingly recognized, by UN and its member states, that women's participation and leadership in resolution, conflict mitigation and peace-building is essential to achieve a sustainable peace. As recognized in several resolutions, such as 1325 and 1820, women are called to participate and influence in peace-building activities. Women's participation in decision-making can contribute to a more sustainable and more just peace, and can prevent conflict and violence through a more inclusive process.

Inclusion and broad civil society participation in conflict and context analysis is also an important factor for reaching the goal to build more peaceful societies. Searching for collective context analysis and broad societal visions contributes to the creation of understanding and trust. This search for common ground is a key principle in conflict transformation and peacebuilding. In pluralistic societies different social, cultural, religious and ethnic perspectives must be respected and taken into account and divisive factors must be addressed. Some countries that have experienced violent conflicts have included peace and conflict studies in national education curricula. This is something that is important for any country striving towards building a peaceful and sustainable society.

One of the greatest hinder to a peaceful and stable society is that of weak institutions. In order to achieve peace, leaders must address unlawful violence, prosecute accountabil-

ity, end impunity and enhance accountability. States must be able to deliver basic services and rights, such as a society free from violence and access to safety and justice.

Societies in conflict will struggle to reach the goals in the new development agenda if their need for peace and stability is not properly addressed. It is a necessity in order to eradicate poverty and to reach any other ambitious goals in the Post-2015 agenda. In order to ensure a stable and peaceful society we propose targets that include women's participation, protection of children and the importance of accountable and just institutions.

Goal 12: Build Peaceful and Stable Societies

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) Reduce by x% the number of violent deaths per 100,000 and reduce the number of people from all social groups affected by violence.	
b) Significantly reduce the international stresses that drive conflict, violence and insecurity, including irresponsible trade in arms and conflict commodities, and the illicit drugs trade.	
c) Disarmament and reduction of global military spending.	• Halt the production of destructive military equipment. • Halt the number of countries transferring resources from social budgets to military budgets. • Increase the number of countries that ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty. • Increased number of countries committed to disarmament processes based on a humanitarian security perspective.
d) Increased support to conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives.	• Percentage of national and global “security budgets” going to non-military crisis prevention and civilian peacebuilding initiatives. • Application of the prevention part of the Responsibility to Protect regime (increased number of crisis situations where early warning has led to early action).
e) Ensure women’s equal participation and leadership, including in peacebuilding processes.	• Ensure women’s equal participation in decision-making bodies at all levels (50%). • Increase the number of countries that ratify and implement resolutions, such as 1325 and 1820. • Raise women’s share of senior positions in UN field missions. • Raise women’s participation in peace-forcing and peace-building UN forces. • Raise representation of women among mediators and negotiators in formal peace negotiations. • Encourage the participation of women’s associations and civil society in conflict resolution and negotiations.
f) Ensure inclusive participation of civil society in conflict transformation and peacebuilding processes.	• Existence of national strategies for civil society inclusion based on participatory context and conflict analysis. • Application of conflict sensitivity approaches (like Do No Harm) in humanitarian, development and peacebuilding programming.
g) Include conflict transformation and peacebuilding in education curricula at all levels.	• Number of countries that have peace and conflict provision in education curricula.

Goal 13: Ensure Democratic Governance

Responsible: United Nations Association of Sweden

Democratic governance is a precondition for sustainable development and is necessary in order for the benefits of development to reach all citizens. The Rio+20 outcome document recognized democracy and good governance, as well as the rule of law, as essential for sustainable development. People's participation needs to be recognized as crucial for a society and as a foundation for a sustainable development. It is of high importance that the political as well as cultural rights are protected, which is linked to equal participation and access to information for all groups in society. A state should ensure its citizens right to vote, freedom of association and assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of political participation and freedom of religion or belief. Public participation of children and youth in decision-making processes and to strengthen their civic engagement at local, national, regional, and international levels is also a pre-condition for a fully functioning democratic society. An open, active and free

civil society is a key component of a democratic system and sustainable development.

Democracy is the only existing political system that is founded on respect for the human rights. It has a fundamental value and is necessary to ensure transparency and good governance, which includes fighting corruption, and is an important propellant for development. Governments need to be held accountable for the implementation of the new agenda, which is only possible when the state and its institutions are transparent. Governance and corruption are critical factors to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. A democratic and just institution is also fundamental for peace and security.

The MyWorld2015-survey asked people about their priorities for the new global agenda. "An honest and responsive government" ranks as one of the top four priorities for citizens from all over the world. In order to achieve the sustainable development goals, institutions at all levels need to be effective, transparent, accountable and democratic and allow for participation of all citizens.

Goal 13: Ensure Democratic Governance

Target	Indicators (all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, urban-rural, wealth)
a) Protect freedom of association, assembly, speech, peaceful protest, the right to organize, meaningful political participation of all social groups and freedom of religion or belief.	- Poor and socially excluded group's participation in decision-making at all levels. - Citizens can exercise their right to belong to, change or leave a religion or belief.
b) Promote an open, active and free civil society.	- Existing laws that allow citizens to organize themselves. - Civil society organizations can operate according to their mission and mandate established by their constituencies.
c) Ensure transparent and accountable governments at all levels.	- Policy making and budgeting is open and transparent. - Number of countries that practice freedom of information. - Accountability mechanisms are established or strengthened. - Number of mechanisms such as youth panels, child parliaments or similar bodies established and contributing to decision-making and accountability at local, national, regional and international levels.
d) Enable all people, especially the poor and most marginalized, to obtain timely, quality, accessible and reliable information at all levels, in particular about what resources are available, how they were raised and what their results were.	Global and regional perception surveys have included girls/boys and young women/men as a particular target group.
e) Build just and accountable institutions and ensure access to justice and legal aid services that are affordable, fair and timely for everyone and end impunity.	- Institutions and mechanisms are put in place to ensure citizen's access to justice, judicial services and aid. - Poor and socially excluded groups participation in are decision-making at all levels.
f) End all forms of bribery and corruption.	
g) All countries have effective Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems and ensure universal birth registration.	- Ensure the right to identity cards for all citizens. - Percentage of children under 5 who are registered. - Percentage of countries with CRVS strategy/plans of action.

BEYOND 2015 IS A GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY CAMPAIGN, PUSHING FOR A STRONG AND LEGITIMATE SUCCESSOR FRAMEWORK TO THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS. THE SWEDISH HUB OF THE CAMPAIGN IS HOSTED BY CONCORD SWEDEN AND IS CONSTITUTED BY SWEDISH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS. THIS POSITION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AS PART OF THE WORK OF THE SWEDISH HUB AND IS SUPPORTED BY THE FOLLOWING ORGANISATIONS:

AFRIKAGRUPPERNA // FORUM SYD // KVINNA TILL KVINNA FOUNDATION
// MYRIGHT // LIFE & PEACE INSTITUTE // LSU // LO-TCO SECRETARIAT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION // PLAN SWEDEN // PMU
INTERLIFE // RFSU // RÄDDA BARNEN // SWEDISH COMMITTEE FOR AFGHANISTAN
// ORGANISATION FOR INDIVIDUAL RELIEF (IM/SOIR) // THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN
// SWEDISH MISSION COUNCIL // THE OLOF PALME INTERNATIONAL CENTER // UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF SWEDEN // WATERAID SWEDEN // WE EFFECT // WWF SWEDEN