표지면지

제 출 문

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요 약 문

1. 연구제목

지속가능발전목표(SDGs) 세부대응전략 수립을 위한 연구

2. 연구목적

□ Rio+20 정상회의('12.6월)에서 지속가능발전목표(SDGs) 수립을 위한 후속협상을 개시하도록 결정

○ 이후 유엔총회 결정(67/555)에 따라 SDGs 공개작업반을 '13.1월 구성하여 현재 주제별 논의 및 의견수렴이 진행 중임

○ SDGs는 향후 15년간('16~'30년) 국제환경 및 개발협력 분야 전반을 아우르는 국제사회 공통 전략목표로 작용할 것으로 예상됨

□ 따라서 본 연구에서는 국내외 지속가능발전 정책 및 논의 동향, 환경 관련 SDGs 의제를 중심으로 OWG 논의에서의 주요국의 입장 등을 분석하여 SDGs 수립에 대한 대응전략 및 향후 SDGs 도입 시 국내외 이행방안을 모색하고자 함

○ (주요 환경이슈) 물과 위생; 기후변화; 생물다양성·해양·삼림; 지속가능한 생산 및 소비(화학물질 및 폐기물 포함) 등

3. 사업기간

2013. 11. 13 ~ 2014. 04. 15

4. 연구범위

□ 국내외 정책 여건 및 논의동향

□ 지속가능발전목표 논의 동향 분석

□ 환경 관련 이슈별 세부대응전략(안) 마련

□ SDGs 향후 협상 전망 및 국내외 이행 방안 제시

5. 연구결과

1) 국내외 정책현황 및 여건변화

국외 정책현황

□ **(미국)** 국무부의 해양 및 국제환경과학국에서 지속가능발전을 전담하며 경제개발, 사회발전, 환경보존에서의 개발목표를 이루기 위한 파트너십 및 이니셔티브를 주관

○ 지속가능발전을 위한 행동계획은 환경 조성, 자연 환경, 제도 환경의 3가지로 구성되어 있음

- 환경 조성 : 청정에너지, 새로운 인프라, 모두를 위한 접근; 도시화 및 지속가능한 도시; 물 시스템, 지속가능한 생산과 환경적 상품 및 서비스, 인적역량 및 녹색 일자리
- 자연 환경 : 식량안보 및 지속가능한 농업; 해양, 해안, 어업; 생태계 서비스 및 자연자원 관리
- 제도 환경 : 정부, 커뮤니티, 민간을 연결; 전통적 기관 전환; 국제 환경 거버넌스 강화; 의사결정 제공, 행동 촉진, 성과 측정

□ **(EU)** 지구의 생명보호 능력을 유지하며, 민주, 성평등, 연대, 법, 권리, 자유 및 평등에 입각한 지속가능발전을 비전으로 추구함

○ EC는 2001년 EU 지속가능발전전략(SDS)을 수립하고 2006년 개정안을 발표하였으며, SDS를 이끄는 10개의 원칙과 경제, 사회, 환경 분야에 대한각각의 목표, 그리고 분야별 행동계획을 포함하고 있음

○ SDS 해당분야 : 기후변화와 청정에너지; 지속가능한 교통; 지속가능한 소비와 생산; 자연자원의 보호와 관리; 공공보건; 사회적 포괄, 인구 및 이민; 글로벌 빈곤 및 지속가능발전 과제

□ **(중국)** 1992년 중국 정부는 “21세기 중국의 인구, 환경 및 개발에 대한 백서”를 제목으로 하는 “중국 의제21”을 발표하고, 1993년 국가 사회 및 환경 개발을 위한 전략 문서 발표

○ 의제21은 국가계획위원회, 중국의제21관리센터와 협력하는 국가과학기술위원회, 국가발전및개혁위원회 등 정부부처와 위원회들이 공동 추진함

○ 2012년 6월에는 40개 부처, 기관이 공동으로 작성한 “중화인민공화국 지속가능발전 국가 보고서”를 공식 발표

○ 최근 중국은 지속가능발전과 관련하여 ‘생태문명’의 개념을 전면적으로 내세우고 있음

- 국가중앙위원회에서는 제도 개혁의 5가지 주요 분야로 경제, 정책, 문화, 사회, 그리고 생태문명을 제안하였는데, 이 중에서도 생태문명을 다른 분야를 아우르는 범분야 이슈로 강조하였음

□ **(일본)** 국가지속가능발전전략을 부처간 논의를 통해 환경부 및 환경중앙위원회의 주도로 1994년에 제1차 환경계획을 마련하고 주기적으로 이행실적 관리 및 모니터링을 시행함

○ 환경계획의 이행은 환경부에서 주관하고 있으며, 일본지속가능발전위원회가 매년 정부기관의 환경계획 이행 평가에 자문을 담당

○ 일본의 의제21은 1994년 UN에 제출한 “국가 의제21 행동계획”과 2006년 채택한 제3차 환경계획에 기초함

□ **(독일)** 지속가능성을 범분야적 과제로 인식하고 현세대의 필요와 미래세대의 삶 모두에 공평한 장기적인 개발을 이루어 나가는데 기여함을 비전으로 설정

○ 2002년 국가지속가능발전전략을 발표하고 세대간 형평성, 삶의 질, 사회적 통합, 국제적 책임 등 4개의 중점분야를 선정하였음

□ **(영국)** 환경식품농촌부에서 지속가능발전 정책의 기준을 제시하고 의무를 부과하며, 다른 부처들은 이를 기준으로 지속가능발전 정책을 위한 행동계획을 공개·시행함

○ 1999년 영국지속가능발전전략을 최초 수립하였으며, 이후 2005년 개정안 보고서를 통해 지속가능발전계획 개정안을 제시함

○ 지속가능 발전을 “현세대와 미래세대에 제공하는 향상된 삶의 질”로 정의하고, 4대 목표와 5개의 원칙에 근거하여 행동 우선순위를 선정하였음

○ 우선순위 분야에 대한 영향력 및 성과를 측정하기 위하여 68개의 지표가 수립되어 있음

□ **(러시아)** 1996년 대통령령에 의해 “지속가능발전에 대한 러시아 정부의 이행개념”을 승인하였으며, 경제무역개발부와 자연자원부에서 주관·담당함

○ Rio+20 회의 statement에 1992년 이후의 러시아 정부의 지속가능발전 정책 추진 내용이 포함되어 있음

□ **(중남미 지역 국가)** 중남미 지역의 지속가능한 발전전략의 정책과제는 매

우 다양한 내용을 포함하며, 토지, 삼림, 생물다양성, 물, 해양, 대기, 도시 등에 대한 개별 과제들이 다루어지고 있음

○ 중남미/카리브 지역의 주요 현안인 '환경문제 인식과 정책적 해결방안 간의 불협화음' 은 중남미/카리브 지역 전체의 공통이슈로, 구체적인 이슈들에는 지역 차원의 도전과제 및 국제협력 이슈들이 부각되어 있음

○ 2011년 UNCSD 라틴아메리카/카리브해 지역 준비회의에서 정부 대표들은 2015년 만료되는 MDGs의 후속 틀로서 SDGs를 제시하였고, SDGs를 수립하기 위한 프로세스를 개시할 것을 제안하였음

- 동해 12월 개최된 UNCSD 제2차 회기간회의에서 콜롬비아는 SDGs가 Rio+20의 가장 구체적인 결과물 중 하나가 되어야 하며 협력기반으로서 기능하여야 한다고 언급하였음.

국제기구

□ **(OECD)** 환경과 발전에 대한 이슈를 다루는 Round Table on Sustainable Development를 1998년에 설립하고, 2001년 5월 "이해당사자간 국제 대화를 위한 포럼" 역할로 승인함

○ OECD는 2010년 지속가능발전 전문가 연차회의에서 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후변화, 지속가능발전교육, 환경과 보건 등 우선분야와 범분야 이슈를 제시함

□ **(UN)** 2009년에 채택된 Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security에 따라 미래 시대를 위한 식량 안보와 안정적이고 영양소 있는 식량 공급의 중요성을 인식함

○ 대부분의 저소득층 사람들은 시외 지역에 산다는 것을 인식하며 지속가능한 농업의 중요성을 강조함

○ 2012년 Rio+20 Earth Summit에서는 지구의 미래를 위해 지속가능한 발전을 구현할 의제를 채택함

○ UN ESCAP는 Post-2015 개발의제 설정 과정에서 1) 경제 번영, 2) 사회 평등, 3) 환경 민감성의 지속가능발전의 세 가지 기둥을 통합적으로 고려해야 함을 제시함

○ UNEP에서는 2014년 2월 "지속적인 경제사회발전을 위한 자연자원 관리 및 보존" 보고서를 발표하여, 자원관리 문제의 통합과 관련하여, 에너지, 식량, 물, 그리고 지속가능한 도시 발전에 대한 목표를 제안

□ **(World Bank)** 2013년 Mission Statement에서 극빈층을 근절하고 발전의 성과를 공유하는 목표를 제시하고 환경적, 사회적과 재정적인 지속가능성을 강조하였으며, 도시 계획 부문, 건물의 에너지 효율성 제고, 지속가능한 교통망 확보 등의 프로젝트를 지원하기로 함

○ 2012년 발표된 "포용적 녹색성장 보고서"에서는 지속가능발전을 이루기 위한 하나의 방법으로 녹색성장 및 녹색경제를 언급

○ Sustainable Energy for All Initiative에 따라 모든 사람들이 에너지를 사용할 수 있도록 목표를 세우고 2030년까지 신재생 에너지의 비율을 두 배로 늘리는 목표를 설정

시민사회 및 학계

□ 미국은 2004년 아폴로 동맹과 지역사회 프로그램을 실행하였고, 2015년 에너지 자립의 원동력이 될 전략적 기획과 투자의 10단계 국가 의제를 발표

○ 중국에는 중국 지속가능발전 연구회, 중화환보연합회, 중국저탄소협회가 구성되어 있음

○ 일본 시민사회는 2003년 '지속가능발전교육을 위한 10년 추진회의'를 추진하여, 다양한 단체와 시민이 지속가능한 사회 만들기 교육활동에 참여할 수 있는 기회를 높이고자 노력

국내 정책현황

□ 우리나라는 1992년 UNCED에서 지속가능한 발전을 위한 기본원칙인 리우선언과 이의 세부 실천방안으로서 의제21이 채택된 이래, 지속가능발전을 위한 국가적 전략을 수립하여 지속적으로 추진하여 왔음

□ 우리나라는 지속가능발전의 효과적 이행을 위한 기구로 2000년 지속가능발전위원회를 출범하여 국내 지속가능발전정책 논의를 지원하고 있음

□ 우리나라는 2002년 WSSD에서 도출된 요하네스버그 공동이행계획(JPOI)에 합의하고, 이에 대한 후속조치로 2006년 동 이행계획에 따른 「제1차 지속가능발전기본계획(2006-2010)」을 수립하여 UN에 제출함

□ 2011년 8월에는 제1차 기본계획 기간의 종료에 따라 사회적 형평성과 환경자원의 지속성을 대폭 강화한 「제2차 국가 지속가능발전 기본계획(2011~2015)」을 수립하여 추진해오고 있음

○ 제2차 기본계획은 경제성장과 환경보전을 동시에 이루는 정책을 본격적으로 추진하기 위한 목적으로 수립됨

2) 지속가능발전목표 논의동향

국제기구

□ **(UN)** UNDP는 Post-2015 개발의제에 대한 36개 개도국의 11개 주제별 자문 및 온라인 자문을 반영한 The Global Conversation Begins 보고서를 발표하고, 목표에의 집중 및 측정가능성을 유지함과 동시에 균형적이며 전체적이고, 보편적인 아젠다를 수립할 것을 제안

○ UNEP는 MDGs에서 환경 및 자원 요소가 빈곤, 보건 등에 비해 상대적으로 간과되었음을 지적하며 post-2015 개발의제에 '환경' 요소를 충분히 포함시킬 것을 강조하였음

○ Post-2015 개발의제 관련 UN 고위급 패널에서는 2015년 이후 UN 개발의제에 관한 비전 및 목표 설정을 위한 보고서를 발표하고, 2030년을 목표시점으로 설정한 예시적 목표를 제시하였음

○ UN-Water는 UNICEF, UN DESA와 함께 post-2015 개발의제에 물에 대한 단독 목표를 설정할 것을 주장함

- 더불어 측정가능한 지표를 설정할 것을 강조하고, 물과 위생, 수자원 관리, 폐수관리 및 수질 등을 포함할 것을 제시

○ UNCBD는 COP 10에서 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020를 수립하고, 2050년까지 생물다양성을 가치 있게 보존, 복원, 활용하는 비전 아래 20개의 Aichi Biodiversity Targets을 선정하였음

○ UNFCCC 더반플랫폼 작업반은 2020년 이후 모든 당사국에 적용되는 신기후체제 협상의 2015년까지의 로드맵을 도출하였음

시민사회·산업계

□ **(UNGC)** UNGC는 민간기업들이 인권, 노동, 환경, 반부패의 원칙에 따라 MDGs를 포함한 글로벌 목표 달성에 참여하도록 지원함

○ 자문, 설문조사, 토론 등을 통해 post-2015 개발의제에 대한 민간부문의 견해를 수집해 옴

○ 이에 따라 LEAD 그룹은 (1) 빈곤, (2) 인간 필요 및 역량, (3) 자원 3요소, (4) 제반 환경 순으로 우선순위를 반영한 10개 이슈를 발표하고, 이를

바탕으로 10개의 SDGs 목표 및 세부목표를 수립하였음

- UNGC는 자원 부문 안에 ‘물과 위생’, ‘에너지와 기후’를 각각 하나의 단독 목표로 설정함

□ **(UNGC-WBCSD)** 2013년 지속가능발전 목표수립 및 이행에서 민간부문의 중요성 및 기여방안을 포함한 공동보고서를 발표함

○ 경제, 환경, 사회 측면에서 가치 기반 접근을 도입할 것을 제안하고 지속가능발전을 이루는 데에 기업의 ‘책임 있는 투자가’로서의 역할을 강조

○ SDGs의 범위에 대한 다음과 같은 의견을 제시함:

- 평등한 경제발전, 특히 경제적 지속가능성 및 포괄성에 대한 명확한 내용을 포함할 것
- 기후변화, 기본적 필요 충족(에너지, 물, 식량, 보건 등), 물 stewardship 등에서 민간중심의 이니셔티브를 수립할 것

□ **(SDSN)** SDSN Leadership Council은 2013년 6월 post-2015 개발의제의 10개 목표와 30개 세부목표를 포함한 “지속가능발전 행동 의제” 보고서를 발표

○ MDGs의 방향을 따름과 동시에 변화하는 시대를 반영할 것을 강조하며 전환적 변화를 제시하였음

○ 지속가능발전 개발 과제들간 연관성을 고려하여 SDGs 이행시 개별적이 아닌 통합적 접근을 도입할 것을 제안함

지속가능발전목표 공개작업반

□ **(추진배경 및 개요)** 2012년 Rio+20 회의에서 지속가능발전을 이행하는 중요한 수단으로 녹색 경제가 새로운 발전 패러다임으로 채택되었으며, SDGs를 설정하는 데 대한 국제사회의 합의를 이루어냄

○ 참여국들은 SDGs는 MDGs의 달성을 근거로 보다 포괄적이고, 각 국의 상황에 기초하여 유연한 접근법의 적용을 가능하도록 하는 것에 합의함

○ SDGs의 설정과 관련한 부분은 유엔총회를 통한 정부 간 협상 중심의 절차를 따르기로 합의됨

○ 이를 위해 모든 이해당사자에 개방된 정부 간 협의체인 공개작업반(OWG)을 결성하고 총 8회에 걸쳐 각 분야별 안건들을 논의하여 그 결과를 제68차 총회에 제출하기로 하였음

- OWG는 우리나라를 포함하여 5개 지역별 총 70개국으로 구성되어 있음

□ **(제1차 OWG 회의결과)** 의장단 선출 및 운영방식 채택, SDGs 기본원칙 및 구조, 우선분야, 이행수단, MDGs와 SDGs, Post-2015 프로세스와의 관계 등에 대하여 논의함

○ OWG 공동의장으로 Kamau 케냐 대사와 Korosi 헝가리 대사가 선출되었으며, 공개, 포용, 투명성, 컨센서스 원칙을 핵심으로 한 OWG 운영방식을 채택함

○ 대다수 국가가 빈곤퇴치가 최우선 과제라는 데에 공감하였으며, 나아가 일부 국가들은 빈곤의 근본 원인에 대한 대응을 강조함

○ SDGs 논의가 Post-2015 논의와 조정되고 통합되어 하나의 일관된 개발의제가 도출되어야 한다는 데 대부분의 국가들이 동의하였음

□ **(제2차 OWG 회의결과)** SDGs 개념화와 프로세스 등에 대하여 논의함

○ SDGs와 MDGs간의 관계를 명확히 구분하고, SDGs의 기본원칙과 구조 및 설정방안에 대한 논의와, 빈곤퇴치 이슈에 관한 논의가 주로 진행되었음

○ SDGs 개념화 및 프로세스에 관하여, 우선순위를 확정할 것과 SDGs 기능을 개략적으로 설정할 것을 제안하였음

- 목표 수립에는 과학적 근거, 글로벌 트렌드, 이해당사자의 우선순위의 범주가 필요함이 강조됨

○ 빈곤퇴치에 관해서, 빈민은 식량, 물과 위생, 공공 보건 및 교육, 에너지 등과 같은 공공 서비스에 대한 접근성 부족뿐만 아니라 서비스의 낮은 질로 인해 악화되고 있으며, 한 세대 내에서 극심한 빈곤을 근절하는 것은 야심찬 목표일 수 있으나 가능한 목표임이 강조되었음

□ **(제3차 OWG 회의결과)** 식량안보와 영양, 지속가능한 농업, 사막화 및 토지황폐화에 대한 논의와 물과 위생에 대한 회의가 진행됨

○ 대다수 국가들은 식량안보와 영양이 빈곤퇴치를 위해 필수적이라는 데에 공감하고 반기문 사무총장의 'Zero Hunger Challenge'를 지지하였음

- 또한 식량문제는 물, 에너지 등 여타 분야와 밀접하게 연관되어 있으므로 SDGs에서는 이를 통합적으로 고려하여야 한다는 데 의견을 같이함

○ 사막화 및 토지황폐화 논의에서는 대다수의 국가들이 전 세계적으로 기후변화에 의해 토지황폐화가 가속화되었으며, 이로 인해 식량생산문제가 악화됨으로서 빈곤이 심화되고 있다는 데에 공감

- 토지황폐화 문제는 식량안보, 농업 등과 통합적으로 다루어야 한다는 데 의견을 같이 하였음

○ 대다수 국가들은 물과 위생이 지속가능발전 달성을 위한 가장 근본적인 요소이며, 물과 위생에 대한 접근성이 가장 기본적인 인권으로 인식되어야 한다는 데에 공감하였음

□ **(제4차 OWG 회의결과)** 모두를 위한 양질의 고용과 일자리, 사회보장, 청소년, 교육 및 문화, 건강 및 인구변동을 주제로 논의가 진행됨

○ 다수의 국가들이 젊은 세대의 관심이 SDGs에 적절하게 반영되어야 하며, 특히 교육, 건강, 고용 문제를 중요하게 다룰 것을 언급하였음

○ 보건 및 인구동태 의제에 관해, 다수의 국가가 단순한 질병퇴치만이 아니라 양질의 기초의료 서비스 접근 보장, 건강촉진, 질병예방 및 치료, 경제적 부담 완화 등의 다양한 건강관련 목표들이 종합적으로 고려할 것을 강조

□ **(제5차 OWG 회의결과)** 지속적이고 포용적 경제성장, 거시경제정책문제, 인프라, 산업화 및 에너지를 주제로 논의가 진행되었음

○ 회원국들은 빈곤퇴치와 지속가능발전 달성을 위한 핵심 요소로 경제성장의 중요성을 언급하면서 SDGs에 포함되어야 한다고 함

- 개도국들은 경제성장을 위한 국제무역체제로의 편입, 인프라 구축을 위한 대규모 투자, 부채문제 해결과 산업화를 위한 재원·기술의 필요성을 강조

○ 많은 국가들은 경제성장이 빈곤퇴치, 일자리 창출을 통한 경제발전 및 사회통합을 달성하기 위한 핵심적 요소로, 새롭게 수립되는 SDGs의 하나로서 포함되어야 한다고 함

○ 대다수 국가들은 지속가능발전을 보장하기 위한 중요 수단으로서 에너지 문제를 다루어야 함을 강조하고, 사무총장의 SE4ALL initiative에 대한 지지입장을 표명함

□ **(제6차 OWG 회의결과)** 이행방안, 지속가능발전 달성을 위한 글로벌 파트너십, 중간소득국가의 특정한 도전과제뿐만 아니라 아프리카 국가, LCDs, LLDCs 및 SIDS 등 특수 상황 국가들의 인권, 개발 권리, 글로벌 거버넌스'를 주제로 개최됨

○ 야심찬 목표 설정에서 가장 중요한 것은 정책적 의지, 재정, 기술, 역량 강화, 정책 및 기관에 대한 수요와 이행방법임을 주지해야 함이 강조됨

- OWG 공동의장 보고서에 따르면, 효과적인 이행을 목적으로 하는 적절한 수단 지원을 위해 글로벌파트너십이 필수적이며, 각각의 목표 이행 수단에 대한 고려가 요구되었음

○ 특수상황국에서는, SDGs 논의와 post-2015 개발의제 논의가 통합되는 과정에서 LDCs와 그 외 취약한 국가들의 상황과 수요를 고려하는 것을 필수사항으로 제시함

○ 인권은 범분야 이슈로서 단일목표로 설정되기보다는 주류에 편입되어야 하며, 특히 여성인권이 모든 분야에 있어 중요하게 다루어져야 한다는 데에 의견이 모아짐

□ **(제7차 OWG 회의결과)** 지속가능한 도시와 주거지, 교통, 생산과 소비(화학물질 및 폐기물 포함), 기후변화와 재해위험 감소를 주제로 개최되었음

○ SDGs에서 도시화와 관련된 목표의 통합에 대한 지지 의견이 다수 제기되었으나, 세부목표 수준에서의 설정 혹은 지속가능한 인프라 개발에 관한 목표 내에 포함하는 방안도 제시되었음

- 지속가능한 도시화의 한 부분인 사회 통합의 달성을 위해, 목표와 세부목표는 사회취약계층에 대한 사회, 경제 및 물리적 한계 극복과 안전하고 적정하며 지속가능한 기초 서비스 제공을 위해 설정할 것을 강조
- 지속가능한 운송 또한 지속가능발전에서 인구와 상품의 이동성을 다루는 데 교통이 중대한 요소임이 강조되어 세부목표 수준에서 설정하자는 의견이 다수로 나타남

○ 지속가능 소비 및 생산 이슈와 관련해서는 정책 혼용과 전과정 분석을 이용하여 경제성장으로부터 자원이용의 분리 필요성이 언급됨

○ 기후변화 및 재난 이슈는 범분야 이슈로 둘 것과, UNFCCC의 협상 역할을 고려할 것이 강조됨

□ **(제8차 OWG 회의결과)** 해양·연안, 삼림 및 생물다양성, 사회적 형평성, 양성평등 및 여성 인권 신장을 포함한 평등 증진, 분쟁 예방, 전후 평화 구축, 영속적 평화 증진, 법과 거버넌스에 의한 규제에 대한 논의가 진행됨

○ 해양·연안, 삼림, 생물다양성 이슈와 관련하여, 해양, 연안, 삼림은 생물다양성에서 방대한 비중을 차지함이 강조되며 생태계 관리에 대한 전체적인 목표가 제안되었음

○ 사회적 형평성, 양성 평등과 여성 신장을 포함한 질적 개선 이슈 논의에 관하여 다수가 성 평등에 관한 단일목표 설정, 다른 목표 내 범분야 세부목표에 의한 보완의 two-track 접근방식을 지지함

○ 분쟁 예방, 전후 평화구축 및 항구적 평화, 규제와 거버넌스 결정 이슈에 관해서 일부 국가는 범분야 관점에서 평화, 규제와 거버넌스가 목표 형태로 반영되어야 함을 주장하는 한편, 다른 일부 국가에서는 전체 post-2015

개발 의제 내 조력자 형태로 반영되기를 희망하였음

□ **(Focus Area 선정)** OWG에서는 그간 8차로 진행되어 온 작업반 회의 결과 검토를 통해, SDGs에 관한 중점 분야(focus area)로 19개를 제시하고, 연관되는 중점분야를 8개의 Cluster로 재구성하였음

<표> Focus Area 및 Cluster

Cluster 1	- 빈곤 퇴치; 평등 촉진
Cluster 2	- 성 평등 및 여권 신장; 교육; 고용 및 양질의 일자리; 보건과 인구 동태
Cluster 3	- 물과 위생; 지속가능한 농업, 식량안보 및 영양
Cluster 4	- 경제성장; 산업화; 사회기반시설; 에너지
Cluster 5	- 지속가능한 도시 및 인간 정주; 지속가능한 소비 및 생산 촉진; 기후
Cluster 6	- 해양자원, 해양·연안의 보전 및 지속가능한 이용; 생태계와 생물다양성
Cluster 7	- 지속가능발전을 위한 이행수단/글로벌 파트너십
Cluster 8	- 평화적 및 비폭력 사회, 법에 의한 규제 및 역량있는 제도

3) 환경 관련 이슈별 대응전략

□ SDGs 논의과정에서 다루어지는 이슈 중 1) 물과 위생, 2) 기후변화 및 산림황폐화, 3) 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 4) 생물다양성의 4가지 환경이슈에 집중하여 각 이슈별 국내외 동향, SDGs 관련 목표에 대한 주요국, 국제기구 등의 입장을 분석하여 이슈별 세부 대응전략 제시함

물과 위생

□ **(주요동향 및 논의)**

○ 중국 및 아프리카, 인도 등의 개도국의 경우 환경기초시설 등의 인프라 구축, 관리감독 등 수질오염방지 등에 중점을 둔 정책을 이행하고 있음

○ 반면, 미국, EU와 같은 선진국은 물 생산성 및 이용의 효율성 향상을 위한 제도적개선, 기술개발 정책을 추진하고 있음

○ 물 관련 MDGs 목표가 달성되었으나 안전한 식수 및 위생에 대한 인권을 실현하는 데에는 여전히 많은 장애물이 남아있음

○ Rio+20 The Future We Want 결과문서를 통해 물은 지속가능발전의 핵심임을 명시하였으며, 이에 따라 국가들은 물과 위생에 대한 권리를 확보하기 위한 노력을 약속함

○ 국제사회는 post-2015 물 분야 목표 수립 시 관련 MDGs의 기본방향을 이어나가는 데에 합의하고, 더불어 MDGs에서 결점으로 제기된 물에 대한 불평등적 접근 및 물의 안전성 위협 등의 문제를 개선할 프레임워크 수립을 강조함

○ 개도국은 기술이전과 인프라 구축, 재정조성 등의 구체적 이행수단의 중요성 강조

○ 공통적으로 물과 위생의 세부목표는 빈곤퇴치, 농업, 식량안보, 가뭄, 에너지 등과의 상호연계성이 고려되어야함과 SMART 지표설정의 필요성을 강조하고 있음

□ **(목표 및 세부목표)** 물 분야를 하나의 독립적인 단일목표로 설정할 것인지, 혹은 물 관련 측면을 다른 개발목표에 통합시킬 것인지에 대한 합의는 이루어지지 않았음.

○ Post-2015 개발의제 HLP에서는 12개의 목표 중 하나로 '물과 위생에 대한 보편적 접근'을 단일목표로 선정하였음

○ SDSN에서 제시한 우선 도전과제의 경우, Post-2015 10개 목표 중 독립적 목표가 아닌, 생태계 목표 안에 물 이슈를 포함시킴

○ UN Water에서는 Post-2015 개발의제에 물과 위생에 포함될 5개 목표를 선정함

□ **(대응전략)** 물과 위생에서 최우선 목표로 제안되고 있는 물인권 확보는 선진국 및 개도국 모두가 직면하고 있는 당면과제이며, 물인권 실효성 제고를 위해서는 정부의 강력한 추진의지가 요구됨을 강조할 필요가 있음

○ 물과 위생은 지속가능한 발전을 위한 가장 중요한 요소로써 MDGs의 기본 방향을 이어나가되, 물과 위생 목표달성 실효성과 이행의 효과성을 극대화하기 위해서는 국제사회에서 물 이슈 관련하여 제안되어진 개별적인 목표들을 다른 개발목표에 나누어 포함시키는 것 보다 독립된 단일 목표 아래 관련 세부 목표를 통합하는 것이 타당할 것으로 사료됨

기후변화 및 재해감소

□ **(주요동향 및 논의)**

○ IPCC 5차 보고서에 따르면 기후변화의 영향력은 이미 해수면 상승, 기온변화 등의 자연재해로 나타나고 있어, 기후변화는 지속가능발전과 빈곤감축에 근본적 위협이 되고 있음

○ Hyogo 행동계획 및 UNFCCC 이후 기후변화는 복원력 있는 개발을 위한 전환적 변화를 가져올 기회로 인식되고 있음

○ UNFCCC, GCF 등 기후변화에 대한 해결책을 국제적 개발 의제에 포함시키고자 하는 국제적 노력이 추진되고 있으며, UNFCCC-COP19에서는 Post-2020 신기후체제 마련을 위한 2015년까지의 로드맵 도출이 제안됨

○ 기후변화와 DRR은 범분야 이슈로 빈곤근절, 재생가능한 에너지, 해양연안, SCP, 도시 등 관련된 분야의 세부목표로 다루어져야 한다는 것이 대다수 국가들의 입장임

○ 관련 세부목표 또는 지표들은 UNFCCC, Post-Hyogo 협정 등과 같은 기존의 협약과의 일관성을 유지하되, CO_2 배출량저감 등은 선진국 위주가 아닌 국가여건을 고려한 보편적이나 차등화된 책임을 반영할 수 있어야 함을 강조

□ **(목표 및 세부목표)** OWG의 국가 대부분은 기후변화와 DRR 이슈를 단일 목표로 설정하는 방안보다는 다른 분야와의 통합 목표로 설정하는 방안을 제안함

○ Post-2015 개발의제 HLP에서 제시한 목표 및 세부목표에서는 직접적으로 기후변화 의제에 관해 언급이 되어있지 않음

○ SDSN에서 제안된 10개의 목표 중 기후변화와 관련된 목표는 “인류가 야기한 기후변화 억제 및 지속가능한 에너지 보장”임

□ **(대응전략)** 각국의 사회·경제·환경적 상황과 여건을 반영하여 ‘지속가능발전’에 중점을 둔 부문별 기후변화 및 재난 위험 감소를 위한 정책 설계의 선행 필요성 피력

○ 기후변화 의제를 단일 목표로의 설정 보다는 에너지, 자연자원, 도시 등과 통합된 목표로의 설정을 지지하는 것이 타당할 것으로 보임

○ SDGs를 위한 기후변화 및 재해감소 논의에 있어 관련된 기존의 협약방침과 일관성을 유지하되, 기후변화와 재해감소의 상관성을 고려한 세부목표 및 지표 수립 필요

○ 국가개발수준을 반영한 보편적이나 차등화된 책임이 적용될 수 있는 기후변화 적응지표 개발 필요

○ 우리나라는 16개 광역지자체 및 35개 기초지자체에 대한 기후변화 적응대책 수립경험 보유하고 있어, 지방정부의 기후변화 적응계획 수립경험을 활용 가능

지속가능한 소비 및 생산

□ **(주요동향 및 논의)** 성별, 소득별, 지역별의 평등한 자원의 사용 및 분배를 이루어 SCP를 달성하는 것과, SCP를 통해 생태계 및 서식지 파괴, 생물다양성 감소, 자원의 착취 등의 환경적 영향력을 최소화하는 것이 강조되고 있음

○ 2012년 Rio+20 정상회의에서 국가별 '지속가능한 소비와 생산에 관한 10년 계획'의 수립을 행동계획으로 채택함

○ 화학물질 및 폐기물과 관련해서, Rio+20 정상회의는 2020년까지의 화학물질 관리 목표를 재확인하고, UNEP의 국제화학물질관리전략의 효과적 이행 및 강화를 촉구

○ SCP는 지속가능발전에 있어 중요한 요소임에 모두 공감하나 국가 수준을 고려한 접근방법이 중요함

□ **(목표 및 세부목표)** OWG 국가 대다수는 SCP를 다른 연계되는 이슈와 통합하여 목표로 설정하는 방안에 동의하는 입장이나 인도, 파키스탄, 스리랑카에서는 SCP를 SDGs 내 단일목표로 설정하는 방안에 동의하는 입장임

○ Post-2015 개발의제 HLP에서 제시한 목표 및 세부목표에서는 직접적으로 지속가능한 소비 및 생산 의제에 관해 언급이 되어있지 않음

○ SDSN에서는 성 평등, 보건, 영양 이슈와 함께 SCP를 다른 목표들과 연계된 지표로 활용하고자 함

□ **(대응전략)** SCP는 범분야 이슈로 단일목표로 설정하기 보다는 물과 위생, 에너지, 건강, 식량안보 등 다른 주요 이슈의 세부목표 달성의 정책 이행수단으로 지지하는 것이 타당할 것으로 보임

○ SDGs 점검을 위해서 생태발자국, 물발자국, 탄소발자국 개념을 SCP 지표로 도입 제안

생물다양성/산림/해양

□ **(주요동향 및 논의)**

○ 인구증가, 개발 및 환경오염으로 인해 지구에서 멸종되어가는 생물다양성을 막기 위해 1992년 UNCED에서 CBD를 채택

○ 제10차 CBD COP에서는 국제적으로 10년간(2011-2020) 추진할 생물다양성 보전 목표 및 이행방안을 포함한 전략계획을 채택

○ OECD는 2001년 설립된 정부간 국제기구인 세계생물다양성정보기구를 통해 전지구적인 생물다양성자원의 발굴·수집·정보화와 공유를 추진

○ 우리나라는 「국가생물다양성 전략 및 이행계획」(2009)에 따라 6개 분야, 24개의 과제를 추진하여 오고 있음

○ 생물다양성, 해양, 연안 관련 이슈에 대한 목표는 단일목표를 지지하는 성향이 있으며 CBD의 아이치목표 등 기존 국제협약과 일관성을 유지하여 시너지 효과 제고를 강조함

○ MDGs에서 생물다양성 및 생태시스템 이슈는 지속가능한 환경 확보(Goal 7) 아래 하나의 세부목표로 제시되어 빈곤감축과 함께 아우를 수 있는 통합적 접근에 한계가 있음

□ **(목표 및 세부목표)** OWG 대부분의 국가가 생물다양성, 해양, 삼림 이슈에 관해서는 다른 분야와의 통합 방안보다는 단일 목표로 설정하는 방안을 지지

○ Post-2015 개발의제 HLP에서는 '자연자원의 지속가능한 관리'가 12개 목표 중 하나의 단일 목표로 제시됨

○ SDSN에서는 10개 목표 중 하나의 단일목표로 '생태계 서비스 및 생물다양성 확보와 물과 자연자원의 효율적 관리 보장'을 제안하였음

○ UNEP은 자연자원관리에 대한 SDGs 설정 방안을 (1) 자연자원관리에 대한 단일목표 설정과 (2) 에너지, 토지, 물, 식량, 재료 및 주요 자원들에 대해 통합된 목표와 세부목표 설정 방안 2가지로 제시함

□ **(대응전략)** 우리나라는 아이치 목표를 지지하고 SDGs에 포함되어야 한다는 제안에 동의하는 방향으로 가되, 생물다양성과 해양, 그리고 산림은 지속가능한 이용을 위해 손실율을 저감시키고 보존해야 하는 자연자원임을 고려하여 단일목표로 제시하는 것을 고려할 수 있음

○ 빈곤퇴치를 포함한 사회경제적 요소를 함께 아우르는 통합적 접근에 한계가 있는 Cross-cutting 목표보다는 관련 세부목표를 함께 포함하는 단일목표로 제시되는 것이 타당할 것으로 보임

4) 결론

□ SDGs가 수립되면 처음으로 1987년 세계환경개발위원회에서 제시된 지속가능발전(SD)은 개념적 논의에서 한 층 구체화된 패러다임으로 전환될 것임

□ 2015년 이후 국제사회가 달성하여야 하는 구체적인 분야와 목표(수치)선정은 향후 15년간('16~'30) 선진국뿐만 아니라 저개발국 모두 국가지속가능

발전을 위한 목표를 달성하도록 하는 프레임워크로 자리매김할 것임

□ SDGs 및 Post-2015 논의에서는 인권, 경제, 사회, 평등, 환경, 평화적 비폭력 사회 등 다양한 이슈를 포함하고 있으며 변화(change)를 넘어서 변혁(transformative shift)를 추구하고 있음

□ 또한 경제성장, 사회통합, 환경보전을 아우르는 지속가능발전을 위한 SDGs 수립의 국제적 논의에서는 MDGs에서 빈곤, 보건 등의 이슈에 비해 상대적으로 간과된 환경관련 이슈가 부각되고 있음

□ OWG 9차 회의를 걸쳐 논의되었던 SDGs 관련 19개 중점 이슈들이 8개의 클러스터(cluster)로 정리되었으며 그 중 중점적으로 다루어진 환경관련 이슈는 물과 위생, 기후변화, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 생물다양성임

□ 이 중, 물과 위생과 생물다양성의 경우 전지구적 차원의 지속가능한 발전을 위한 가장 최우선 이슈인 빈곤, 식량안보에 직접적인 영향을 미치는 가장 밀접한 연계성이 있음

□ 또한 급속한 도시화, 산업화, 인구증가, 기후변화로 인한 소비 증가, 물부족, 자연자원파괴 및 환경오염심화에 직·간접적인 영향을 미치며 인간의 삶을 영위하는 데 없어서는 안 되는 가장 근본적인 핵심요소임

□ 반면에 지속가능한 소비 및 생산과 기후변화는 물, 생물다양성 등 기본적인 인간의 삶의 영위와 환경보전 및 자원의 고갈을 방지하기 위해 반드시 해결해야 하는 이슈로 다루어지고 있음

□ 특히 이들 두 이슈는 기술, 재정, 역량의 격차 등으로 인해 선진국과 개도국의 입장차이가 있어 선진국의 리더십과 국가여건을 고려한 차등화된 책임을 강조하고 있음

□ 이와 같이 지금까지 OWG의 논의 결과를 보면, 물과 위생, 생물다양성의 경우 독립된 하나의 단일목표로의 설정을 지지하는 경향이 있으며 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후변화는 범분야 이슈로 다루어질 가능성이 높음

□ 따라서 SDGs의 의견을 수렴하여 동일한 선상으로 다루어질 예정인 향후 Post-2015 개발의제에서도 물과위생, 생물다양성은 단독목표로 다루어질 가능성이 높은 환경이슈이며, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후변화는 통합적으로 다루어질 것으로 보임

□ 더불어 국제개발협력에 있어서도 공여국 및 수원국의 ODA 정책 안에 SDGs가 포함될 것이며 이를 기준으로 원조재원이 조성·분배되고 원조효과의 성과가 평가될 것임

국내 대응방안

① 국가여건을 고려한 SDGs를 실현할 수 있는 국가지속가능발전의 통합 정책

□ SDGs 관련 논의된 환경관련 이슈들은 상호 연계성이 매우 높아 이들 간의 통합적인 접근이 특히 강조되며, 이를 반영할 수 있는 SMART한 지표개발이 필요

□ SDGs 달성을 위해 각 이슈별 연계성을 고려한 부처간 통합정책 이행방안 마련 필요

- (예) 물-에너지-농업 넥서스는 환경부, 농림부, 산업통상자원부 등 관련부처간 원활한 조정·협력이 중요

□ 향후 수립될 3차(2016~2020) 국가지속가능발전 전략 및 정책방향은 국제논의에서 합의된 SDGs 달성을 위해 녹색성장 또는 녹색경제를 통해 창출되는 이익이 세대 간 형평성 및 사회적 약자들의 불평등 감소에 기여될 수 있도록 총체적으로 기존 제도·규제(세금감면, 탈세, 인센티브, 요금 등)의 합리성 재점검 및 재정비가 필요할 것임

② 지속위원회의 역할강화

□ 관계부처 간 협의를 이끌어낼 지속가능발전위원회의 역할 강화가 필요함

○ SDGs는 각 이슈(부문)간의 정책통합에 의해 효율적으로 이행 및 달성될 수 있음

○ 현실적으로 관련부처와 협업이나 조정이 어려운 것이 사실이나 장기적인 관점에서 정책통합의 원리에 기반한 정책들이 제안·이행되어야 함

○ 국내 지속위는 당초 대통령 소속으로 출범하였으나 현재는 환경부 소속임

- 지속가능발전이 녹색성장을 포괄하는 상위개념임에도 불구하고 녹색성장위원회의 위상(국무조정실 산하)보다 낮은 상황으로, 최근 지속위특별위원회 결성되어 지속위 역할강화의 필요성이 제기되고 있음

○ 향후 최소 15년간은 SDGs 달성을 위한 패러다임으로 전환될 것으로 사회, 경제, 환경을 전반적으로 다룰 수 있는 국내 지속위 위상 제고 및 현

체제(법체계 등)의 변화가 시급함

③ 지방의제21 활성화

□ 1992년 유엔환경개발회의(UNCED)에서 채택한 의제21을 실천하기 위하여 권고한 지방의제 21의 공공부문과 민간부분의 상호협력 매커니즘으로써의 역할의 중요성이 대두될 것임

○ 우리나라는 90% 이상의 지자체가 지방의제21에 참여하고, WSSD회의에서 모범실천사례로 소개된 바 있음

- 그럼에도 불구하고, 지역개발사업에서 능동적 조정과 대응이 어려운 한계가 있으며 환경보전 분야에 비해 사회문화분야 의제가 상대적으로 취약함

○ 현재의 환경보전 분야 의제 중심의 활동에서 사회·경제 분야 의제를 포괄적으로 다루는 방향으로의 전환 및 민간부문의 재원 비율 제고 등을 위한 노력 필요

④ SDGs에 대한 범부처 및 대국민 홍보와 인식제고

□ 성공적인 SDGs 달성을 위해서는 관련부처간의 상호협력이 매우 중요하므로 SDGs에 대한 범부의 인식제고 필요

□ 정책 이행에 필요한 재원의 실제공자이며 혜택의 주인인 국민의 관심은 SDGs 달성에 중요한 요인으로, 대국민 홍보 및 인식제고 노력 필요

국제적 이행지원방안

① SDGs의 국제적 목표 달성을 위한 ODA 지원

□ SDGs 도입 후 국제개발협력사업은 개도국 및 저개발국가의 SDGs 달성을 위한 원조사업의 패러다임으로 전환될 것으로 예상됨

○ SDGs 달성을 위한 지속가능발전을 핵심으로 ODA 중점 지원분야 및 재정확보와 균등한 분배 조성 필요

- 특정분야 편중하는 ODA 지원사업을 지양하고, SDGs 지원섹터와 경제, 환경, 사회 3축을 모두 고려한 범분야로서의 이슈들을 통합적으로 접근하는 ODA 사업 기획과 전략개발 및 성과평가지표 개발 필요

○ 수원국의 기술, 역량강화를 위해 수원국의 인간중심의 시장접근을 바탕으로 한 적정기술 개발·보급 연구 및 사업활성화를 위한 적극적 지원 필요

② 포괄적 원조 글로벌 파트너십 활성화 및 사회적 기업 지원책 마련

□ SDGs 달성을 위해 가장 핵심적인 이행수단으로 글로벌파트너십이 제시됨

○ 선진국과 개도국간의 파트너십 개념에서 벗어나 국가, 국제기구, 기업, 시민사회 등을 포괄하는 광범위한 파트너십으로의 전환

- 특히 목표달성을 위한 막대한 재정이 요구됨에 따라 민간부문의 투자와 적극적 참여 중요

○ 기업참여를 독려하는 UN Global Compact의 우리나라 중소기업 참여 유도를 위한 재정적 지원이나 세금감면 등의 인센티브 도입방안 검토 필요

○ 기존 글로벌파트너십 관련 정책 및 방안(개발협력연대, 글로벌 인프라 개발협력 포럼 등)을 적극적으로 활용하고 이를 ODA 사업에 실질적으로 반영될 수 있도록 노력

○ 사회적기업의 지속성 확보 및 ODA사업 참여 활성화를 위한 체계적인 정부지원책 마련이 필요

③ 글로벌 플랫폼 조성을 통한 초국경적 국제협력 강화

□ 중국 및 개도국은 과학기술발전 중심의 지속가능발전 정책을 추진하는 경향 등을 고려하여 기술보급 및 공유를 위한 초국경적 네트워크 구축 필요

○ 국가 간 또는 도시 및 지역단위의 협력에 기반한 지식과 기술 공유 및 확산을 위한 글로벌 플랫폼을 조성하고 이를 통한 지원체계와 범위 확대 필요

- 우리나라의 지리적 이점을 살려 동아시아의 SD를 위한 협력기반 구축
- 지식·기술을 공유·확산하는 플랫폼 구축에 대한 이니셔티브 확보
- 글로벌 리더십 제고를 위한 중장기 로드맵 마련

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제1장 서론

1. 연구의 배경 및 필요성

□ ‘지속가능한 발전(Sustainable Development)’은 지속가능성에 기초하여 경제의 성장, 사회의 안정과 통합, 환경의 보전이 조화를 이루며 지속가능성을 지향하는 발전을 의미하는 개념임[1)]

○ 지속가능발전의 개념은 1987년 「우리 공동의 미래 (Our Common Future)」(일명 브룬트란트) 보고서에서 주창되면서 널리 알려지게 되었으며, 1992년 ‘환경적으로 건전하고 지속가능한 발전(Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, ESSD)’을 주제로 한 유엔환경개발회의(UNCED)를 통해 그 논의가 시작되었음

○ 브룬트란트 보고서에서 지속가능한 발전은 미래세대가 그들의 필요를 충족시킬 능력을 저해하지 않으면서 현세대의 필요를 충족시키는 것이라고 정의함

○ 2002년 개최된 지속가능발전세계정상회의(WSSD)에서 환경과 경제와 사회의 통합과 균형을 지향하는 지속가능발전의 개념이 21세기 인류의 보편적인 발전전략을 함축하는 핵심개념으로 정착하게 됨

□ 2012년 6월 브라질 리우데자네이루에서 개최된 Rio+20 정상회의(UNCSD)에서 녹색경제와 지속가능발전을 위한 이행계획과 관련한 사항이 논의되었고, 결과문서 66/288 “우리가 원하는 미래(The Future We Want)”의 248절에 따라 지속가능발전목표(Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs) 수립을 위한 후속협상을 개시하도록 결정되었음

○ 동해 12월 유엔총회 결정(67/203, 245-251절)에 따라 SDGs 공개작업반(Open Working Group, OWG)을 2013년 1월에 개설하여 총 8차로 주제별 논의 및 의견수렴을 진행함

□ OWG는 지속가능발전의 환경·사회·경제 3개축을 아우르는 폭넓은 분야에 대해 2013년 3월부터 2014년 2월까지 전문가 및 회원국, 기타 이해관계자 의견 수집 등 추진과 함께 주요 이슈와 관련하여 SDGs에 반영할 논의를 진행하였음[2)]

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1) 지속가능발전포털(http://ncsd.go.kr) 참고.
2) IISD(2014b). p5 참고

□ 향후 SDGs가 도입되면 국제사회는 이를 달성하기 위해 구체적 이행계획을 수립해야 함

○ 2015년이 종료 시한인 MDGs를 대체하는 SDGs가 수립되면 2016년부터 2030년까지 향후 15년간의 국제환경 및 개발협력 분야 전반을 아우르는 국제사회 공통 전략목표로 작용할 것으로 예상됨

□ 따라서, 본 연구에서는 국내외 지속가능발전 정책 및 논의 동향, 환경 관련 SDGs 의제를 중심으로 현재까지 제시된 관련 목표와 세부목표 및 지표, OWG 논의에서의 주요국의 입장 등을 분석하여 SDGs 수립에 대한 대응전략 및 향후 SDGs 도입 시 국내외 이행방안을 모색하고자 함

○ (주요 환경이슈) 물과 위생; 기후변화; 생물다양성·해양·삼림; 지속가능한 생산 및 소비(화학물질 및 폐기물 포함) 등

2. 연구의 범위

□ 국내외 정책 여건 및 논의동향

○ 미국, EU, 중국, 일본, 독일, 영국, 러시아 등 국외의 지속가능발전 정책 비전 및 목표, 국가지속가능발전전략, 이행계획 및 실적 등을 중점적으로 분석

○ 국제기구(UNEP, UN ESCAP, UN Water, OECD 등)에서 지속가능발전과 관련하여 추진했던 또는 추진 중인 활동 현황

○ 중국, 영국, 독일 등의 시민사회와 학계에 대한 지속가능발전 관련 조직 및 활동 현황

○ 우리나라의 지속가능발전 배경 및 정책현황, 법령 및 지속가능발전위원회 관련 여건변화

□ 지속가능발전목표 논의 동향 분석

○ SDGs OWG 추진배경 및 개요와 추진 경과, 각 작업반 회의 의제에 대한 논의 결과 분석

○ 국제기구, 시민사회, 산업계에서 논의된 내용과 입장, 각각이 제시한 SDGs 목표 및 세부목표, 지표에 대한 분석

□ **환경 관련 이슈별 세부대응전략(안) 마련**

○ 물과 위생, 기후변화 및 재해감소, 지속가능한 생산 및 소비, 생물다양성·산림·해양 4가지 환경 관련 이슈별로 주요 동향 및 논의 분석

○ OWG 작업반 회의에서 언급된 주요국 및 주요그룹의 입장 분석

○ HLP, SDSN 등 SDGs 의제에 관련하여 제시된 목표, 세부목표, 지표 분석

○ 상기 분석 결과를 바탕으로 이슈별 대응전략(안) 및 이행과제 도출

□ **SDGs 향후 협상 전망 및 국내외 이행 방안 제시**

○ SDGs 대상 분야 선정, 향후 협상과제 등 공개작업반 이후 논의에 대한 전망 및 분석을 통해 정책적 시사점 도출 및 후속 방안

○ SDGs 도입 이후 과학 및 기술, 지식 공유, 역량강화, 글로벌 파트너십 등 국제적 이행지원을 위한 우리나라의 역할제고를 위한 대응방향

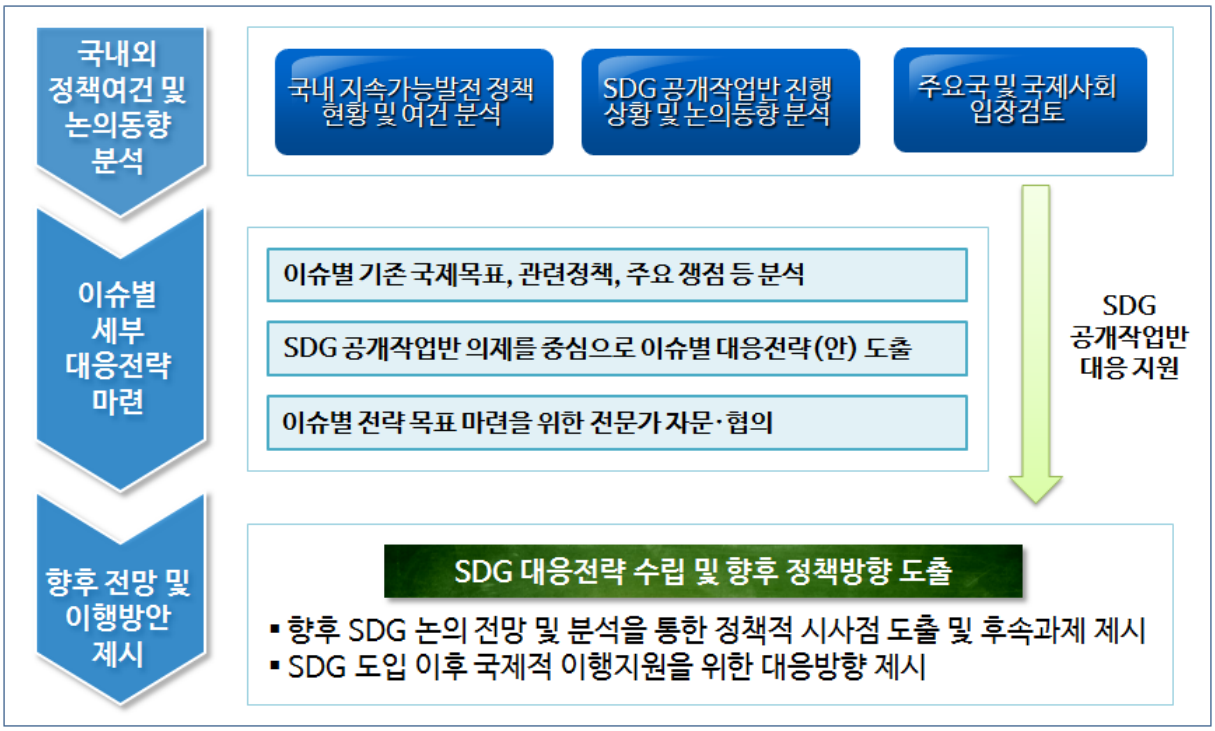


그림 1 과업 주요내용 및 수행 체계

제2장 국내외 정책현황 및 여건변화

1. 국외 정책현황

1) 미국[3)]

□ 미국 국무부(Department of State)의 Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs(OES)에서 지속가능발전을 전담

□ OES는 경제개발, 사회발전, 환경보존에서의 개발목표를 이루기 위한 파트너십 및 이니셔티브를 주관

○ 지속가능발전을 위한 민간, 시민사회, 타 정부, 다자기구 등과의 협력을 도모

○ 파트너십은 OES의 중점 수단임

- 양자 및 다자 협력을 통한 에너지 파트너십, 물 파트너십 등을 추진

□ 1992년 지구정상회의 및 2002년 지속가능발전 세계정상회의에 근거, 경제개발, 사회발전, 환경보존을 통합한 지속가능발전을 비전으로 추구

○ 지속가능발전은 사치(luxury)가 아닌 개발의 모든 단계에 있는 국가들에 요구되는 필수요소(necessity)임

□ 오바마 정권은 글로벌개발정책(Global Development Policy)을 통해 지속가능발전은 책무성, 효과성, 효율성, 협동 및 혁신에 기반을 둔 장기간의 포괄적이며 오래 지속되는 성장을 약속할 수 있다는 사실을 인식하였음

○ 정부는 투명하고 접근 가능하여야 하며 국민을 참여시키고 사회의 모든 부문 간 새로운 네트워크를 형성하여야 함.

- 특히 지속가능한 미래를 확보하는 데에 여성과 청년층의 역할을 강조

□ 지속가능발전은 재정 등의 단기적 장애물과 기후변화 등의 장기적 장애물에 마주칠 것임

○ 이에 따라 인센티브 시스템, 교육노동기초연구에 대한 투자를 통한 과학 및 혁신을 신장하고, 지적소유권 보호와 과학기반의 투명한 규제 및 기준을 통한 혁신적이며 개방적이고 경쟁적인 시장을 조성할 필요가 있음

3) US Department of State. Sustainable Development 홈페이지.

□ 지속가능발전을 위한 3가지 행동계획을 수립함

(1) 환경 조성(built environment): 청정에너지와 도시화

① 청정에너지, 새로운 인프라, 모두를 위한 접근

□ 현대적 에너지 서비스를 제공하여 경제적 기회를 창출하고 빈곤탈출, 교육 및 보건 서비스 향상, 기후변화 해결을 추구

□ 자본회수를 확보할 상업적 지형을 형성하고 민간부문 투자를 활성화 하여 에너지 효율성, 재생 가능한 에너지, 에너지 접근성을 증진

□ 정부는 제반 정책 및 규제 프레임워크를 수립하고 공공 자원을 활용한 민간 자본 조성, 위험분담, 혁신 고무, 경쟁적이며 실행 가능한 전력 및 에너지 시장 조성

□ 에너지 소비를 감소시킬 프로그램 구성

○ 청정에너지, 효율성 보전 기술의 개발 및 보급, 화석연료 보조금의 점진적 폐지, 친환경적인 상품과 서비스 무역에 대한 장애물 제거, 공공 기관을 통한 민간재원 확보(US Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Export-Import Bank, US Agency for International Development, Multilateral Development Banks)

② 도시화 및 지속가능한 도시

□ 녹색 기술 및 서비스 제공, 녹색 인프라 및 건물 구축, 녹색 지대 보호, 주거 기회 제공, 배출 감축을 목표로 함.

□ 장소기반(place-based) 정책을 수립하여 교통, 대기질, 폐기물, 물 및 에너지 제공, 공중 보건 및 인식, 재난 대비 및 대응, 기후 복원력에 대한 프로그램 수행

□ 기관/부문 간(cross-agency/cross-sector) 파트너십을 구축하여 재원을 조성

○ US-Brazil Joint Initiative on Urban Sustainability(JIUS)

③ 물 시스템, 지속가능한 생산과 환경적 상품 및 서비스, 인적역량 및 녹색 일자리

□ (물) 수문학적 가변성(variability) 관리, 수자원 관리 정책 및 규제 시스템 개선, 정보 접근성 향상, 효율성 및 재사용 증진을 통한 수자원 생산성 향상

□ (생산) 규제 전략, 경제 및 재정 수단, 환경적 혁신 인센티브 프로그램 자발적 파트너십, 정보기반 이니셔티브 수립을 추진하고 청정하며 지속가능한 생산을 위한 국제적 지식 허브를 구축할 것

□ (인적개발) 정부, 산업, 학계 간 협력을 통해 인적자원을 개발하여 지속가능발전 관련 지역 및 국제적 요구를 충족

(2) 자연 환경(natural environment): 생태계관리 및 농촌개발

① 식량안보 및 지속가능한 농업

□ 농업생산력 증가와 환경에 대한 최소한의 영향력을 이루기 위해 혁신적인 농업 기술을 개발하고 농업 시스템에 대한 이해를 증진하며 육지, 담수, 해양 생태계의 통합적 자원 관리의 필요성 강조

② 해양, 해안, 어업

□ 어선 감축, 과잉 어업에 대한 보조금 제거, 지속적 생산량(sustainable yield) 유지, 어업 규제의 투명성 확보 등을 지원

□ 관측 및 연구에 대한 국제적 협력 증진

③ 생태계서비스 및 자연자원관리

□ 생태계서비스(담수, 토양 생산력 및 안정성, 수분(pollination), 해안 보호, 탄소 제거)를 활용한 '자연 인프라'를 구축하여 취약계층에 대한 안전망 제공

(3) 제도 환경(institutional environment): 글로벌 협력의 현대화

① 정부, 커뮤니티, 민간을 연결

□ Rio+20의 Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development(IFSD)이 제시한 정부 외의 민간, 비정부기구, 시민사회, 여성, 청년층 등의 다양한 이해관계자가 참여하는 글로벌 파트너십을 추구함

□ 특히 지속가능발전에서 중요성을 차지하는 기술개발에서 청년층의 역할을 강조함

② 전통적 기관 전환

□ 글로벌 차원에서 지속가능발전위원회 (Commission on Sustainable Development), 경제사회이사회 (Economic and Social Council) 등의 지속가능발전 관련 기

존 기관을 현대화 시킬 필요를 강조

③ 국제 환경 거버넌스 강화

□ 국제적 환경정책, 모범사례 증진, 거버넌스 관련 국가역량 강화, 모니터링 및 평가를 위한 협력을 지원

○ 특히 UNEP의 역할 강조 및 역량 강화를 제시

④ 의사결정 제공, 행동 촉진, 성과 측정

□ SDGs를 성과를 측정하고 행동을 촉진하며 지속가능발전의 경제, 사회, 환경을 통합시킬 유용한 수단으로 활용할 것을 제시

2) EU[4)]

□ 지구의 생명보호 능력을 유지하며, 민주, 성평등, 연대, 법, 권리, 자유 및 평등에 입각한 지속가능발전을 비전으로 추구

○ 현재 및 미래세대의 지속적인 삶의 질 향상을 목표로 함

○ 이를 위해 모두가 일자리를 가질 수 있는 역동적인 경제, 높은 수준의 교육과 보건을 제공하는 사회, 그리고 평화롭고 안전한 세계에서의 환경을 증진시킬 것임

□ EU 위원회(EC)는 2001년 EU 지속가능발전 전략 (Sustainable Development Strategy, SDS)를 수립하고 2006년 개정안을 발표함

□ SDS는 경제, 사회, 환경 분야에 대한 각각의 목표를 세움

○ 환경보호

- 지구의 제한된 자연자원을 고려하여 다양한 생명을 보호할 역량을 유지하고, 높은 수준의 환경 보호 및 향상을 확보할 것
- 환경오염을 방지하고 지속가능한 소비 및 생산(SCP)을 증진하여 경제성장과 환경악화 간 고리를 끊을 것

○ 사회적 평등 및 연결

- 민주적이며 사회적으로 포괄적이며 건강하고 안전하며 정의로운 사회를 구현할 것
- 기본적인 권리와 문화적 다양성을 존중하여 평등한 기회를 제공하고 모든

4) EU. 2006. EU Sustainable Development Strategy.

종류의 차별을 없앨 것

○ 경제적 번영

- 혁신적이며 지식이 풍부하고 경쟁적이며 환경효율적인 경제를 조성하여 모두에게 높은 질의 일자리와 삶을 제공할 것

○ 국제적 책임감

- 평화, 안보, 자유에 근거하여 국제적 민주 기관의 안정을 수립 및 보호할 것
- 국제적 지속가능발전을 증진하고 EU의 국내 및 대외 정책을 통해 이에 기여하도록 할 것

□ SDS를 이끄는 10개의 원칙을 세움:

○ 기본적 권리 증진 및 보호

○ 세대 간 통합

○ 개방적이며 민주적인 사회

○ 대중 참여

○ 민간 및 시민사회 참여

○ 정책 일관성 및 거버넌스

○ 정책통합

○ 최대한의 지식 활용

○ 예방차원의 접근

○ 오염제공자 부담(polluters pay) 원칙

□ SDS는 분야별 행동계획을 수립함

○ 기후변화와 청정에너지

- 목표: 기후변화를 억제하고 사회와 환경에 대한 소요비용과 부정적 영향력 최소화
- 방안: 유럽 기후변화 프로그램에 의거 비용효과적인 배출감소행동을 추진하고 EU ETS(emissions Trading System)를 완성하여 도입

○ 지속가능한 교통

- 목표: 교통 시스템이 사회의 경제, 사회, 환경적 필요를 충족함과 이에 대한 부정적 영향력 최소화
- 방안: 탄소 배출에 대한 EU 전략을 개정하여 효과성 및 성과를 증진시키는 공공 교통서비스 제공

○ 지속가능한 소비와 생산

- 목표: 생태계 수용력 범위 안에서 사회 경제 개발을 다루는 지속가능한 소비와 생산 패턴을 증진
- 방안: EU 지속가능한 소비와 생산 행동계획을 수립하여 관련 정책부문의 연계를 강화시키고 대중의 인식을 제고시키며 비지속적인 소비습관을 변화

○ 자연자원의 보호와 관리

- 목표: 생태계 서비스가 지니는 가치를 인식하여 자연자원 관리능력을 향상시키고 과잉개발을 방지
- 방안: 유럽환경청 (European Environment Agency)은 자연 효율성을 증진시키며, EU 산림 행동계획을 수립하고 Natura 2000 network를 활용하여 종 보호 정책을 이행

○ 공공보건

- 목표: 평등한 공공보건을 향상시키고 보건 위협으로부터 보호
- 방안: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control은 WHO와의 협력을 통해 EU 및 회원국의 역량증진을 지원하고, 특히 EU HIV/AIDS, 결핵, 말라리아 행동계획을 이행

○ 사회적 포괄, 인구 및 이민

- 목표: 세대 간 연계를 통한 포괄적 사회를 수립하고 사회 구성원의 삶의 질을 보호하고 향상
- 방안: Social Services of General Interest에 근거하여 사회적 포괄 및 연계를 증진시키고, European Pact for Youth를 활용하여 청년층과 정부 간 대화를 수립

○ 글로벌 빈곤 및 지속가능발전 과제

- 목표: 글로벌 지속가능발전 및 국제적 합의에 일치하는 EU 국내 및 대외 정책을 수립
- 방안: EU Water for Life 이니셔티브, EU Energy 이니셔티브, 재생가능한 에너지 및 화학물질 관리 전략, 유럽투자은행, EU-아프리카 인프라 파트너십 등을 활용하여 빈곤감소 및 지속가능발전에 기여

□ EU는 Rio+20 이행을 위한 환경 분야별 정책을 추진 중임

표 1 Rio+20 이행을 위해 EU에서 추진 중인 또는 예정인 환경 분야 정책

분야	주요내용
물과 위생	• EU 물 청사진(EU Water Blueprint)을 통한 물 효율 및 수질 개선
에너지, 기후	• 재생가능한 에너지원 효율 개선 및 공유와 온실가스 감축: – 2050 기후 및 에너지 패키지와 저탄소 로드맵 – 2030 기후 및 에너지 정책 – 에너지 효율 규칙 – 자동차 배출 및 불화계(fluorinated) GHG 감축에 대한 제안 법령
생물다양성, 산림, 토지	• 2020년까지의 EU 생물다양성 전략, 생물다양성 평가 및 생태계 서비스에 대한 사업 • 산림 행동 계획; 산림 전략 검토 • 자원 커뮤니케이션으로서의 토지 준비 • 글로벌 지구 관측 시스템(GEOSS)의 한 요소로서의 보호지역 디지털 관측
해양	• 해양전략프레임워크; 통합해양정책, 해양쓰레기(Marine Litter) 및 플라스틱 폐기물 • 일반어업정책; 지속가능한 최대 어획량, 과학적 관리계획, 폐기 • 해양·연안 생태계 관측 및 모델링
폐기물, 화학물질	• 자원 효율 로드맵, EU 폐기물 법규, REACH 이행
식량, 영양, 농업	• 지속가능한 식량에 대한 커뮤니케이션 준비 • 금융상품 시장(MIFID) 이행과 시장남용행위규제(MAD) • 지속가능한 농업 생산 증진 및 기후변화에 따른 생산 조절 등을 포함한 일반농업 정책 개정 제안 • 유럽 혁신 파트너쉽 “농업 생산성 및 지속가능성” • 유기농 식품(organic food) 라벨링
지속가능한 소비 및 생산과 녹색 공공조달	• 녹색공공조달(GPP)을 포함하여 조달 규칙 개정 • 유럽접근법(European Accessibility Act) 제정

자료: EC(2013), ANNEX1 pp15-16.

3) 중국[5)]

□ 1992년 UN 환경개발회의(UNCED)에 따라 중국 정부는 “21세기 중국의 인구, 환경 및 개발에 대한 백서”를 제목으로 하는 “중국 의제21”을 발표하고, 1993년 국가 사회 및 환경 개발을 위한 전략 문서 발표

○ 지속가능발전전략으로서의 의제21의 이행 촉진을 위해, 2007년 국가발전 및 개혁위원회(National Development and Reform Commission, NDRC)에서 “21세기 초 중국의 지속가능발전을 위한 행동프로그램”을 마련

5) ESDN(2009) pp5-8 참고.

□ 중국 의제21은 20장으로 구성되어 있으며 4가지의 주요 부문으로 구분될 수 있음: (1) 지속가능발전의 일반적인 전략적 이슈; (2) 지속가능발전의 사회적 측면; (3) 지속가능발전의 경제적 측면; (4) 자원 보호와 환경

○ 각 장은 목적 및 중요성, 역할이 서술되어 있는 개요 부분과 행동 및 주요 문제, 해결 목표 및 이행을 위한 행동을 제시하는 프로그램 영역으로 구성되어 있음

□ 의제21은 국가계획위원회(State Planning Commission), 중국의제21관리센터(ACCA21)와 협력하는 국가과학기술위원회, 국가발전 및 개혁위원회(NDRC) 등 정부부처와 위원회들에 의해 공동으로 추진되고 있음

○ NDRC는 국가의 경제사회발전전략, 연간계획, 중장기 발전계획 마련과 이행을 담당

□ 2012년 6월 NDRC 등 40개 부처, 기관이 공동으로 작성한 "중화인민공화국 지속가능발전 국가 보고서"[6]를 2012년 6월 공식 발표[7]

○ 주요 내용으로, 2001년 이후 중국 정부가 '지속가능발전전략'을 추진한 내용과 그에 대한 구체적인 성과 분석 결과를 포함하고 있음

○ 지속가능발전을 실현하다는 점에서 중국의 현재 존재하는 격차와 당면한 새로운 도전을 분석하였으며, 향후 발전을 추진하는데 필요한 전략적 조치들을 제시함

○ 총 8장으로 구성되어 있으며 주요 내용은 다음과 같음:[8]

- (총론) 1996년 지속가능발전의 국가전략으로의 승격 등 정책 추진 성과 및 향후 도전과제
- (경제구조 조정과 발전방식 전환) 농업의 지속가능 생산능력 제고, 환경보호 산업 등 7대 신흥 산업과 순환경제 발전 촉진, 서비스업 강화, 국내 지역 발전전략 및 정부 주도의 빈곤 구제 전략
- (인류발전과 사회진보) 노령화 추세에 대한 대응, 사회보장 제도의 미비점 보완, 교육 수준과 의료 및 위생 서비스 수준 제고를 위한 정책
- (자원의 지속가능한 이용) 경제사회 발전을 위한 자원절약형 사회의 건설

6) China(2012). "The People's Republic of China National Report on Sustainable Development" 참고.
7) 녹색기술정보포털 정책정보. "중국, '2012년 지속가능한 발전 국가 보고서' 발표(2012.06.06.)" (http://www.china5e.com/show.php?contentid=226839) [2014-03-27]
8) 해외투자진출정보포털 참고. "중국, '지속가능발전 국가 보고' 발간(2012.7.19.) (http://www.ois.go.kr/portal/page?_pageid=93,721498&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_deps1=info&p_deps2=&oid=1120719135330497724) [2014-03-27]

- (생태환경 보호와 기후변화 대응) 환경기초시설 건설 추진 및 관리·감독 강화, 주요 오염물 배출 총량 감소, 중점 생태보호의 지속적 실시, 기후변화 적응능력 제고 등을 통한 환경친화적 사회의 지속적인 건설
- (국제 협력) 개도국, 선진국, 국제기구와의 양자적·다자적 협력 추진
- 향후 지속가능발전을 위해 우선적으로 고려할 영역으로 재정과 기술 이전, 빈곤 퇴치, 농업 발전, 도시화, 에너지, 물, 해양, 기후변화·방재, 생물다양성, 사막화, 삼림, 습지를 제시

○ 환경과 관련된 이행 성과는 다음과 같음:

표 2 중국 지속가능발전전략 이행 성과 – 환경관련분야

이행분야	주요 성과
환경오염 퇴치 강화	– 오염 예방 퇴치 제도와 표준 체계를 구축하고 환경오염 실태에 대한 정밀 조사 작업 실행 – 전국 토양 오염 실태조사와 관련 기준을 초과한 경작지 종합 퇴치 작업 실행 – 전국 토양 오염 실태조사 DB 구축
화학물질, 폐기물	– 2010년도에 중국 고형폐기물 배출량은 지난 2000년도의 3,168만 톤 수준에서 498.2만 톤 수준으로 감소, 고형폐기물 이용률은 69% 수준 – 화학물질에 관한 환경관리 관련 법률 제정 – 신규화학물질과 독성화학물질의 환경관리 등록제도 제정, 실행
기후변화	– 50년간의 중국의 기온 상승 추세가 뚜렷해지고 육지 표면 평균 온도는 1.38℃ 상승, 온도 상승 속도는 0.23℃/10년에 달함 – 2006년도 ‘기후변화 국가 평가보고서’ 발표 – 2007년 ‘중국 기후변화 대응 국가방안’ 발표 – 2011년 ‘12차 5개년(2011–2015) 온실가스 배출 방안’ 및 ‘제2차 기후변화 국가 평가보고서’ 발표

자료 : 녹색기술정보포털 정책정보 참고 및 재정리.

○ 또한 중국 정부는 경제 구조 조정을 통해 지속가능발전을 추진하고, 국민들의 생활 개선과 보장을 지속가능발전 전략의 주요 목적으로 설정

○ 지속가능발전 주요 전략으로 빈곤 저감, 자원 절약형 및 환경 친화형 사회 건설, 지속가능발전 역량 강화 등을 포함

□ 최근 중국은 지속가능발전과 관련하여 ‘생태문명(eco-civilization)’의 개념을 전면적으로 내세우고 있음

○ 중국이 현재 직면하고 있는 도전과제로는 경제 전환, 에너지 자원, 생태 및 환경, 국제적 책임 분담(burden-sharing)이 강조되고 있음[9)]

9) The Climate Group Issue Briefing(February 2014). “Eco-civilization: China’s Blueprint for A New Era-Interpreting outcomes from China’s latest leaders conference” 참고.

- 중국 정부에서는 경제 전환과 지속가능한 발전 달성을 위해 새로운 경제 성장 국면과 국내 환경자원 한계 극복을 화두로 내세우고, 생태문명의 개념에 대해 고찰하기 시작하였음
- 생태문명의 개념은 2007년 17차 CPC(Community Party of China) National Congress에서 처음으로 제시되었으며, 2012년 18차 회의에서 중국국가발전 전략의 중심으로서 CPC 선언문에 삽입되었음
- 중국 정부는 생태문명을 달성이 결코 쉬운 일이 아님을 이해하고 전면적이고 깊이 있는 개혁이 필요함을 강조하고 있음
- 국가중앙위원회에서는 제도 개혁의 5가지 주요 분야로 경제, 정책, 문화, 사회, 그리고 생태문명을 제안하였는데, 이 중에서도 생태문명을 다른 분야를 아우르는 범분야 이슈로 강조하였음

4) 일본

□ 일본은 국가지속가능발전전략(NSDS)이 아닌 환경계획이 마련되어 있음[10)]

○ 국가지속가능발전전략을 부처간(inter-ministerial) 논의를 통해 환경부 및 환경중앙위원회(환경 전문가들로 구성)의 주도로 1994년에 제1차 계획을 마련함[11)]

○ 주기적으로 이행 실적 관리 및 모니터링이 포함되어 있으며, 2차 계획은 2000년, 3차 계획(“New Basic Environmental Plan”)은 2006년 4월에 채택됨

○ 제3차 환경계획은 지속가능발전의 환경적 측면에 중점을 둔 범분야적 접근을 기반으로 하는 전략계획이며, 다음의 세 부분으로 나눠져 있음:

- Part Ⅰ : 환경 정책의 배경과 향후 방향
- Part Ⅱ : 단일 분야 및 범분야 이슈들을 다루는 환경 정책의 이행과 통합적 접근
- Part Ⅲ : 계획의 효과적 이행을 위해 필요한 행동 설정

□ 환경계획의 이행은 환경부(Ministry of Environment)에서 주관하고 있음[12)]

○ 일본지속가능발전위원회(Japan Council for Sustainable Development, JCSD)는 정부기관, 산업계, NGO 전문가들로 구성되어 1996년 7월 NGO로 설립됨

○ JCSD는 매년 정부기관의 환경계획 이행 평가에 자문을 담당

10) European Sustainable Development Network(2009). p9 참고.
11) 2005 Status Report-Japan (http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/japan/nsds.pdf)
12) Ibid. p9 참고.

□ 일본의 의제21(Agenda 21) 이행은 기본적으로 1994년 UN에 제출된 “국가 의제 21 행동계획(National Agenda 21 Action Plan)”과 2006년 채택한 제3차 환경계획에 기초함[13)]

□ 지속가능발전위원회의 노력에도 불구하고, 국가 수준에서의 지속가능발전지표는 마련되지 않은 상태임[14)]

5) 독일[15)]

□ 지속가능성을 범분야적 과제로 인식하고 현세대의 필요와 미래세대의 삶 모두에 공평한 장기적인 개발을 이루어 나가는데 기여함을 비전으로 설정

□ 독일의 지속가능발전정책의 일환으로 2002년 국가지속가능발전전략(National Strategy for Sustainable Development)을 발표하고 다음 4개의 중점분야를 선정함

○ 세대간 형평성
- 각 세대가 자신의 문제를 스스로 해결하며 다음 세대에게 그 짐을 전가하지 않는 맥락에서의 지속가능발전을 추구

○ 삶의 질
- 모든 사람은 건강하고 안전한 환경에서 삶의 기회를 누릴 권리를 가지며 여기에는 일자리, 주거, 소득, 교육 등이 포함

○ 사회적 통합
- 사회 및 경제적 강자와 약자 간 통합을 추구하여 사회 모든 계층이 경제개발과 사회 및 정치적 활동에 참여

○ 국제적 책임
- 환경과 개발을 조화시키는 Rio 원칙에 근거하여 이와 관련된 국제적 노력에 기여

□ 이에 따라 각 분야별 세부분야와 지표를 선정하였으며 다음 등을 포함함

○ 자원보존: 제한적인 자원(특히 에너지)을 신중하고 효율적으로 사용
- 지표: 2020년까지 1990년 대비 에너지 및 원료 생산성을 두 배로 증가

13) Ibid. pp9-10 참고.
14) ESDN(2009) p10 참고.
15) The German Federal Government(2012) 참고.

○ 기후보호: 교토 의정서에 의거 온실가스 감축
- 지표: 2008-2012까지 1990년 대비 6개 온실가스 배출을 21% 감소

○ 재생 가능한 에너지: 에너지 제공의 지속가능한 시스템 구축을 위한 방안으로 자연과 화합될 수 있는 재생 가능한 에너지를 활용
- 지표: 2000-2010까지 재생 가능한 에너지 비율을 주요 에너지 소비의 4.2%, 전력 소비의 12.5%로 증가

○ 토지이용: 공터(open space)의 비율 증가
- 지표: 2020년까지 집과 교통에 활용되는 토지 사용을 하루당 30 헥타르로 감소

○ 생물다양성: 생물종을 보존하고 서식지를 보호
- 지표: 선정된 11개 생물종의 개체수 보존

○ 혁신: 경제적 번영, 친환경적 소비 및 생산을 위한 혁신적 기술에의 연구 및 개발 증진
- 지표: R&D 민간 및 공공 지출을 2010년까지 GDP 3%로 증가

○ 교육 및 연수: 지속가능한 미래를 위한 청년층의 교육을 증진
- 지표: 2020년까지 고등교육을 받지 못한 25살 청년의 비율을 4%로 감소

○ 이동성: 친환경적인 이동
- 지표: 2020년까지 1999년 대비 도로 교통체증 5%, 도보 교통체증 20% 감소

○ 대기질: 대기질 향상
- 지표: 2010년까지 1990년 대비 대기오염 30%로 감소

○ 고용: 사회의 번영에 참여하도록 하는 고용비율을 증진
- 지표: 2010년까지 고용비율을 70%까지 증가

○ 평등한 기회: 여성과 남성 간 평등한 기회 제공
- 지표: 2010년까지 35-39세 여성의 월급을 남성의 85%까지 증가

6) 영국[16)]

□ 영국은 환경식품농촌부(Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, DEFRA)에서 지속가능발전 정책의 기준을 제시하고 의무를 부과하며, 다른 부처들은 이를 기준으로 지속가능발전 정책을 위한 Action plan을 공개하고 시행

○ 이러한 시스템으로 인해 전반적으로 환경 보존 및 지속가능한 자원 개발 정책의 비중이 높음

□ 전 세계 사람들의 기본적 필요를 충족시키며 미래 세대의 삶의 질을 해치지 않는 범위 내에서 향상된 삶의 질을 누리도록 하는 목표를 설정

□ 영국은 1999년 지속가능발전전략(UK Sustainable Development Strategy)을 처음 수립하였으며, 그 후 2005년 개정안 보고서를 통해 지속가능발전 계획의 새로운 기준을 제시함

○ 새 개정안은 2020년까지의 시간 프레임워크를 포함하고 있음

□ (목표) 지속가능발전을 “현세대와 미래세대에 제공하는 향상된 삶의 질”로 정의하고 다음 4개의 목표를 설정

○ 모든 삶의 필요를 인지하는 사회적 발전
○ 효과적인 환경 보호
○ 자연자원의 신중한 사용
○ 높은 수준의 안정된 경제발전 및 고용

□ (원칙) 위의 목표를 이루도록 하는 5개의 원칙을 제공

○ 환경적 제한 속에서의 삶
  - 지구 환경, 자원, 생물다양성의 제한적 성질을 인정하여 환경을 보호하고 현세대와 미래세대를 위한 자연자원을 확보
○ 건강하고 정의로운 사회
  - 현세대와 미래세대의 다양한 필요를 충족하고 개인적 번영, 사회적 연계 및 통합을 증진하며 모두의 평등한 기회를 창출
○ 지속가능한 경제 달성
  - 굳건하고 안정적이며 지속가능한 경제를 구축하여 모두에게 번영과 기회를 제공
  - 오염을 창출한 대상이 환경적, 사회적 비용을 부담하며(polluter pays)

16) DEFRA. 2005. Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy.

효율적인 자원의 활용을 조성

○ 거버넌스 증진

- 사회의 모든 수준에서 효과적이며 참여적인 거버넌스 시스템을 구축하며 사람들의 창조성, 에너지, 다양성을 포함

○ 과학적 근거

- 과학적 근거에 입각한 정책 수립 및 이행

□ (우선순위) 위의 원칙에 근거한 행동 우선순위를 선정함

○ 지속가능한 소비와 생산(SCP)

- 제품의 생산과 소비 전 과정에서의 영향력을 고려하고 이와 관련된 대중의 사회, 환경적 인식을 증진
- 경제에 부정적 영향을 미치는 자원의 비효율적 사용을 감소시켜 사업 경쟁력을 증진시키고 경제발전과 환경악화 간 고리를 끊도록 함.

○ 기후변화와 에너지

- 에너지 생산과 사용에서 대대적인 변화를 추구하며 온실가스를 배출하는 활동을 제한하고 이와 관련된 모범사례 제공

○ 자연자원 보호 및 환경적 강화

- 환경의 제한성에 대한 인식을 높이고 환경 강화 및 복구를 위한 통합적 정책 수립

○ 지속가능한 커뮤니티

- 지속가능한 커뮤니티를 형성하기 위해 지역수준에서 지속가능발전 원칙을 포함
- 지역 커뮤니티에 권한을 이양하고 의사결정에 참여하도록 하며 협력체계를 구축
- 빈곤과 환경악화를 감소시키기 위한 참여, 협력, 지원원칙을 도입하여 안정적인 지역 거버넌스 구축
- Community Action 2020을 수립하여 지역단위의 행동 촉구(제품 정보 공개를 통한 소비자 행동 변화 촉구, 제품 환경 기준 상향 조정 등을 통해 지속 가능한 소비·생산 및 자원 보존 촉진)

□ 2005년 지속가능발전전략에는 국제 및 EU 수준의 지속가능발전을 지원하기 위한 전략이 추가되었음.

○ 글로벌 기여 및 행동의 효과적인 통합 추구

○ 국가 간 효과적인 상호 학습 증진

○ 다양한 이해관계자의 참여를 통한 행동

○ 기존 정책 및 계획의 개정

□ 지속가능발전을 측정하기 위한 지표(UK Framework Indicators)를 수립함

○ 우선순위 분야에 대한 영향력 및 성과를 측정할 68개의 지표로 구성

7) 러시아

□ 러시아는 1996년 대통령령[17]에 의해 "지속가능발전에 대한 러시아 정부의 이행(transition) 개념"을 승인[18]

○ 경제무역개발부(Ministry of economic development and trade)와 자연자원부(Ministry of natural resources)에서 주관·담당

○ 2003년 8월 31일 러시아연방정부는 "러시아 연방의 생태 정책(doctrine)"[19]을 승인함

- 동 정책은 환경 영역(sphere)에서의 국가 정책의 전략 목표를 "...자연 시스템의 보전, 사회의 지속가능발전을 위한 통합 및 환류 유지, 삶의 질 제고, 건강 및 인구 상황, 국가의 환경 안전성에 대한 개선"으로 규정하고 있음

□ 2003년 8월 28일, 러시아 자연자원부는 생태정책 이행에 대한 행동계획을 발표함:

- 오염 제거와 자원 절약
- 긴급 상황 및 고위험형태의 행동에 대한 안전성 보장
- 환경 보호 및 자연자원 이용에 대한 국가 시스템 개발
- 적절한 법률 근거 마련 및 시행
- 경제 및 재정 매커니즘 개발
- 생태 모니터링 및 정보 지원
- 연구개발(R&D)
- 생태 교육
- 국가 환경보호 정책 이행을 위한 민간 사회의 협력
- 국제협력

17) Presidential decree No. 440

18) 2004 Status Report-Russia (http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/russia/2004statusreport_Russia.pdf)

19) Ecological Doctrine of the Russian Federation(resolution No. 1225-p)

□ Rio+20 회의 statement[20]에서 1992년 이후 그간의 러시아 정부의 지속가능발전을 위한 정책 추진 내용을 언급

○ (빈곤 탈출) 러시아 내 빈곤은 1990년대부터 60% 정도 감소하였으며, 산모 및 유아 사망률 절반으로 감소 등을 통해 의료 서비스 질 개선 및 접근성 제고 등을 달성

○ (경제·재정위기 대응) G20 개최를 통한 참여국의 문제 대응 및 세계 미래 재정문제 논의의 장 제공·기여

○ (양질의 일자리 창출) 고용 창출은 국가 정책의 우선순위이며 특히 중소기업들을 위한 기후 산업이 부상하고 있음

- 개발기관을 포함한 금융기관의 안정적 운영 또한 중요
- 세계은행(WB)과 지역금융기관들이 지속적으로 고용 이슈를 다룰 것을 권고

○ (안정적인 생산·소비 모델 개발) 지속가능한 경제성장을 보장하고 환경에 위기를 초래하는 모든 요소들을 없애기 위한 생산·소비 모델을 검토해야 함

- 러시아가 세계에 분포하는 자연자원의 7분의 1을 차지하고 있어, 환경 공여국(environmental donor)임을 강조
- 1990년 대비 2020년까지 온실가스 배출량을 25%까지 감소시킬 것으로, 교토의정서 선언문을 이행하고 있음을 강조

○ (삼림 및 수자원의 지속가능한 개발) 러시아는 세계 삼림의 19% 및 세계 담수 공급량의 22%를 차지하고 있어 삼림과 수자원을 보존할 책임에 대해 인식하고 있음

- 해양자원의 이용 또한 중요하며, UN 해양법협약(UN Convention on the Law of the Sea)을 기초로 하여 해양 생물다양성의 지속가능한 관리를 위한 국제 논의에 적극적으로 참여할 것임

○ (원자재의 중요성) 러시아는 원자재가 풍부하며 지식과 첨단기술을 기초로 한 경제를 구축하고 있음

- 에너지 효율에 관한 프로그램과 환경친화적인 생산 기술을 지속적으로 실행하고 있으나, 경제는 에너지 집약적(energy-intensive)으로 구성되어 있음

○ (자연 보호 및 인간재해 방지와 영향 최소화)

20) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform 홈페이지. "Statement by H.E. Mr. Dmitry Medvedev, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development(Rio+20)). (http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/3136Statement%20by%20H.E.%20Prime%20Minister%20Medvedev%20at%20Rio20%20-%20ENG.pdf) [2014-03-27].

○ (식량안보) 식량 부족 및 세계 시장에서의 과도한 가격 인상에 대응하고자 함

8) 중남미 지역 국가

□ 1992년 리우정상회의는 중남미 지역의 생태주의 운동을 중남미 지역 차원에서 전지구적 차원으로 승화하는 중요한 계기였음을 언급하였음

□ 중남미 지역의 지속가능한 발전전략의 정책과제는 매우 다양한 내용을 포함하며, 토지, 삼림, 생물다양성, 물, 해양, 대기, 도시 등에 대한 개별 과제들이 다루어지고 있음[21)]

표 3 중남미 지역 지속가능발전전략 정책과제

전략분야	정책과제
토지	– 농작물, 목축, 석유와 석탄, 토지유실, 토지오염, 사막화 등
삼림	– 산림보호, 삼림개발, 산불통제, 기후변화 감지 등
생물다양성	– 멸종위기, 생태계 파손, 유전인자보존 등
물	– 음용수 공급, 지하수 개발, 산업용수, 하수 오염 등
해양	– 해양생물보호, 습지보호, 낚시, 양식업, 해변유실, 해양오염, 외래종 침입 등
대기	– 자동차오염, 산업오염, 탄광오염 등
도시	– 식수 부족, 녹지공간 확보, 생물다양성 보존, 쓰레기, 도시온난화 등

자료 : 백종국(2011) p.12 재정리.

○ 생태관광은 지속가능한 개발과 보호 사이의 긴장을 해소하는 방안의 하나로 중요하게 간주됨
  - 관광분야는 중남미 국가들의 주요 수입원 중의 하나로, 점차 증가할 것으로 예상되는 관광수입의 지역사회와의 연계 확립에 대한 문제가 남아 있음

○ 브라질의 분리수거와 멕시코의 유기농업 등 녹색고용에 관한 정책이 추진되었으며, 이 밖에도 콜롬비아의 바이오연료, 쿠바의 삼림녹화, 코스타리카의 환경서비스 등의 분야에서 녹색고용이 추진되고 있음

○ 신재생에너지산업 또한 주요하게 추진되고 있음
  - 브라질은 국가에너지개발프로그램을 통해 1998년부터 250억 달러를 투자, 공동체 기금 방식으로 약 200여 곳의 농촌지역에 태양광에너지를 공급

21) Ibid. pp.12-15 참고.

- 아르헨티나는 World Bank의 재정지원을 받아 1억 2천만 달러를 투자, 7만여 농촌지역에 지원 사업을 추진
- 볼리비아는 고산지대 마을을 위해 약 2천 개의 태양광 발전시스템 설치
- 온두라스는 전력을 공급받지 못하는 지역(인구의 40%에 해당)에 World Bank의 차관을 받아 투자를 추진
- 코스타리카는 2025년까지 모든 에너지를 신재생에너지로 생산하겠다는 계획을 설정

□ 중남미/카리브 지역의 주요 현안인 '환경문제 인식과 정책적 해결방안 간의 불협화음'은 중남미/카리브 지역 전체의 공통이슈로, 구체적인 이슈들에는 지역 차원의 도전과제 및 국제협력 이슈들이 부각되어 있으며 주요 내용은 다음 표와 같음[22]:

표 4 21세기 중남미/카리브 지속가능발전에 관한 10대 주요 과제

구분	주요 과제
중남미/카리브 지역 포괄적 이슈	1. 전지구적 차원의 의제인 지속가능발전 모델에 부합하는 지역차원의 거버넌스 체제 구축 미비 2. 환경문제 인식과 해결 정책 대안 마련에서 과학계와 정책결정자 사이의 불협화음 3. 환경에 대한 사회인식 변화 가능성 미비(시민사회의 환경의식 결여)
식량, 토지이용 및 생물다양성 이슈	4. 안정적 먹거리(식량안전)와 식량안보(식량생산) 강화를 위한 새로운 도전 5. 지속가능한 토지이용 및 관리 증진을 위한 새로운 거버넌스 구축 필요성
담수 및 해양 이슈	6. 수자원의 효율적 이용에 대한 도전 7. 대서양/태평양 연안·해양관리 시스템의 붕괴 잠재성 극복과 통합된 해양 거버넌스
기후변화 이슈	8. 극심하고 빈번한 이상기후 발생과 더불어 기후변화에 대비한 대응과 적응 정책 이행
에너지, 기술 및 폐기물 이슈	9. 재생에너지 시스템의 이행과 이의 가속화 도전 10. 새로운 환경기술 개발을 통한 환경 위험의 최소화에 대한 도전

자료 : 하상섭(2012). "21세기 라틴아메리카 지속가능한 발전 현안과 국제환경레짐" p.2 표 참고.

□ 2011년 UNCSD 라틴아메리카/카리브해 지역 준비회의에서 정부 대표들은 2015년 만료되는 MDGs의 후속 틀로서 SDGs를 제시하였고, SDGs를 수립하기 위한 프로세스를 개시할 것을 제안하였음[23]

22) 하상섭. "21세기 라틴아메리카 지속가능한 발전 현안과 국제환경레짐(2012.11.7.)". p.2 참고. (http://img.g2e.co.kr/mobile/weekly_issue.do?action=detail&brdctsno=121843&systemcode=06&search_option=&search_keyword=&search_year=&search_month=&regioncode1=&regioncode2=&regioncode3=&pagenum=&rowsize=) [2014-04-22]

○ 동해 12월 개최된 UNCSD 제2차 회기간회의에서 콜롬비아는 SDGs가 Rio+20의 가장 구체적인 결과물 중 하나가 되어야 하며 협력기반으로서 기능하여야 한다고 언급하였으며, SDGs 수립 작업에 관한 콜롬비아와 과테말라의 제안이 많은 지지를 받았음

9) 국제기구

가. OECD

□ 다수의 OECD 회원국이 의제21(Agenda 21)에서 권고된 사항인 국가지속가능발전전략(National Sustainable Development Strategies) 수립을 진행함

○ OECD에서는 장기적 관점에서의 접근, 이해당사자간 협력, 실현가능한 목표 설정을 강조함

□ OECD는 2010년 지속가능발전 전문가 연차회의(AMSDE)에서 (1) 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, (2) 기후변화와 지속가능발전, (3) 지속가능한 무역과 해외 투자, (4) 보조금 개편과 지속가능발전, (5) 지속가능발전을 위한 교육, (6) 환경과 보건을 우선분야(focus area)로 제시함

○ 위의 주제에 더하여 (7) 지속가능발전을 위한 거버넌스, (8) 지속가능발전 평가체계 및 통계를 범분야(cross-cutting) 이슈로 제시함

□ OECD는 환경과 발전에 대한 이슈를 다루는 Round Table on Sustainable Development(RTSD)를 1998년에 설립함[24)]

○ 2001년 5월 공식적으로 “이해당사자간 국제 대화를 위한 포럼(forum for international dialogue among stakeholders)”으로 라운드 테이블의 역할을 승인함

○ 2009년에 개최한 회의에서는 UNFCCC와 관련하여 2012년 이후의 기후변화 협약, 비교우위와 세금, 기후변화에 대한 의무를 비교함

나. UN 관련 기구

□ 2009년에 채택된 Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security에 따라 미래 시대를 위한 식량 안보와 안정적이고 영양소 있는 식량 공급의 중요성을 인식함

23) 외교통상부(2011). p95, p111, p120 참고.
24) http://www.oecd.org/sd-roundtable/ [2014-01-21]

○ 대부분의 저소득층 사람들은 시외 지역에 산다는 것을 인식하며 지속가능한 농업의 중요성을 강조함

□ 2012년 Rio+20 Earth Summit에서는 지구의 미래를 위해 지속가능한 발전을 구현할 의제를 채택함

○ 환경적인 요소를 반영하여 GDP를 대체할 수 있는 지표에 대한 고려에 합의하고, 사회의 소비와 생산 패턴에 있어서 근본적인 변화를 촉구하였으며, 화석 연료에 대한 단계적인 폐지가 필요하다는 것에 합의하였음

○ 한편, 지속가능한 경제로 전환하는데 있어서 펀드 형성의 중요성의 인식을 같이 하였으나, 누구에 의해서 충당될지에 대한 합의가 없었음

○ 바다에 대한 보호의 필요성에 대해서도 인식하였으나 미국, 러시아, 캐나다 등은 공해를 보호하겠다는 안건에 대하여는 반대 의사를 밝힘

○ 또한, 지속가능한 소비와 생산에 대한 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production(10 YFP)을 채택함

- 지속가능한 소비 및 생산을 위해 지역적 국가적 정책을 지원할 것과, 모든 이해 관계자는 정보와 지식을 공유할 것을 권고하였음

□ Rio+20 회의의 결과문서로 채택된 “The Future We Want”에 따르면, 빈곤 퇴치를 지속가능발전 비전에 포함하고, 2015년까지 MDG 달성을 위한 노력에서의 필요성에 합의할 것을 강조하고 있음

○ JoPI와 밀레니엄 선언(the Millennium Declaration)에 따라, 위생적이고 안정적인 물 공급을 받지 못하는 사람들의 수를 2015년까지 절반으로 줄이겠다는 목표를 재확인하였으며, 다음의 사항들에 대해 언급하고 있음:

- 각 국의 자주권을 인정하면서 안정적인 물 공급 강조(“Water for Life“)
- 현재 에너지를 공급받지 못하는 14억 명에게 에너지 공급 목표를 재확인
- 신재생 에너지의 중요성을 명시함
- 지속가능한 관광의 중요성을 강조함
- 대체 연료를 사용하는 교통 확보의 중요성을 명시함
- 폐기물 감량, 재사용 및 재활용(Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, 3R)을 지지하며 도시 건설에 있어서의 전체적인 접근을 강조함
- 주요 전염성 및 기타 질병을 치료하는데 노력을 두 배로 증가시킬 필요가 있음을 강조함
- 녹색 경제를 위한 실천을 강조함
- UN Law of the Sea를 바탕으로 해양 보호의 중요성을 제시함

- 군소도서개도국(small island developing countries)의 지속가능발전 지표 악화에 있어서 우려를 표현하였으며, 해수면 상승에 대한 대응전략이 필요함을 강조

○ 또한, 2020년까지 기후변화 문제를 해결하기 위해 설정된 목표 수치보다 낮은 성과에 대한 우려의 목소리가 제기되었으며, 산업화 이전보다 약 1.5~2℃ 정도 증가할 것으로 예상되는 지구환경에 대해서 심각히 생각해 볼 필요가 있음을 시사

□ Rio+20 후속조치로 진행되고 있는 SDGs OWG 회의에서 다루어지고 있는 이슈와 Post-2015 개발의제 논의에서 다루어지고 있는 이슈가 동일함

○ 대부분의 회원국이 SDGs와 Post-2015 개발의제가 별도로 설정되기보다 하나의 개발의제로 수렴되어야 한다는 데 동의함

○ 현재까지 다른 선상에서 진행되어 오던 두 논의가 2014년 9월 이후부터는 하나의 프로세스로 통합될 예정임

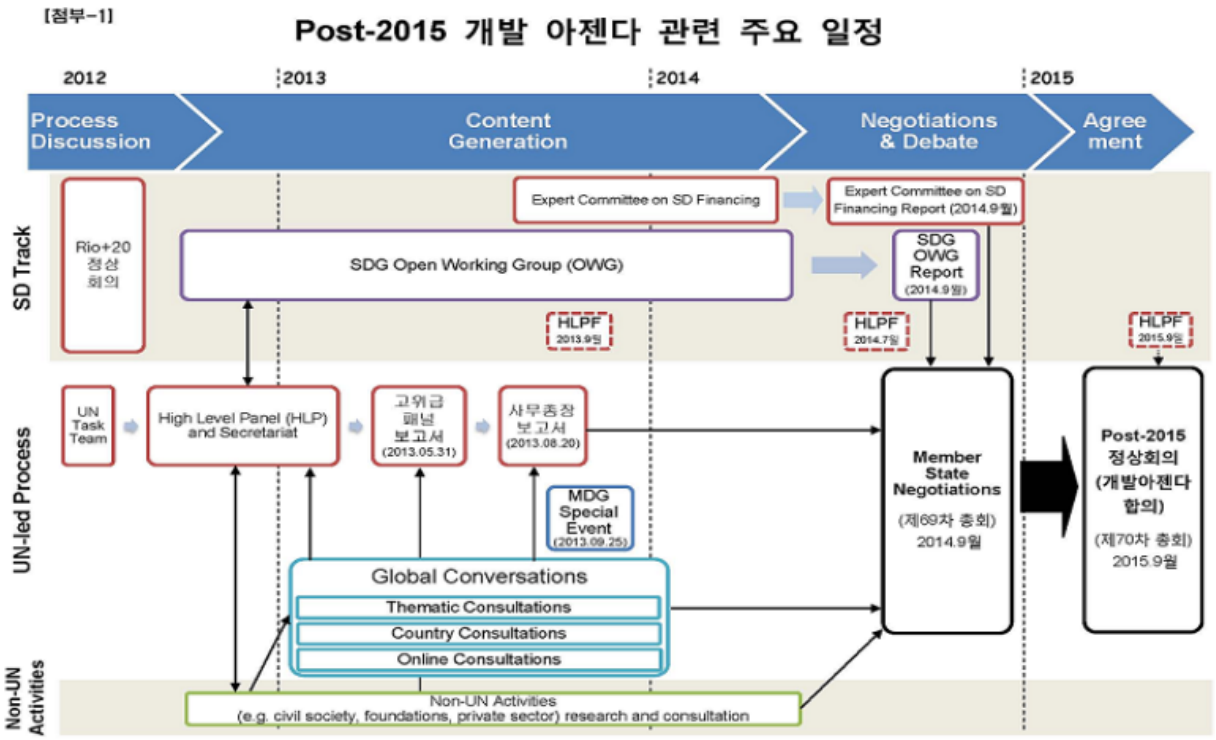


그림 2 UN 지속가능발전 관련 논의 주요 일정

자료: 환경부 국제환경동향 2014-1호('14.2)

□ UN 아시아태평양경제사회위원회(Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific, ESCAP)는 Post-2015 개발의제 설정 과정에서 1) 경제 번영, 2)

사회 평등, 3) 환경 민감성의 지속가능발전의 세 가지 기둥(pillars)을 통합적으로 고려해야 함을 제시[25)]

○ 새로운 프레임워크를 위한 목표 분야들(goal areas for the next framework)은 다음과 같음:

- 사회 분야: 소득 빈곤 근절(zero income poverty), 기아 및 영양실조 근절(zero hunger and malnutrition), 양성평등, 모두를 위한 건강, 빈민에 초점을 둔 생활환경 개선, 모두를 위한 양질의 교육, 책임 있는 정부, 강한 개발 파트너십
- 경제 분야: 모든 취업연령에 적절한 일자리(decent jobs for everyone of working age), 살 만한 도시
- 환경 분야: 자연자원의 환경적 책임 및 관리, 자연재해 위험 감소

○ 동 보고서에서 제시한 지속가능발전을 위한 세 가지 기둥의 상호 연계성은 다음 표와 같음:

표 5 지속가능발전의 세 가지 기둥 상호연계성

	경제 기둥	사회 기둥	환경 기둥
경제 기둥	– 지속되는 경제성장 – 고용 – 총수요(aggregate demand)	– 포괄적 성장 – 안전하고, 생산적이며 적절한 일자리 – 사회 및 지방 인프라를 위한 재정	– 지속가능한 생산 – 식량, 에너지, 물 안보 – 산업계 생태 발자국
사회 기둥	– 인간 능력에 대한 투자	– 사회적 보호 – 모든 사회 자본에 대한 기초 서비스 접근성 – 기관의 책임 및 기능 제고	– 지속가능한 소비 – 변화된 태도 – 환경적 책임 제고
환경 기둥	– 성장에 대한 한계 확대	– 균형적인 사회-생태 시스템 – 식량, 물, 대기질 – 빈민 소비 향상 – 건강한 사회	– 자연자원 및 생태계에 대한 책임 있는 관리 – 생물다양성 – 향상된 서식지

자료: UNESCAP(2013) p56.

□ UNEP에서는 2014년 2월 “지속적인 경제사회발전을 위한 자연자원 관리 및 보존”[26)]보고서를 발표하여, 자원관리 문제의 통합과 관련하여, 에너지, 식량, 물, 그리고 지속가능한 도시 발전에 대한 목표를 제안하였음

25) UN ESCAP(2013). 참고.
26) UNEP(2014). 참고.

○ 지속가능하지 않은 생산 및 소비 형태가 지구상의 자원에 대한 압력을 가하고 있음
- 지구상 토지의 4분의 1이 황폐화되었으며 매년 5,200만 헥타르의 삼림이 손실되고 있음
- 강과 호수는 메마르고 지하수는 고갈되어 가며, 해양은 산성화되고 있음
- 생물다양성의 감소율 또한 급격하게 증가하고 있음
- 온실가스 배출량은 1990년과 2010년 사이 30% 이상 증가하였으며 환경에 급격한 변화를 주고 있음

○ 자연자원에 대한 충분하고 공평한 접근에 대한 도전과제가 시급함
- 14억 명이 현대 에너지 서비스를 공급받지 못하고 있으며 25억 명에 대한 기초위생시설 공급이 부족함

○ Post-2015 개발의제의 핵심 도전과제는 기후변화, 생물다양성 감소 등의 영향을 허용한계(acceptable limit) 이내로 유지하면서 절대빈곤에 처한 1억 명을 벗어나게 해주고 9억 명을 2050년 내로 에너지, 토지, 물, 식량 및 재료 공급의 수요를 맞춰주는 것임
- 또한 계속 진행 중인 환경 파괴를 반전시키고 자연자원 및 생태계 서비스의 복원을 촉진하는 것임

○ 자연자원의 지속가능한 관리는 빈곤 퇴치와 지속가능한 발전의 핵심으로 포함되어야 하며, SDGs 수립에도 또한 포함되어야 함

지속가능한 소비 및 생산

□ 지속가능한 소비 및 생산 분야와 관련하여, UNEP은 10-FYP SCP 주요 정책 도구 중 소비자정보, 지속가능한 생활양식 및 교육, 지속가능 공공구매, 지속가능 빌딩과 건축, 지속가능 생태관광 5개 분야에 초점을 맞추어 프로젝트를 시행하고 있음[27)]

다. World Bank[28)]

□ 2013년 Mission Statement에서 극빈층 없애고 발전의 성과를 공유하는 목표를 제시함

○ 미래 시대는 불모지(wasteland)에 살지 않도록 지구의 장기적인 미래를 고려한 발전이 필요함을 강조함

27) 이현주(2012). 참고.
28) World Bank 홈페이지 참고(http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/sustainabledevelopment/overview) [2014-01-20]

○ 환경적, 사회적과 재정적인 지속가능성을 강조하였으며, 도시 계획 부문, 건물의 에너지 효율성 제고, 지속가능한 교통망 확보 등의 프로젝트를 지원하기로 함

□ 2012년 발표된 '포용적 녹색성장 보고서(Inclusive Green Growth Report)'에서는 지속가능발전을 이루기 위한 하나의 방법으로 녹색성장 및 녹색경제를 설명함[29)]

○ 지속가능 부문에 대한 투자 증가, 개도국의 생활수준 개선, 물, 공기와 폐기물의 지속가능한 관리, 외부 효과에 대한 대책, 재산권 확보 등을 다룸

○ 또한 시외 지역에 대해 자원의 효율적인 사용, 기후변화 대응을 위한 활동, 산림, 물과 식량의 상호작용을 고려

□ Sustainable Energy for All Initiative에 따라 모든 사람들이 에너지를 사용할 수 있도록 목표를 세우고 2030년까지 신재생 에너지의 비율을 두 배로 늘리는 목표를 설정[30)]

○ 지속가능한 발전에 대한 해결책을 하나로 제시하기보다는 각 국의 상황에 맞는 지속가능성 대책을 고려할 것을 강조함

○ Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Energy Sector Management Assistance Program 등을 통해 도시들과 파트너십 형태로 협력하고, 도시 개발을 위한 재정을 확대

- 베트남의 인프라, 주거 등을 개선하는 프로젝트를 실행하거나, 중국의 저탄소 성장과 신재생에너지 프로젝트를 지원하는 사업을 추진

○ Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Service를 통해 자원자본을 반영한 가치 평가를 수행

10) 시민사회 및 학계

가. 미국

□ 2004년 아폴로 동맹(Apollo Alliance)[31)]과 지역사회 프로그램 실행[32)]

○ '미국의 미래를 위한 캠페인'이라는 싱크탱크의 주도로 결성되었으며, 미국 노동총연맹(노동조합), 시에라클럽(환경단체), Ceres(녹색투자자), P&G(기업)

29) 정지원, 강성진(2012) pp36-37 참고.
30) http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/energy/x/sustainableenergyforall [2014-01-20]
31) Apollo Alliance: 미국의 노·사·민·관이 참여하고 있는 '더 나은 에너지와 더 나은 일자리'를 위한 기구로 수십 개의 기업과 30개 이상의 노동조합, 환경단체 등이 참여하고 있다.
32) 한재각 외(2010) p.16 참고.

등이 대표로 등록되어 있음

○ 2004년에 이에 2008년에 대선을 앞두고 새로운 구상인 “뉴 아폴로 프로그램: 청정에너지와 좋은 일자리”을 제안함

○ 2015년까지 에너지 자립의 원동력이 될 전략적 기획과 투자의 10단계 국가 의제를 발표한 바 있음

나. 중국

□ 중국 지속가능발전 연구회(Chinese Society for Sustainable Development)

○ 1995년에 설립된 지속가능발전 문제를 연구하는 사업단위나 개인이 지원할 수 있는 전국단위의 NGO 단체임

○ 이사회의 지도하에 조직, 학술, 선전, 양성, 사회발전종합시험, 국제교류협력, 편집 등 7개 위원회와 학술요구에 따른 주민환경, 물 문제, 재해, 지속가능한 농업, 생태환경 등 5개 학술전업위원회로 구성되어 있음

○ 지속가능발전 이론의 선전, 연구성과의 교류를 통하여 국가 지속가능발전 과학기술사업의 기여함을 목표로 함

□ 중화환보연합회(All-China Environment Federation)

○ 2005년에 성립되고 환경보호사업인사, 기업, 사업단위를 포함한 전국단위의 NGO 단체임

○ 지속가능발전전략의 실현, 국가 환경발전목표의 실현, 사회환경권익에 중점을 두고, 정부와 사회를 연계시켜 중국환경사업발전 촉진을 목표로 함

□ 중국저탄소협회(China Association of Low Carbon)

○ 2012년에 성립되고 저탄소산업발전, 기후변화대응, 저탄소기술개발 등을 촉진하는 사업단위, 기업, 연구기관, 전문가를 포함한 NGO 단체임

○ 저탄소산업구조와 에너지구조를 전환, 과학기술의 창신, 기업의 의견을 반영하여 저탄소사회의 수립을 목표로 함

다. 일본

□ 2003년 6월 일본 시민사회에서는 ’지속가능발전교육을 위한 10년 추진회의(Japan Council on the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, ESD-J)’를 추진함

○ 이 단체에는 90여 개의 시민사회단체와 190여 명의 개인이 회원으로 가입

하여 활동하고 있음

○ 서로 다른 분야의 NGO가 참여하고 국내외에서 실질적인 '지속가능한 발전 교육'을 실현하기 위한 정책을 제언하는 기능을 가짐

○ 다양한 단체와 시민이 지속가능한 사회 만들기 교육활동에 참여할 수 있는 기회를 높이고 국내외 각지의 네트워크를 정비·지원 등 실제 행동으로 연결시킬 수 있는 기반을 형성하고자 함

라. 독일

□ 2001년에 독일노총(DGB), 독일 정부, 환경단체 그리고 고용주 단체들이 참여하는 동맹이 결성됨[33)]

○ 2003년에는 재생가능에너지동맹(Renewable Energy Alliance) 적록연대를 형성

○ 금속노동조합연맹(IG Metall)은 공공부문 노동조합, 재생가능에너지산업연합, 유로솔라, 농민연맹 등과 함께 설립됨

2. 국내 정책현황

□ 우리나라는 1992년 UNCED에서 지속가능한 발전을 위한 기본원칙인 리우선언과 이의 세부 실천방안으로서 의제21이 채택된 이래, 지속가능발전을 위한 국가적 전략을 수립하여 지속적으로 추진하여 왔음

○ 지속가능발전은 인류의 보편적 발전이념으로서 지속가능발전전략과 관련한 일련의 국제적 합의사항은 국제사회의 사회경제발전의 보편적 지침이자 각국이 이행해야할 의무로서 위상을 가짐

○ 이러한 국제적인 요구에 부응하여, 사회경제발전의 보편적 국제지침을 준수하고 국제적 합의사항을 이행함으로써 우리나라의 국격을 상승시킬 수 있는 장기적인 국가지속가능발전 기본전략을 수립하여 이행하고자 하였음

□ 전략추진의 기반은 개별 부처의 지속가능발전과 관련한 제도·기구 확대에 더하여 부처 간 조정 기능 및 정책종합 기능을 포함한 제도적 발전을 통해 조성되어 왔음

○ 각 분야별로 관련부처가 참여하여 1996년 3월에 의제 21 국가실천계획을 수립하여 시행하는 한편, 2000년 6월 5일에 새로운 전략적 종합계획인 「새천년 국가환경비전」을 선포하였음

33) 한재각 외(2010) p.12 참고.

□ 우리나라는 2002년 WSSD에서 도출된 요하네스버그 공동이행계획(JPOI)에 합의하고, 이에 대한 후속조치로 2006년 동 이행계획에 따른 「제1차 지속가능발전기본계획(2006-2010)」을 수립하여 UN에 제출함

○ 경제, 사회, 환경 3대 부문의 상호 연관성에 대한 이해를 토대로 환경친화적 성장 동력의 육성과 경제·사회의 동반성장을 융합하도록 하는 다음의 5대 전략을 취함:

- 자연자원의 지속가능한 관리
- 사회통합과 국민건강 증진
- 지속가능한 경제 발전
- 기후변화 대응과 지구환경 보전
- 지속가능발전 이행 및 평가체계 구축

○ 제1차 지속가능발전 기본계획은 미래 세대의 환경을 보전하는 동시에 현 세대의 경쟁력을 보장하는 새로운 국가발전 패러다임으로 제시되었음

□ 제1차 지속가능발전 기본계획(2006-2010) 이행실적 평가 결과, 동 계획에 제시된 5대 전략부문의 48개 이행과제들은 계획 수립 이후 일어난 다양한 국내외적 요인에 따른 이행 여건의 어려움에도 불구하고, 대부분 목표를 달성한 것으로 평가되었음[34)]

○ 국내적으로 녹색성장 패러다임이 새로운 국가발전 패러다임으로 제시되고, 녹색성장위원회 설치, 녹색성장 5개년 계획 도입, 저탄소녹색성장기본법 제정 등 새로운 정책 아젠다가 제시됨

□ 2011년 8월에는 제1차 기본계획 기간의 종료에 따라 사회적 형평성과 환경자원의 지속성을 대폭 강화한 「제2차 국가 지속가능발전 기본계획('11~'15)」을 수립하여 추진해오고 있음

○ 제2차 국가지속가능발전계획은 지속가능발전법과 저탄소녹색성장기본법을 근거로 수립되었음[35)]

34) 환경부(2011) 참고.
35) 환경부(2009) 참고.

그림 3 제1차 지속가능발전 기본계획 구조

□ 「제2차 국가지속가능발전 기본계획(2011-2015)」은 경제성장과 환경보전을 동시에 이루는 정책을 본격적으로 추진하기 위한 목적으로 수립됨

○ 성장에 따른 국토환경자원의 투입과 에너지 소비 증가를 수반하는 전통적인 성장 정책 방식을 탈피하고, 친환경적인 정책 이행과 경제 성장의 조화를 이루는 선진정책으로의 전환을 가속화하고자 함

□ 제2차 국가지속가능발전 기본계획은 다음의 세 가지 기능 및 역할을 가지고 있음:

○ '지속가능발전' 개념에 내포되어 있는 국제적, 역사적 의미와 배경을 수용하고, 국제적 소통과 합의사항을 이행함

○ 환경과 사회부문의 지속가능발전을 증진하기 위한 과제를 보완하는 기능을 가지며, 「녹색성장 국가전략」과 연계하여 이행함

○ 녹색성장 국가전략 뿐만 아니라 지속가능발전과 관련되어 있는 국가성장관리전략의 통합성과 지속가능성을 평가하는 역할을 수행함

그림 4 제2차 지속가능발전기본계획(2011-2015)

자료: 관계부처 합동(2011) 참고.

□ 우리나라는 지속가능발전의 효과적 이행을 위한 기구로 2000년 지속가능발전위원회(이하 지속위)를 출범하여 국내 지속가능발전정책 논의를 지원하고 있음

○ 2013년 11월 지속가능발전에 관한 동향과 기후변화 및 에너지 문제를 다루기 위한 지속가능발전특별위원회가 출범되어 지속위의 위상에 대한 문제를 논의하고 있음

□ 녹색성장은 환경과 경제를 포함하고, 지속가능발전은 환경과 경제 및 사회를 포함하고 있으며, UN 지속가능발전회의에서는 '녹색성장은 지속가능발전의 협의의 의미이고 수단'으로 규정을 지었음

○ 우리나라에 설치된 기구에서는, 녹색성장위원회는 국무조정실 소속이며 지속위는 환경부 소속임('14.3월 기준)

○ 지속가능발전이 녹색성장을 포괄할 수 있는 상위개념으로 고려되나, 이러한 개념과 달리 녹색위의 위상(총리실 산하)이 지속위의 위상(환경부 산하)보다 높은 문제점이 계속 지적되어 옴

표 6 국가지속가능발전위원회 개요

구분	주요내용
목적	지속가능발전을 이룩하고, 지속가능발전을 위한 국제사회의 노력에 동참하여 현재 세대와 미래세대가 보다 나은 삶의 질을 누릴 수 있도록 함
기능	· 국가지속가능발전기본전략의 수립·변경에 관한 사항 · 국가지속가능발전이행계획의 수립·변경에 관한 사항 · 이행계획의 협의·조정에 관한 사항 · 법령 및 행정계획에 대한 검토 및 통보 등에 관한 사항 · 의견제시 등에 관한 사항 · 국가지속가능발전지표의 작성 및 국가지속가능성 평가에 관한 사항 · 지속가능발전 지식·정보의 보급 등에 관한 사항 · 교육·홍보 등에 관한 사항 · 국내외 협력 등에 관한 사항 · 지속가능발전을 위하여 고려하여야 할 주요정책과 이와 관련된 사회적 갈등 해결에 관하여 대통령에 대한 자문이 필요한 사항
구성	· 본위원회 : 50인 이내(당연직위원 및 위촉위원) 구성 · 전문위원회 : 전문분야별 주요 정책자문과제 발굴 및 연구·검토 기능 수행
위상변화	· 2000년 대통령소속으로 출범 · 2010년 환경부장관 소속으로 전환

제3장 지속가능발전목표 논의 동향

1. 국제기구

가. UN 관련기구

□ UNDP는 post-2015 아젠다에 대한 36개 개도국의 11개 주제별 자문 및 온라인 자문을 반영한 The Global Conversation Begins 보고서를 발표함

○ 자문에서 도출한 3개의 시사점은 다음과 같음

- 목표의 집중(focus) 및 측정가능성(measurability)을 유지함과 동시에 균형적(balanced)이며 전체적인(holistic) 아젠다 수립
- 보편적(universal) 아젠다 수립
- 실제적 성과, 인권 실현, 기술 활용

○ 또한 다음 분야에 대한 우선순위를 선정함

- 취약성(vulnerability)에서 권한부여(empowerment)로
- 포괄(inclusion) 및 공평(fairness)
- 환경적 지속가능성: 위협에서 기회로
- 글로벌 이슈로서의 안보(security)
- 인구 성장 및 이동

○ 구체적인 SDGs를 제안하지는 않았음

□ UNEP는 post-2015 아젠다에 '환경' 요소를 충분히 포함시킬 것을 강조[36)]

○ MDGs에서 환경 및 자원 요소가 빈곤, 보건 등에 비해 상대적으로 간과되었음을 지적

- 이에 따라 지속가능성(sustainability)에 대한 중요성을 강조, post-2015 개발아젠다의 목표를 지속가능한 발전으로 설정함.
- 더불어 인권, 인간안보, 사회적 포괄, 평등한 녹색성장을 지속가능성을 위한 요소로 포함시킴

○ SDGs와 Post-2015 개발의제가 하나의 개발의제로 수렴되어야 함을 주장

○ SDGs 수립에 관련하여서는 통합적이며 보완적인 접근을 제시함

- 지속가능발전의 3요소를 충족하는 '한정된 수의 통합된 목표(limited

36) UNEP(2013) 참고.

number of integrated goals)'와 서로를 보완하는 세부목표 및 지표를 수립하는 방안 제시

-

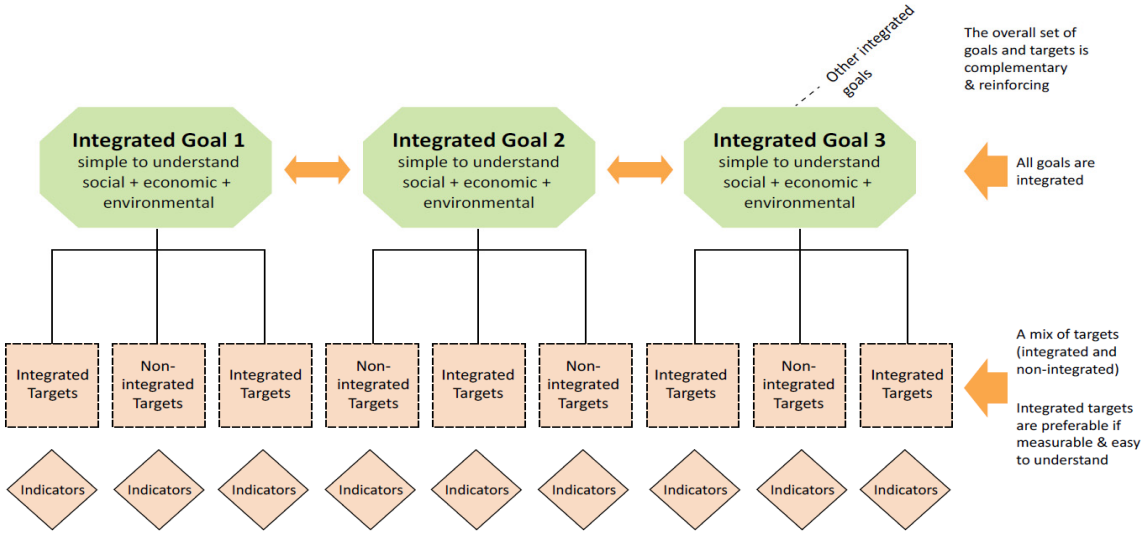


그림 5 SDGs 수립에 대한 통합적 접근

자료: UNEP(2013), p.16.

○ **(SCP)** 지속가능한 소비와 생산에 대한 10 YFP를 수립함

- 현 생태계의 수용력(carrying capacity) 안에서 사회, 경제적 개발을 가능하도록 하는 지역, 국가적 이니셔티브 지원
- HLP 보고서에서 SCP가 post-2015 달성을 위해 진전이 요구되는 4개 분야 중 하나로 선정되었음을 언급

□ Post-2015 개발의제 관련 UN 고위급 패널(HLP)에서는 2015년 이후 UN 개발의제에 관한 비전 및 목표 설정을 위한 보고서 "새로운 글로벌 파트너십: 지속가능발전을 통한 빈곤 퇴치 및 경제 변혁"을 발표함[37)]

○ 2015년 MDG 목표시한이 종료됨에 따라 처음부터 다시 새로운 개발의제를 시작하는 것은 비합리적이라는 데 의견이 모아짐

○ 아직 달성되지 못한 MDG가 다수 존재하고, MDG 추진과정에서의 경험과 장점 계승의 필요성에 동의

○ UN HLP에서는 시급성과 현실성 부족을 문제로 목표시점을 2030년으로 설정하여 예시적 목표를 제시하였음

37) 환경부 국제환경동향 2013-3호. pp32-42 참고.

- ‘구체적(Specific), 측정가능(Measurable), 달성가능(Attainable), 적합(Relevant), 시한이 정해진(Time-bound)’의 ‘SMART’ 원칙에 따라 예시적 목표를 설정
- 또한 현실적으로 가능한 국내 목표(National Target)와 전세계적으로 달성해야 하는 최저수준의 국제목표(Global Goal)로 결합하여 제시

○ UN HLP에서 제시한 예시적 목표는 12개로, 54개의 세부목표를 포함

1) 빈곤퇴치
2) 여성인권 신장 및 양성평등 실현
3) 양질의 교육 제공
4) 건강한 삶 보장
5) 식량 안보 및 영양 보장
6) 물과 위생에 관한 보편적 접근성 실현
7) 지속가능한 에너지 보장
8) 고용창출, 지속가능한 생계, 공정한 성장
9) 자연자원의 지속가능한 관리
10) 좋은 거버넌스 및 효과적인 제도 보장
11) 안정적이고 평화로운 사회 보장
12) 글로벌 환경 조성 및 장기 재원 촉진

□ **(물과 위생)** UN-Water는 UNICEF, UN DESA(Department of Economic and Social Affairs)와 함께 Water Thematic Consultation 보고서를 발표하고 post-2015 아젠다에 물에 대한 단독 목표를 설정할 것을 주장함[38)]

○ 더불어 측정 가능한 지표(measurable indicators)를 설정할 것을 강조

○ 물과 위생(WASH), 수자원 관리, 폐수 관리 및 수질 등 3개 분야를 포함

38) The World We Want(2013). p.11 참고.

그림 6 UN-Water 물 관련 세부목표
자료: UN-Water(2014), p.3.

□ 특히 UN-Water는 A Post-2015 Global Goal for Water 보고서를 통해 물 목표에 대한 5개의 세부목표(물과 위생, 수자원, 폐수 관리 및 수질, 물 관련 재난, 물 거버넌스)와 이에 대한 요소 및 지표를 발표[39)]

○ UNSGAB(UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation)은 post-2015 의제에 'dedicated and comprehensive Global Goal on Water'를 포함할 것을 권고하였음.[40)]

- 안전한 식수와 평등한 위생에 대한 접근성, 폐수 관리 및 오염 방지, 통합적 물 관리 및 물 사용 효율성 등 3개 분야에서 정성적, 정량적, 기간이 정해진 세부목표(target)를 설정할 것을 강조

□ **(생물다양성)** UNCBD(Convention on Biological Diversity)는 COP 10에서 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020을 수립하고, 2050년까지 생물다양성을 가치 있게 보존, 복원, 활용하는 비전 아래 20개의 Aichi Biodiversity Targets을 선정[41)]

○ 이에 근거한 생물다양성 목표, 세부목표, 지표를 수립할 수 있음을 주장[42)]

39) UN-Water(2014) 참고.
40) UNSGAB.(2013) p.1 참고.
41) UNCBD. Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets. Flier. http://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/2011-2020/Aichi-Targets-EN.pdf
42) UNCBD(2013) p.17 참고.

- 생물다양성이 통합될 수 있는 4가지 유형의 SDGs 목표 (integration into one or more of the SDGs)[43]

(1) 생물다양성 및 생태계에 직접적으로 의존(depend on)하는 요소(식량안보, 물 안보, 청정에너지 등)

(2) 생물다양성 및 생태계에 직접적으로 의존하지 않는 요소(교육, 성평등, 거버넌스, 인권 등)

(3) life support systems(건강하고 생산적인 생태계)

(4) 지속가능발전의 다차원(빈곤감소, 녹색경제 등)을 포함하는 종합적 개념

- 생물다양성을 위 목표의 세부목표 혹은 지표(또는 둘 다)로 포함시킬 가능성 제시

○ 또한 Aichi Biodiversity Targets 달성을 통해 지속가능발전을 이루는 데에 있어 UNFCCC, UNCCD와의 시너지 효과를 창출할 수 있음을 언급[44]

□ **(기후변화)** UNFCCC 더반플랫폼 작업반(ADP)은 2020년 이후 모든 당사국에 적용되는 신기후체제 협상의 2015년까지의 로드맵을 도출

○ OWG-7은 기후변화를 cross-cutting issue로 제시하는 의견이 많으나 이에 있어 UNFCCC의 역할과 헌신을 존중할 것을 언급

- 이에 따라 '공동의 차별화된 책임(CBDR)'을 강조

2. 시민사회·산업계

가. UN Global Compact[45]

□ UNGC는 민간 기업들이 인권, 노동, 환경, 반부패의 원칙에 따라 MDGs를 포함한 글로벌 목표 달성에 참여하도록 지원함

□ UNGC는 자문, 설문조사, 토론 등을 통해 post-2015 개발의제에 대한 민간부문의 견해를 수집해 옴

○ MDGs 이행 경험을 통해 글로벌 목표 달성에서 민간부문의 역할이 강조된 바 post-2015 수립에서 민간부문의 의견을 최대한 반영하고자 함

43) Ibid p.21 참고.
44) UNCBD(2013) p.23 참고.
45) UN Global Compact(2013) 참고.

○ 민간부문과의 협의는 다음 4개 과정 거쳐 이루어짐

- Local Networks: 2013년 1월~3월의 기간 동안 총 43개 국가에서 500여개 이상의 기업 참석자가 모여 post-2015에 대해 협의
- Global Compact LEAD: 56개의 다국적 기업으로 구성된 UNGC Leadership Platform과 UNGC-organized Corporate Sustainability Forum을 수립하여 일련의 심층토론을 수행, Post-2015 이슈별 우선순위 발표
- UNGC Issue Platforms: 2013년 3월, 250여개 기업 참석자가 모여 post-2015 의제에 대해 논의, 더불어 UN-supported Principles for Responsible Investment의 서명을 통한 2번의 webinar 개최
- UNGC Annual Implementation Survey: 2012년 11월~12월의 기간 동안 100여개 이상의 국가의 1,712 기업의 견해를 수집

□ 2013년 6월, Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda 보고서를 통해 post-2015 의제에 대한 민간부문의 견해 및 의견을 제공하였음

○ post-2015 의제의 중점과제 선정, 지속가능발전목표에의 민간부문 참여, 포괄적이며 지속가능한 시장 등 3개 주제로 구성

○ Post-2015 의제의 중점과제(core)를 선정함에 있어 위의 협의과정의 내용을 반영함

○ 특히 post-2015 의제는 MDGs의 방향을 이어나가야 함을 강조하고, 보건, 여성 권한, 교육 등의 사회적 우선순위를 달성함과 동시에 환경과 관련된 목표를 확대(expand)할 것을 권고함

○ Annual Implementation Survey에서 기업들로 하여금 개발 주제들에 대한 지속가능성 문제의 시급성(urgency) 및 민간부문 영향력(impact)을 평가하도록 함

- 위 설문에 따르면 교육, 기후변화, 보건, 빈곤, 물과 위생 등의 주제가 높은 시급성을 가짐과 동시에 민간부문에 높은 영향력을 미치는 것으로 평가되었음

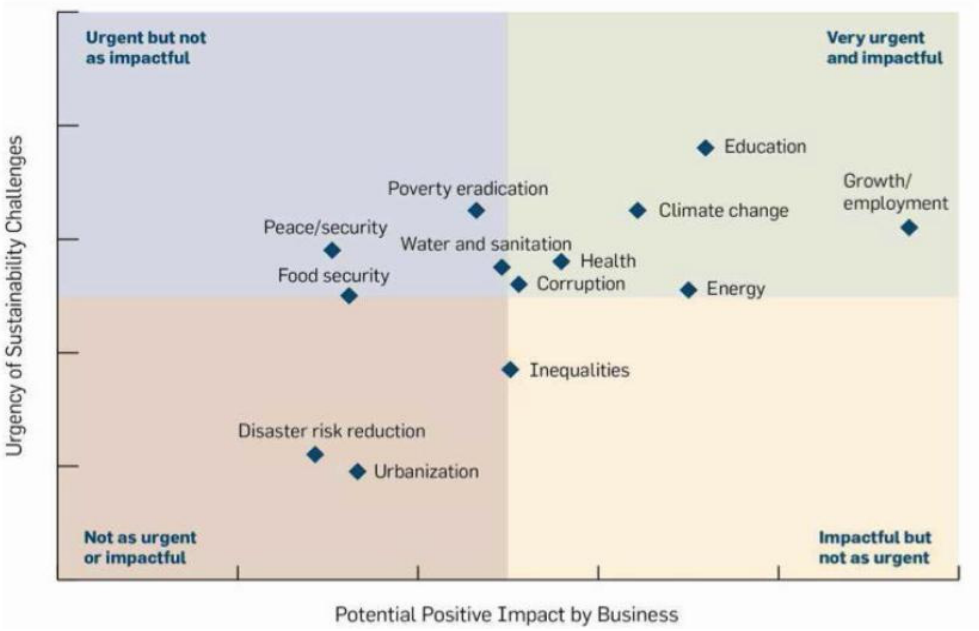


그림 7 주제별 지속가능성 문제의 시급성 및 민간부문 영향력에 대한 설문

자료: UNGC(2013a), p.6.

□ 이에 따라 LEAD 그룹은 (1) 빈곤, (2) 인간 필요 및 역량, (3) 자원 3요소, (4) 제반 환경 순으로 우선순위를 반영한 10개 이슈를 발표함

- 이를 바탕으로 10개의 SDGs 목표 및 세부목표를 수립하였음

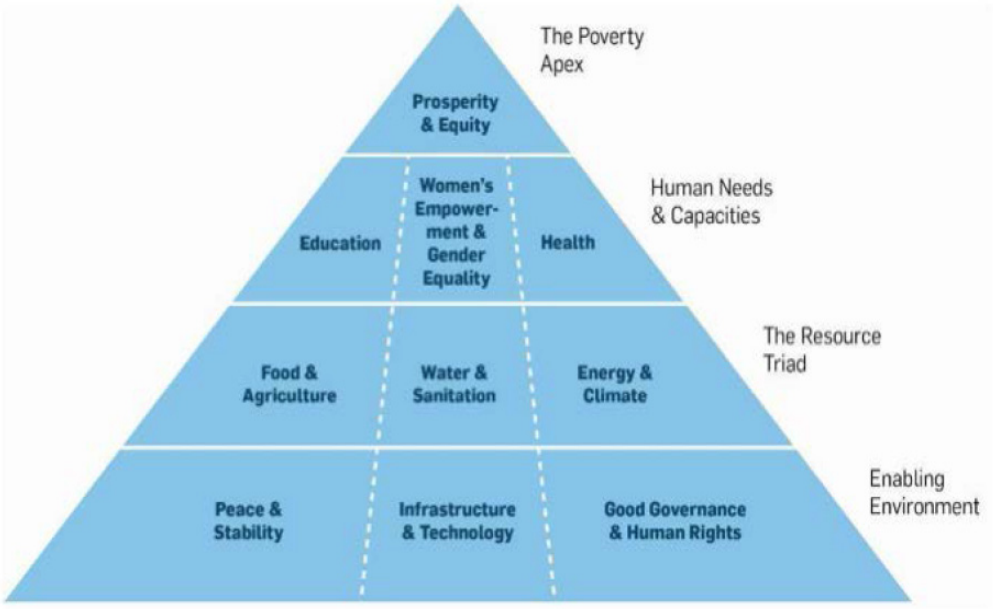


그림 8 Post-2015 주요부문 우선순위

자료: UNGC(2013a), p.5.

(1) 빈곤(Poverty Apex)

① 번영 및 평등성: 빈곤감소를 최우선순위로 하여 포괄적(inclusive)이며 평등한(equitable) 경제성장을 강조

(2) 인간 필요 및 역량(Human Needs and Capacities)

② 교육: 생산적 활동 및 경제성장을 위한 필수요소로 인식

③ 여성권한 및 성평등: 여성 사업가 및 여성 소유 기업의 가능성 제시

④ 보건: 일의 생산성 향상을 위한 결정요소로 인식

(3) 자원 3요소(Resource Triad)

⑤ 식량 및 농업: 빈곤감소를 위한 농업의 향상 강조

⑥ 물과 위생: 농업, 산업, 거주 등에서의 물 부족 해결을 촉구

⑦ 에너지 및 기후: 산업부문에 적용 가능한 대체 에너지 개발 시급

(4) 제반 환경(Enabling Environment)

⑧ 평화 및 안정: 전쟁, 분쟁으로 인한 경제, 사회적 문제 해결

⑨ 기반시설 및 기술: 빈곤감소 및 경제성장에서 ITC의 역할 강조

⑩ 거버넌스 및 인권: 법규, 규제, 투명성을 통한 경제성장

□ UNGC는 자원(resource) 부문 안에 ‘물과 위생’, ‘에너지와 기후’를 각각 하나의 단독 목표로 설정함

○ 이러한 자원의 고갈은 기업의 지속가능한 경영에 큰 타격을 입히기 때문

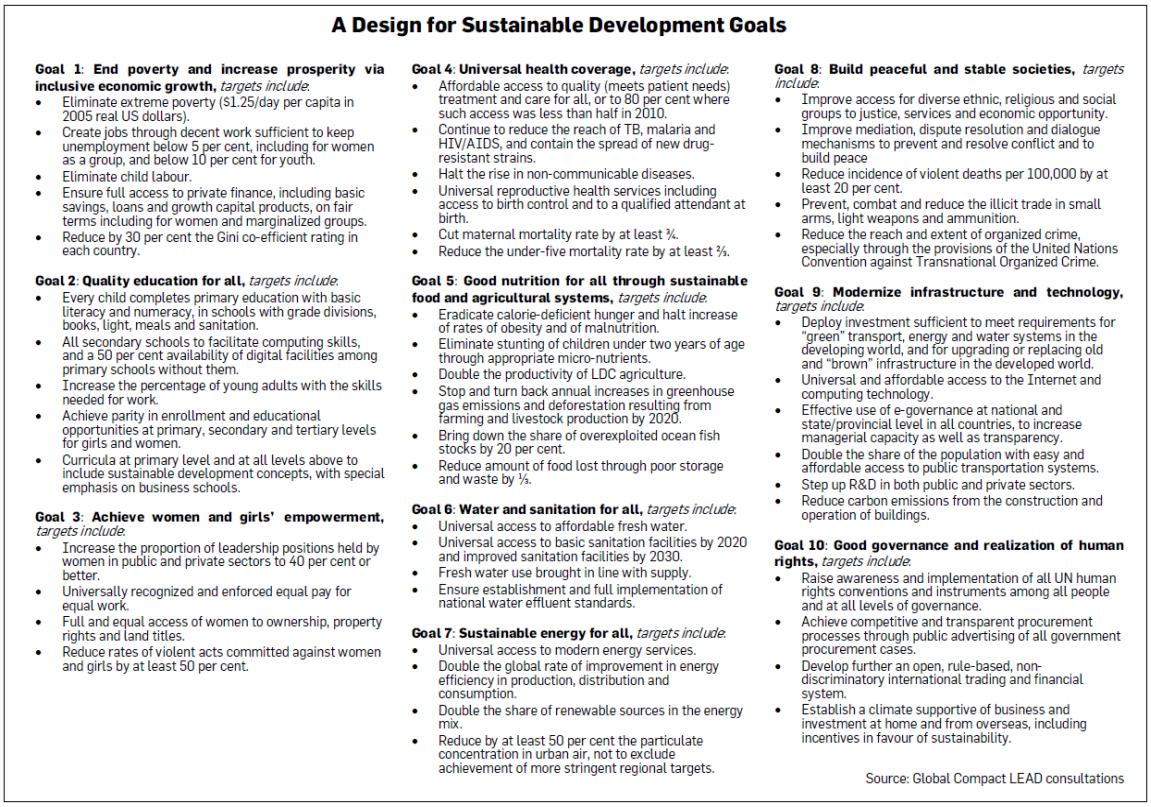
○ 물과 위생: 농업, 산업, 도시에 필요한 물 공급의 안정화를 강조

- 경제적으로 감당할 수 있는 깨끗한 물에 대한 접근성과 공급에 따른 사용(water use in line with supply) 등을 세부목표에 포함
- 특히 물 관련 민간중심 이니셔티브인 UNGC’s CEO Water Mandate을 수립하고 기업들로 하여금 물 분야 목표 달성을 위한 ‘corporate water stewardship’을 가질 것을 권고[46)]

○ 에너지와 기후: 한정적인 전통 에너지 자원에 대한 위험 인지 및 청정에너지 개발에 대한 시급성 제시

- 에너지 생산, 분배, 소비에서의 효율성 향상 및 전체 에너지 자원의 구성에서 재생가능에너지 비율 증가 등을 세부목표에 포함
- 그러나 기후(변화)에 대한 요소는 전통 에너지 고갈을 촉진하는 변수로서의 역할만 인지할 뿐 이에 대한 세부목표는 세우지 않음

46) UNGC. 2011. The CEO Water Mandate.



A Design for Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1: End poverty and increase prosperity via inclusive economic growth, *targets include:*
- Eliminate extreme poverty ($1.25/day per capita in 2005 real US dollars).
- Create jobs through decent work sufficient to keep unemployment below 5 per cent, including for women as a group, and below 10 per cent for youth.
- Eliminate child labour.
- Ensure full access to private finance, including basic savings, loans and growth capital products, on fair terms including for women and marginalized groups.
- Reduce by 30 per cent the Gini co-efficient rating in each country.

Goal 2: Quality education for all, *targets include:*
- Every child completes primary education with basic literacy and numeracy, in schools with grade divisions, books, light, meals and sanitation.
- All secondary schools to facilitate computing skills, and a 50 per cent availability of digital facilities among primary schools without them.
- Increase the percentage of young adults with the skills needed for work.
- Achieve parity in enrollment and educational opportunities at primary, secondary and tertiary levels for girls and women.
- Curricula at primary level and at all levels above to include sustainable development concepts, with special emphasis on business schools.

Goal 3: Achieve women and girls' empowerment, *targets include:*
- Increase the proportion of leadership positions held by women in public and private sectors to 40 per cent or better.
- Universally recognized and enforced equal pay for equal work.
- Full and equal access of women to ownership, property rights and land titles.
- Reduce rates of violent acts committed against women and girls by at least 50 per cent.

Goal 4: Universal health coverage, *targets include:*
- Affordable access to quality (meets patient needs) treatment and care for all, or to 80 per cent where such access was less than half in 2010.
- Continue to reduce the reach of TB, malaria and HIV/AIDS, and contain the spread of new drug-resistant strains.
- Halt the rise in non-communicable diseases.
- Universal reproductive health services including access to birth control and to a qualified attendant at birth.
- Cut maternal mortality rate by at least ¾.
- Reduce the under-five mortality rate by at least ⅔.

Goal 5: Good nutrition for all through sustainable food and agricultural systems, *targets include:*
- Eradicate calorie-deficient hunger and halt increase of rates of obesity and of malnutrition.
- Eliminate stunting of children under two years of age through appropriate micro-nutrients.
- Double the productivity of LDC agriculture.
- Stop and turn back annual increases in greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation resulting from farming and livestock production by 2020.
- Bring down the share of overexploited ocean fish stocks by 20 per cent.
- Reduce amount of food lost through poor storage and waste by ⅓.

Goal 6: Water and sanitation for all, *targets include:*
- Universal access to affordable fresh water.
- Universal access to basic sanitation facilities by 2020 and improved sanitation facilities by 2030.
- Fresh water use brought in line with supply.
- Ensure establishment and full implementation of national water effluent standards.

Goal 7: Sustainable energy for all, *targets include:*
- Universal access to modern energy services.
- Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in production, distribution and consumption.
- Double the share of renewable sources in the energy mix.
- Reduce by at least 50 per cent the particulate concentration in urban air, not to exclude achievement of more stringent regional targets.

Goal 8: Build peaceful and stable societies, *targets include:*
- Improve access for diverse ethnic, religious and social groups to justice, services and economic opportunity.
- Improve mediation, dispute resolution and dialogue mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and to build peace
- Reduce incidence of violent deaths per 100,000 by at least 20 per cent.
- Prevent, combat and reduce the illicit trade in small arms, light weapons and ammunition.
- Reduce the reach and extent of organized crime, especially through the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Goal 9: Modernize infrastructure and technology, *targets include:*
- Deploy investment sufficient to meet requirements for "green" transport, energy and water systems in the developing world, and for upgrading or replacing old and "brown" infrastructure in the developed world.
- Universal and affordable access to the Internet and computing technology.
- Effective use of e-governance at national and state/provincial level in all countries, to increase managerial capacity as well as transparency.
- Double the share of the population with easy and affordable access to public transportation systems.
- Step up R&D in both public and private sectors.
- Reduce carbon emissions from the construction and operation of buildings.

Goal 10: Good governance and realization of human rights, *targets include:*
- Raise awareness and implementation of all UN human rights conventions and instruments among all people and at all levels of governance.
- Achieve competitive and transparent procurement processes through public advertising of all government procurement cases.
- Develop further an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory international trading and financial system.
- Establish a climate supportive of business and investment at home and from overseas, including incentives in favour of sustainability.

Source: Global Compact LEAD consultations

그림 9 UNGC에서 발표한 SDGs 목표 및 세부목표

자료: UNGC(2013a). p.15.

나. UNGC-WBCSD[47]

□ UN Global Compact와 World Business Council for Sustainable Development는 지속가능발전 목표수립 및 이행에서 민간부문의 중요성 및 기여방안을 포함한 공동보고서를 발표함

○ Post-2015 수립에서 민간부문의 역할이 강조됨과 동시에 기업의 참여 의지 역시 높아지는 추세임

○ 민간부문은 지속가능발전 아젠다가 자원보존 및 경제성장 등과 관련하여 기업에 긍정적 영향을 가져올 수 있음을 인지하기 시작함

□ 경제, 환경, 사회 측면에서 가치 기반 접근(values-based approach)을 도입할 것을 제안하고 지속가능발전을 이루는 데에 기업의 '책임 있는 투자가'로서의 역할을 강조

47) UNGC(2013) 참고.

□ MDGs 수립 당시 민간부문이 제외되었다는 점과 경제발전 및 기후변화에 대한 명시적(explicit) 목표가 없었다는 점, MDG 8의 글로벌 파트너십이 하나의 목표가 아닌 수단으로만 활용되었다는 점을 개선할 것을 강조

○ 이에 따라 SDGs의 범위에 대한 다음과 같은 의견을 제시함

- 평등한 경제발전, 특히 경제적 지속가능성 및 포괄성에 대한 명확한 내용을 포함할 것
- 기후변화, 기본적 필요 충족(에너지, 물, 식량, 보건 등), 물 stewardship 등에서 민간중심의 이니셔티브를 수립할 것

다. Sustainable Development Solutions Network(SDSN)[48]

□ SDSN은 과학자, 공학자, 민간, 시민사회 리더 및 개발자로 구성된 유엔 글로벌 이니셔티브로 지속가능발전의 기술적 향상 및 경영 혁신을 추구함

□ SDSN Leadership Council은 2013년 6월 post-2015 개발의제의 10개 목표(goal)와 30개 세부목표(target)를 포함한 An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development 보고서를 발표하고, 그 후 2014년 2월 100개의 지표(indicator)를 발표하면서 1달의 기간 동안 서면을 통한 대중 자문을 수렴하기로 함[49]

□ Rio+20의 지속가능발전 원칙에 근거하여 경제적 발전(빈곤감소 포함), 사회적 포괄, 환경적 지속가능성, 거버넌스(평화 및 안보 포함) 등 4개 범위 안에 SDGs를 구성하였음

□ 또한 MDGs의 방향을 따름과 동시에 변화하는 시대를 반영할 것을 강조하며 다음과 같은 전환적 변화(transformative shift)를 제시하였음

○ 모든 형태의 빈곤 퇴치: 기술의 진보 및 신흥국/저소득국의 성장에 힘입어 식량, 보건, 제반시설 등 인간의 모든 기본적 필요를 충족할 가능성이 존재

○ 지구에 대한 인간 영향력: 지구 시스템에서 사람들의 안전한 활동 공간을 보장하는 '지구 범위(planetary boundaries)'를 초과하지 않도록 하는 개발

○ 기술적 변화: 기후변화를 최소화시킬 에너지 부문 저탄소화 및 저탄소 기술

○ 불평등 및 사회적 포괄: 글로벌 차원의 기술적 변화, 정보, 기본적 요건 등에 대한 차별적 접근성 해결

48) SDSN(2013) 참고.
49) SDSN(2014) 참고.

○ 거버넌스의 복잡성: 다양한 주체가 참여하는 거버넌스를 통한 글로벌 협력 창출

□ Business-as-usual 경로에서 벗어나 국제 협동 및 협력에 근거한 지속가능발전 경로로의 전환을 요구하며 이를 위해 개발에 대한 권리, 인권 및 사회적 포괄, 빈부의 통합, 공동의 책임 및 기회 등의 요소를 포함할 것을 강조함

○ 글로벌 협력을 증진하기 위한 방안으로 민간부문 및 시민사회 모두를 아우를 수 있는 SDGs를 강조

□ 지속가능발전 개발 과제들간 연관성을 고려하여 SDGs 이행 시 개별적(individually)이 아닌 통합적(in combination) 접근을 도입할 것을 제안함

○ 이러한 통합적 접근을 위해 10개 목표들 간 우선순위를 선정하지 않음

1) 빈민을 포함한 극심한 빈곤 근절
2) 지구경계(planetary boundaries) 내에서의 발전 달성
3) 생활 및 생계를 위해 모든 영유아에 대한 효과적 학습 보장
4) 양성평등, 사회통합 및 모두를 위한 인권 달성
5) 모든 연령의 건강 및 웰빙 달성
6) 농업 시스템 개선과 지방 번영 제고
7) 포괄적, 생산적이며 회복력 있는 도시 능력 부여
8) 인간이 유발하는 기후변화 억제 및 지속가능한 에너지 보장
9) 생태계 서비스 및 생물다양성 확보, 물과 자연자원의 효율적 관리 보장
10) 지속가능발전을 위한 거버넌스 변혁(transform)

3. 지속가능발전목표 공개작업반

1) 추진배경 및 개요

□ 2012년 Rio+20 회의에서 지속가능발전을 이행하는 중요한 수단으로 녹색경제(Green Economy)를 새로운 발전 패러다임으로 채택되었으며, SDGs를 설정하는 데 대한 국제사회의 합의를 이루어냄

○ 참여국들은 SDGs는 MDGs의 달성을 근거로 보다 포괄적이고, 각 국의 상황에 기초하여 유연한 접근법의 적용을 가능하도록 하는 것에 합의함

○ SDGs의 설정과 관련한 부분은 유엔총회를 통한 정부 간 협상 중심의 절차를 따르기로 합의됨

○ 이를 위해 모든 이해당사자에 개방된 정부 간 협의체인 공개작업반(Open Working Group, OWG)을 결성하고 총 8회에 걸쳐 각 분야별 안건들을 논의하여 그 결과를 제68차 총회에 제출하기로 하였음[50]

표 7 SDGs 개요

시행기간	– 2016년부터 2030년까지 총 15년(예상)
구성	– 부문별목표(Goal)/세부목표(Target)/성과지표(Indicator)로 구성
대상 분야	– 최종 10~12개 분야가 선정될 것으로 예상

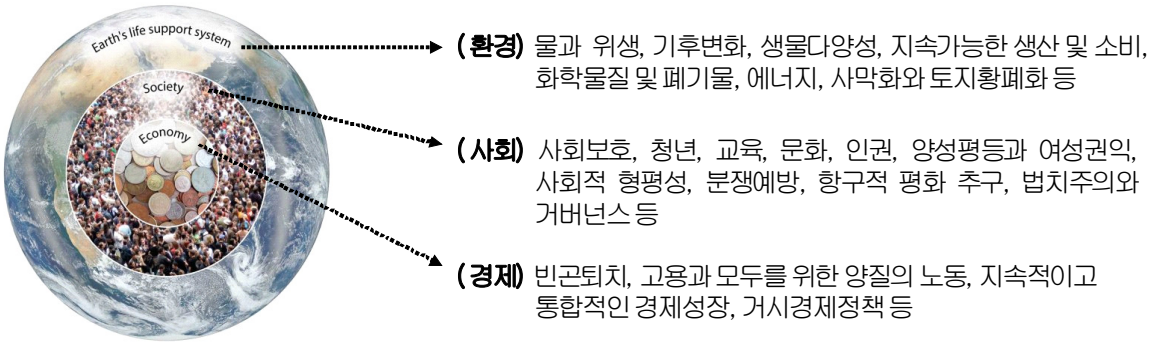


그림 10 SDGs 대상 분야(예상)

○ 활동 초기에 업무방식(관련 이해관계자와 시민사회·과학자사회·유엔시스템의 전문성이 최대한 활용될 수 있도록 하는 모달리티 개발 포함) 확정

○ Post-2015 개발 의제 프로세스와 상호조화 및 일관성의 필요성 강조

□ OWG는 우리나라를 포함하여 5개 지역별 총 70개국으로 구성되어 있음

50) 리우+20 정상회의 결과문서(“the Future We Want“ para 248), 동 결과문서를 승인한 유엔 결의문(66/288 para 248), OWG 설치에 관한 유엔 결의문(67/203).

표 8 OWG 지역별 참여국

지역	국가	
아프리카	1. 알제리아/이집트/모로코/튀니지 2. 가나 3. 베닌 4. 케냐	5. 탄자니아 6. 콩고 7. 잠비아/짐바브웨
남미 및 카리브해	1. 콜롬비아/과테말라 2. 바하마/바베이도스 3. 가이아나/아이티/트리니다드토바고	4. 멕시코/페루 5. 브라질/니카라과 6. 아르헨티나/볼리비아/에콰도르
동유럽	1. 헝가리 2. 벨라루스/세르비아 3. 불가리아/크로아티아	4. 몬테네그로/슬로베니아 5. 폴란드/루마니아
아시아-태평양	1. 나우루/팔라우/파푸아뉴기니 2. 부탄/태국/베트남 3. 인도/파키스탄/스리랑카 4. 중국/인도네시아/카자흐스탄	5. 키프로스/싱가포르/아랍에미리트 6. 방글라데시/한국/사우디아라비아 7. 이란/일본/네팔
서유럽 및 기타	1. 호주/네덜란드/영국 2. 캐나다/이스라엘/미국 3. 덴마크/아일랜드/노르웨이	4. 프랑스/독일/스위스 5. 이탈리아/스페인/터키

표 9 OWG 회의 의제

회의 일정	의제
1차('13.3)	- 의장 선출, 일반 논의
2차('13.4)	- SDGs 및 SDGs 작업의 개념화 - 빈곤퇴치
3차('13.5)	- 식량 안보와 영양, 지속가능한 농경, 사막화, 토양침식, 가뭄 - 물과 위생
4차('13.6)	- 고용과 양질의 일자리, 사회보장, 청년, 교육, 문화 - 건강, 인구역학
5차('13.11)	- 지속적 포용적 성장, 거시경제학적 정책문제, 인프라 개발과 산업화 - 에너지
6차('13.12)	- 이행방안(과학기술, 지식공유, 역량강화), 지속가능한 발전을 위한 글로벌 파트너십 - 중저소득국 및 아프리카 국가, 최빈개도국, 후발도상국, 소도서국가와 같은 특수상황에 처한 국가들의 수요 - 인권, 발전권, 글로벌 거버넌스
7차('14.1)	- 지속가능한 도시와 거주지, 교통 - 기후 변화와 재난위기 감소 - 지속가능한 소비와 생산(화학물질과 폐기물 포함)
8차('14.1)	- 해양, 삼림, 생물다양성 - 사회적 평등, 성평등, 여성의 역량강화 - 분쟁 예방, 분쟁 후 평화구축, 항구적 평화의 증진, 규범과 거버넌스

2) 작업반 회의 결과

□ 작업반은 2단계의 기간으로 구분하여 진행되었음[51)]

○ 1단계는 2013년 3월부터 2014년 2월까지로, 현황조사(stock-taking), 전문가 및 회원국, 기타 이해관계자 의견 수집 등 추진과 함께 주요 이슈와 관련하여 SDGs에 반영할 논의가 진행되었음

○ 2단계는 2014년 2월부터 9월까지 진행되며, 제68차 UN총회를 위한 보고서를 준비하는 단계임

□ OWG 회의는 주요 그룹과 이해관계자간 경험과 지식을 공유하는 플랫폼으로서, 지속가능한 발전의 모든 측면을 망라하는 방향으로 SDGs를 중점적으로 검토하고, SDGs가 어떻게 불평등과 빈곤을 퇴치할 수 있는가에 대한 논의를 진행함

가. 제1차 공개작업반 회의

□ 2013년 3월 14일에서 3월 15일 뉴욕의 유엔본부에서 개최되었으며, 의장단 선출 및 운영방식 채택, SDGs 기본원칙 및 구조, 우선분야, 이행수단, MDGs와 SDGs, Post-2015 프로세스와의 관계 등에 대하여 논의함

□ OWG 공동의장으로 Kamau 케냐 대사와 Korosi 헝가리 대사가 선출되었으며, 공개, 포용, 투명성, 컨센서스 원칙을 핵심으로 한 OWG 운영방식을 채택함[52)]

□ SDGs의 구체적인 구조와 관련하여, 콜롬비아는 모든 국가에 적용되는 보편적 목표와 각국의 우선순위 및 상황에 맞게 유연하게 설정된 세부목표 및 지표로 구성되는 것이 가장 이상적이라고 주장함

○ SDGs 달성정도를 평가할 수 있는 목표 및 지표와 관련하여, 대다수 국가가 구체적이고 계량적인 목표 및 측정가능한 지표가 설정되어야 한다는 데 공감하였음

□ 우선분야에 있어, 대다수 국가가 빈곤퇴치가 최우선 과제라는 데에 공감하였으며, 나아가 일부 국가들은 빈곤의 근본 원인에 대한 대응을 강조함

○ 대부분의 국가들은 우선분야 선정 시 의제 21과 요하네스버그 이행계획

51) IISD(2014c). p4 참고.
52) IISD(2013a). pp1-9 참고.

(JPOI), Rio+20 결과문서에서 포함된 주요 분야가 우선적으로 고려되어야 한다는데 공감함

○ 개별분야로 에너지, 물과 위생, 식량안보, 지속가능한 농업, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 교육, 건강, 고용 등이 가장 많이 언급되었음

□ 또한 SDGs 논의가 Post-2015 논의와 조정되고 통합되어 하나의 일관된 개발의제가 도출되어야 한다는 데 대부분의 국가들이 동의하였음

나. 제2차 공개작업반 회의

□ 제2차 공개작업반 회의는 2013년 4월 17일에서 4월 19일까지 뉴욕 유엔본부에서 열렸으며 SDGs 개념화와 SDGs 프로세스 등에 대하여 논의함

□ 2차 회의에서는 SDGs와 MDGs간의 관계를 명확히 구분하고, SDGs의 기본원칙과 구조 및 설정방안에 대한 논의와, 빈곤퇴치 이슈에 관한 논의가 주로 진행되었음

SDGs 개념화 및 프로세스

□ 패널토론에서, 국제개발연구소(Overseas Development Institute)의 Clair Melamed는 우선순위(priorities) set를 확정할 것과, 다음의 고려사항들을 포함하여 SDGs 기능을 개략적으로 설정할 것을 제안하였음

○ 가장 중요한 요소로는 글로벌 행동 조직화(coordinating); 국가 수준에서의 행동 수립, 우선순위화(prioritizing), 측정을 언급

○ SDGs에 관하여 다음의 세 가지 관점(schools of thought)을 강조함:

- 모든 것을 아우를 것(all encompassing);
- MDGs와의 gap을 채울 것;
- 또는 MDGs에서 제외된 의제들을 지지하며 합의점을 찾을 것

○ 목표 수립에는 과학적 근거, 글로벌 트렌드, 이해당사자의 우선순위의 범주가 필요함을 강조

○ 논의과정에서 다수의 국가가 다음의 질문들을 제기하였음:

- SDGs는 단순하게 유지하나 더 나은 목표를 설정할 것;
- 목표의 정량화;
- 보편성을 어떻게 보장할 것인가;
- 무역과 완화 등 “goalable” 하기 어려운 이슈를 어떻게 다룰 것인가;

- SDGs가 MDGs를 약화시키지 않는 방안 등

□ SDGs 개념화에 대한 논의는 다음과 같이 진행하기로 합의됨[53)]

○ 초기에는 SDGs가 제안된 목표들의 선정에 동기를 부여하는 비전에 중점을 두었으나, 이후 논의가 점차 진행되면서 SDGs 개발과 연관된 세부목표(associated target)에 중점을 둠

○ 빈곤 퇴치는 국제 사회에서 매우 중요한 목표로서 SDGs와 Post-2015 UN개발의제의 중심에서 논의되어야 함

○ SDGs의 세부목표(target)는 각 국의 발전 수준을 고려하여 다양화되어야 함

○ SDGs 제안 시 재정, 기술 및 역량강화 등의 이행수단에 대한 조항이 포함되어야 할 것임

○ 정부는 논의를 이끌어나가되 효율적인 글로벌 파트너십을 구축하도록 하고, 파트너십에 있어 다양한 이해관계자들의 노력이 필요

빈곤퇴치

□ 빈곤퇴치에 관해서, 빈민의 삶의 질은 식량, 물과 위생, 공공 보건 및 교육, 에너지 등과 같은 공공 서비스에 대한 접근성 부족뿐만 아니라 서비스의 낮은 질로 인해 악화되고 있으며, 한 세대 내에서 극심한 빈곤을 근절하는 것은 야심찬(ambitious) 목표일 수 있으나 가능한 목표임이 강조되었음[54)]

□ 패널토론에서, MIT의 Abhijit Banerjee 교수는 post-2015의 결과를 신중히 선택하되, 달성에 대해 강요하지 않아야함을 강조하였음

○ UNDP의 Olav Kjørven 박사는 SDGs 프로세스에서 다음의 사항들을 고려할 것을 강조함:

- 빈곤의 다양한 차원들을 어떻게 반영할 것인가;
- 목표, 지표 및 세부목표가 취약한 국가 및 소외된 집단의 특수 상황을 고려할 수 있을 것인가;
- 국가 및 국제 행동이 자연자원의 지속가능한 이용을 어떻게 달성할 수 있을 것인가

○ 또한 Oxford 대학 빈곤 및 인간개발이니셔티브 대표는 전지구적 다차원 빈곤지수(Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, MPI)를 언급하였음

53) IISD(2014c). pp5-6 참고.
54) Ibid. p.8 참고.

- MPI는 부족(deprivation)에 대한 다양한 척도를 이용하여 “poor” 여부를 결정하는 개념임

□ 빈곤은 단순한 소득의 문제가 아니며 원인과 결과가 다차원적이기 때문에 빈곤퇴치를 위해서는 다음과 관련한 구조적 요소에 대한 대책이 필요하다는 주장이 제안됨

- ① 친환경·평등 및 포용적인 경제성장, 기초서비스 접근, 교육, 보건, 위기 대응, 사회적 보호 등을 포함한 강력한 국가정책 추진
- ② 여성·장애인·농촌주민 등 각 취약계층에 대한 차별화되고 더욱 강력한 방식의 접근
- ③ 역진적 세금·보조금 및 거시경제정책 수정
- ④ ICT 활용, 행정개선, 책임성 강화 등을 통해 보다 효과적인 빈곤퇴치 거버넌스 구축
- ⑤ 경제·사회·환경 등 지속가능발전 3대 측면에 대한 통합적 접근
- ⑥ 불평등 및 불균등 분배 등

□ 또한 빈곤퇴치에 관한 SDGs는 MDGs 1번 목표가 가졌던 간결성, 정량적 측정 가능성, 이해의 용이성 등의 장점을 유지하면서도, 다차원성을 감안하여 빈곤과 관련된 여타 SDGs에도 빈곤퇴치와 관련된 세부목표 및 지표를 반영해야 한다고 주장함

○ 일부 개발도상국들은 최소한의 결과를 얻으려는 MDGs식 접근법이 아니라 근본적·구조적인 체제전환을 지향해야 한다고 강조함

□ 빈곤퇴치를 SDGs에서 독립된 개별분야로 다룰지, 아니면 범분야 이슈로 다룰지에 대해서는 여타 SDGs 분야에서의 논의 경과를 지켜보며 결정하기로 하였음

○ 일부 회원국은 빈곤의 다차원성을 감안하여 범분야 이슈로 다룰 것을 선호한 반면, 다른 일부 회원국은 빈곤 문제의 심각성이 희석될 가능성을 우려함

다. 제3차 공개작업반 회의

□ 제3차 공개작업반 회의는 2013년 5월 22일에서 5월 24일간 개최되어, 식량안보와 영양, 지속가능한 농업, 사막화 및 토지황폐화에 대한 논의와 물과 위생에 대한 회의를 진행함

식량안보 및 영양, 지속가능한 농업, 사막화, 토지황폐화 및 가뭄

□ 패널 토론에서 Millenium Institute and Biovision Foundation의 Hans Herren 박사는 지속가능한 농업과 식량, 영양시스템이 “SDGs의 필연적으로 핵심” 임을 주장하며, “지속가능한 농업과 식량 시스템을 통한 식량 및 영양 안보 달성”의 SDGs를 제안함

○ Herren 박사가 제시한 세부목표는 다음과 같음:

- 음식물 폐기물 및 수확량 손실 최소화;
- 생산성 및 소작농 및 여성 농부들의 수입 증대;
- 지속가능한 농업 및 식량 시스템, 토지황폐화 복원으로의 전환;
- 영양실조 근절 및 식량에 대한 권리 보장

○ UN 사막화방지협약 건조지 대사(UN Drylands Ambassador)인 Dennis Garrity는 ‘토지황폐화 중립 세계’에 대한 SDGs를 지지하며, 건강한 토지 보장을 SDGs 의제의 중요한 부분으로서 고려할 필요가 있음을 언급함

□ 대다수 국가들은 식량안보와 영양이 빈곤퇴치를 위해 필수적이라는 데에 공감하고 반기문 사무총장의 ’Zero Hunger Challenge’를 지지하였음

○ 또한 식량문제는 물, 에너지 등 여타 분야와 밀접하게 연관되어 있으므로 SDGs에서는 이를 통합적으로 고려하여야 한다는 데 의견을 같이함

□ 또한 OWG 공동의장 보고서에 따르면, 굶주림 및 영양실조의 근절은 한 세대 혹은 그 이내에서 성취될 수 있는 것이며, 굶주림으로부터 자유로울 기본권이 강조되었음[55)]

○ 굶주림 및 영양실조의 근절을 위해서는 적절한 열량 섭취뿐만 아니라, 미량영양소(micronutrient) 유용성(availability)과 보건식(healthy diet) 등을 포함한 적절한 영양소 문제에 주목할 필요가 있음을 확인함

○ 빈곤 및 기아에 관한 지속적인 해결책에는 소규모자작농(smallholder) 생산성 및 지방 소득 증대를 반드시 포함해야 하며, 이는 농업 연구 및 지방 인프라에 대해서 보다 큰 투자를 필요로 할 것임을 언급하였음

○ 무역장벽과 시장왜곡보조금(market distorting subsidies) 제거를 포함한 국가, 지역, 국제시장으로의 영세농(small farmer) 접근성 또한 중요함을 지적함

□ 지속가능한 농업에 대한 논의에서 대다수 국가들은 환경훼손을 줄이면서 식량안보와 기아문제를 해결할 수 있는 지속가능한 농업의 중요성에 대해

55) IISD(2014c) pp8-10. 참고.

공감을 표하고, 농업생산성 증대를 위해서는 관련 인프라에 대한 투자 및 연구개발을 통한 기술혁신이 중요함을 강조하였음

□ 사막화 및 토지황폐화 논의에서는 대다수의 국가들이 전세계적으로 기후변화에 의해 토지황폐화가 가속화되었으며, 이로 인해 식량생산문제가 악화됨으로서 빈곤이 심화되고 있다는 데에 공감

○ 토지황폐화 문제는 식량안보, 농업 등과 통합적으로 다루어야 한다는 데 의견을 같이 하였음

물과 위생

□ 세계기상기구(World Meteorological Organization, WMO) 총장이자 UN-Water 의장인 Michel Jarraud는 먹는 물에 대한 접근성 제고에 대한 MDGs 세부목표가 달성될 것으로 기대되나, 동 세부목표에서의 인권 차원과 위생 접근성에 대한 세부목표는 아직 현실화되지 못했음을 언급하며, 위생 및 수자원 접근성에 대한 불평등 이슈를 강조함

○ Jarraud는 또한 SDGs에서 물 이슈에 관한 두 가지 방안으로 물에 대한 하나의 단일 목표 설정과, 다수의 주제별 목표 하에 물 세부목표들을 통합하는 방안들을 제시하였음

○ Qatar 환경에너지연구원의 Rabi Mohtar 국장은 물-에너지-식량 넥서스가 해결책을 제공할 수 있음을 제시하며, 과학계와 정책입안자에 각각 다음의 사항들을 권고하였음:

- (과학계) 물-에너지-식량 시스템의 상호연계성(inter-linkages) 확인 및 정량화; 데이터를 이용가능하도록 하는 “물 지식 허브(Water Knowledge Hub)” 설치; 경제적, 사회적 및 정치적 상품으로서의 “물 가치(water value)” 설정
- (정책입안자) “식량으로부터 연료 생산 금지(no fuel from food)”; 과거는 더 이상 미래를 위한 좋은 지표가 아님; 모든 이해당사자가 물 논의에 참여; 물 관리를 위한 정부간 기구 설립; nexus-friendly 기술 증진; 물 무역 규제

○ 국제물관리연구원 이사회 회원인 Letitia Obeng은 패널 토론에서 MDGs 경험으로부터의 교훈 습득, 세계가 직면하고 향후 나아가야 할 도전과제 기술, 물에 대한 단일 SDGs 설정 권고의 세 가지 주제를 강조하였으며, 다음의 이슈들에 초점을 맞추는 세부목표 설정을 강조:

- 위생, 상수도 및 위생, 오염 및 하폐수관리, 유역별 수자원 통합관리,

물 관련 재해 등

□ 대다수 국가들은 물과 위생이 지속가능발전 달성을 위한 가장 근본적인 요소라는 데에 공감하였음[56)]

○ 물과 위생은 농업, 보건 및 교육 등 여타 다른 발전목표들의 성취의 중심에 존재하며, 먹는 물에 대한 접근성을 보장받지 못한 인구의 비율을 절반으로 감소시키는 MDG 목표는 5년 앞서 달성하였으나 모든 사람의 물에 대한 보편적 접근 달성이 주요 도전과제로 남아있음

○ 지방 및 빈곤 도시지역 내 위생시설 개선을 확장하는 것 또한 MDG 7번 목표임에도 불구하고 여전히 주요 도전과제로 남아있음

○ 대다수의 국가가 물 부족과 변동성은 기후변화와 함께 더욱 더 심각한 문제로 대두될 것이며, 지속가능한 물 관리의 필요성이 높아질 것임을 인식하며, 국제적으로 물 관리에 대한 SDG 단일목표 설정에 대한 높은 지지도를 제시하여 물과 관련된 문제들에 통합적으로 접근할 것을 주장함

○ 즉, MDG 성과평가를 기초로 아직 달성하지 못한 물과 위생 관련 목표를 SDG에 포함하고, 에너지, 식량 등 밀접한 연관이 있는 주제들과 통합적으로 접근해야 한다는 데 동의하였음

○ 또한 물과 위생에 대한 접근성이 가장 기본적인 인권으로 인식되어야 한다는 데 공감하였음

○ 설정될 목표는 다음과 같은 다양한 측면들을 고려해야 함이 제시됨

- 안전한 물에 대한 공정하고 보편적이며 일관된 접근성; 위생; 지표수 및 지하수의 지속가능한 발전·관리·이용; 수질오염 저감; 홍수 및 가뭄 등 물과 관련된 재해 피해 저감; 물 협력 증진과 물 거버넌스 개선

라. 제4차 공개작업반 회의

□ 제4차 공개작업반 회의는 2013년 6월 17일에서 6월 19일까지 모두를 위한 양질의 고용과 일자리, 사회보장, 청소년, 교육 및 문화, 건강 및 인구변동을 주제로 논의를 진행함

고용 및 적절한 일자리, 사회보호, 청년, 교육 및 문화

□ University of Cape Town의 Harron Bhorat 교수는 패널 토론에서 “전지구적 근로빈곤층(Global Working Poor)”으로 분류되는 계층의 실업자에 대한

56) IISD(2013c); IISD(2014c) pp10-11. 참고.

데이터와 글로벌 노동시장에 대한 발표를 진행하였으며, 최저임금정책이 유용한 정책도구임을 언급

○ Bhorat 교수는 또한 데이터 혁신과 측정가능한 목표의 필요성을 언급하고, 국가의 상황을 인식하고 모두에게 적용가능한 목표를 수립할 것을 강조

□ University of Toronto의 Karen Mundy 교수는 Post-2015 개발의제에서의 교육에 관한 논의를 다루었고, 교육에 관한 단일목표 설정을 지지하였음

□ 적절한 급여를 받는 생산적 일자리의 창출은 선진국과 개도국 모든 나라가 직면하고 있는 도전과제로, 특히 저임금 국가에서는 실업률이 긴급한 이슈로 간주되고 있음[57)]

○ 대다수 국가들은 실업문제 해결을 위해 많은 일자리를 창출하는 것도 중요하지만 비정규직 해소, 최저임금 수준 보장 등 고용의 질도 매우 중요하게 고려해야 하며, 불평등 문제를 해결하기 위해 성별, 연령별로 구분된 세부목표 설정과 데이터 구축이 필요하다는 데 공감함[58)]

○ 특히 청소년, 청년의 실업문제에 대한 특별한 관심과 대책이 필요하며, 여성에 대한 공평한 일자리 제공도 중요하다고 강조하였음

□ 다수의 국가들이 젊은 세대의 관심이 각각의 SDG에 적절하게 반영되어야 하며, 특히 교육, 건강, 고용 문제를 중요하게 다룰 것을 언급하였음

○ 또한 문화 역시 지속가능발전 달성을 위한 매우 중요한 요소이며, 사회의 적응능력, 복원력 등의 원천으로서 주목해야 한다고 언급함

○ 고용과 적절한 일자리에 관한 목표 설정에 대해, 다양한 의견이 제시됨:

- 단일 목표로 설정되거나, 혹은 “빈곤 근절”, “고용 창출, 지속가능한 생계 및 공정한 성장” 등의 고차(higher-order) 목표와 통합 설정[59)]

보건, 인구동태

□ WHO Anarfi Asamoa-Baah 협력관은 기조연설에서 MDGs와 같이 다양한 보건 목표 설정보다는 SDGs에서 단일의 중대한(overarching) 목표를 설정할 것에 합의되고 있음을 언급하고, 중대한 목표로 “삶의 모든 단계에서의 건강 최대화” 등을 제시

○ 또한 세부목표는 서비스 접근성과 감당할 수 있는 비용(affordability)을

57) IISD(2014c). pp11-13. 참고.
58) IISD(2013d).
59) IISD(2014c). p12. 참고.

다룰 수 있어야 함, 즉, 보편적 의료보장(universal health coverage, UHC)을 강조

□ 보건 및 인구동태 의제에 관해, 다수의 국가가 단순한 질병퇴치만이 아니라 양질의 기초의료 서비스 접근 보장, 건강촉진, 질병예방 및 치료, 경제적 부담 완화 등의 다양한 건강관련 목표들이 종합적으로 고려되어야 함을 강조

○ 그리고 '보편적 의료보장(Universal Health Coverage)'이 핵심목표가 되어야 한다는 데 지지를 표함

○ 보건에 대한 대안목표로 제안된 것은 다음과 같음:[60]

- 모든 생애 단계(all stages of life)에서의 건강 최대화; 또는 건강 수명 최대화

○ 결과보다 서비스에 대한 접근성에 초점을 둔 대안은 다음과 같음:[61]

- 보편적인 건강보험 혜택(health coverage); 또는 건강 증진, 예방, 치료, 질병 및 장애로부터의 재정적 위험 보호

마. 5차 공개작업반 회의

□ 제5차 공개작업반 회의는 11월 25일부터 27일까지 '지속적이고 포용적 경제성장, 거시경제정책문제(국제무역, 국제금융시스템, 외채 지속가능성 포함), 인프라, 산업화' 및 '에너지'를 주제로 논의가 진행되었음

지속적이고 포괄적인 경제성장, 거시경제 정책문제, 인프라, 산업화

□ 지속적이고 포괄적인 경제성장은 빈곤 퇴치에 필수적이며, 포괄적인 경제성장은 높은 실업률과 소득 불평등이 확대되고 있는 개도국에서 우선순위과제로 남아있음이 지적되었음[62]

○ 다수의 국가에서는 경제 다양성(diversification)이 필요하며, 이를 위한 생산용량 및 기술 역량 강화가 필요하다는 점을 부각시키고 있음

○ 또한 보다 큰 자원 효율 및 환경 악영향으로부터의 성장의 탈동조화(decoupling)을 기반으로 한 성장 궤도가 필요함이 강조되었으며, 다수의 대표단에서 녹색성장전략의 중요성을 언급하였음

□ 회원국들은 빈곤퇴치와 지속가능발전 달성을 위한 핵심 요소로 경제성장이

60) Ibid. p.13. 참고.
61) Ibid. p.13. 참고.
62) Ibid. pp.14-15. 참고

중요하다고 하면서 경제성장이 SDGs의 하나로 포함되어야 한다고 함

○ 개도국들은 경제성장을 위한 국제무역체제로의 편입, 인프라 구축을 위한 대규모 투자, 부채문제 해결과 산업화를 위한 재원·기술의 필요성을 강조하였음

○ 선진국들은 빈곤타파, 일자리 창출 등을 위한 경제성장 필요성과 이를 뒷받침할 수 있는 국제무역체제 개편, 인프라에 대한 투자, 금융시스템 개선이 중요하다는데 공감하고, 포용적이고 지속가능한 성장을 위한 사회안전망구축과 녹색경제로의 이행 필요성을 강조

□ Columbia University의 Jagdish Bhagwati 교수는 SDGs가 MDGs 수립 및 이행과정에서 발견된 문제점을 개선하는 방향으로 작성되어야 하며, 이를 위해서는 모든 국가들에게 단일한 양적 목표보다는 국별 상황을 반영할 수 있는 목표가 제시되어야 함을 강조

○ 또한 SDGs 설정 과정에서 목표와 목표를 달성하는 정책수단(policy instrument) 간의 명확한 구분이 필요함을 강조

○ SDGs가 포함하게 될 사회, 환경 분야의 목표 달성을 위한 선제조건으로서 경제성장이 매우 중요하며, 개도국의 성장을 위해서는 단순히 원조를 제공하기보다는 개도국의 성장능력을 키워줄 수 있는 정책 필요

□ UNIDO의 Li Yong 사무총장은 '포용적 지속가능 산업화'를 위하여 환경적으로 지속가능한 산업 체제 구축이 필요하며 이를 위해 지식공유와 혁신, 민관 파트너십, 인프라 구축, 예측 가능한 장기 투자가 중요함을 강조

□ Columbia University의 Jeffrey Sachs 교수는 SDGs는 모두가 공감할 수 있고 쉽게 받아들여 질 수 있도록 10개 이내로 하는 것이 좋다고 하면서 아래 10개 목표를 제시:

- 절대 빈곤 퇴치
- 일자리 창출, 발전의 지속 등을 위한 경제성장 추구
- 연령, 성별, 인종 등에서 비롯한 차별이 없는 사회 통합
- 청소년에 대한 학습기회 제공 및 평생 교육 등을 포함하는 모두를 위한 교육
- 모든 세대를 위한 건강과 웰빙 달성
- 식량 안보와 지속가능한 농업 달성
- 기후변화에 대한 대응과 지속가능한 에너지 확보
- 물과 여타 천연자원 확보를 포함하는 생물다양성 및 생태 시스템 보존
- 지속가능하고 복원력 있는 도시 구축

- 지속가능발전을 위한 정부 및 기업의 좋은 거버넌스 달성(이행수단 포함)

□ 많은 국가들은 경제성장이 빈곤퇴치, 일자리 창출을 통한 경제발전 및 사회통합을 달성하기 위한 핵심적 요소로, 새롭게 수립되는 SDGs의 하나로서 포함되어야 한다고 함

○ 반면, 브라질은 경제성장이 지속가능발전을 위한 중요한 수단이나 그자체로 목적이 될 수는 없다고 언급

□ 우리나라는 경제성장이 지속가능발전의 핵심이므로 목표로서 포함되어야 하며, 경제발전, 사회통합, 환경보전을 아우르기 위한 지속적이고 포용적 녹색경제성장이 필요하며, 이를 위해서는 경제성장을 이끌어 갈 수 있도록 하는 정부의 적극적인 역할이 중요하다고 강조함

○ 녹색성장은 기후변화에 대응하고 새로운 성장 동력을 창출함으로써 지속가능발전을 달성하도록 하는 수단이 됨을 언급

○ 이에 녹색산업육성, 녹색 인프라 구축 및 녹색생활양식 달성을 위한 정부, 기업 및 민간의 역할이 필요함을 부연 설명

○ 아울러, 국제무역, 국제경제체제 개편, 부채문제 해소 등을 위한 국제협력의 필요성을 강조하고, 이를 위해 유엔이 G20와 같은 여타 플랫폼과 협력해야 함을 언급

에너지

□ 국제신재생에너지기구 Adnan Amin 사무총장은 인구증가와 경제성장으로 인해 에너지 수요가 급증하고 있다고 하면서 효율적이고 안정적인 에너지 공급이 지속가능발전의 달성에 가장 중요한 관건이 되고 있음을 언급

○ 재생에너지 사용비율 증가를 위한 각국의 투자가 획기적으로 증가하고 있어, 재생에너지 사용을 증진시키기 위해서는 재생에너지 사용을 위한 비즈니스 모델이 구축되어야 하며 정부는 이러한 비즈니스 모델이 채택될 수 있도록 정책적 지원을 제공할 필요가 있음을 강조

□ 패널토론에서 SE4ALL의 Kandeh Yumkella 사무총장은 SE4ALL 달성은 공공재원만으로는 불가능하며, 이에 민간재원 확보를 위한 비즈니스 모델이 필요하다고 하였음

○ 또한 에너지가 지속가능발전의 다른 목표들을 달성하게 하는 궁극적 수단으로 SDGs에 반드시 필요함을 강조하며, 다음의 목표 및 세부목표를 제시하였음:

- (목표) 모두를 위한 지속가능한 에너지 확보
- (세부목표) SE4ALL 3대 목표 달성; 에너지-보건 넥서스; 에너지-물 넥서스; 에너지-식량 넥서스; 에너지-여권신장 넥서스

□ 대다수 국가들은 지속가능발전을 보장하기 위한 중요 수단으로서 에너지를 다루어야 하며 따라서 에너지 문제가 SDGs에 반영되어야 함을 강조하고, 사무총장의 SE4ALL initiative에 대한 지지입장을 표명하면서 2030년까지 동 initiative 상의 목표 달성을 위한 노력이 배가되어야 한다는 것에 공감함

○ 개도국들은 에너지 문제해결 지원을 위한 공공·민간재원 확보 및 기술지원 필요성을 강조

○ 선진국들은 지속가능한 에너지 보장을 위하여 재생에너지 사용 확대, 에너지 효율성 증대 필요성, 에너지 분야 민관협력 및 에너지 접근성 강화를 위한 여성의 역할을 강조

□ 에너지는 발전을 가능하게 하는 수단(enabler)이며 지속가능발전의 모든 차원과 연계되어 있는 이슈로서, 성장과 빈곤퇴치를 위해서는 안전하고 가격이 적정하며(affordable) 신뢰할 수 있는 에너지가 전제되어야 함이 언급됨[63]

□ 지속가능한 에너지의 필수적 요소는 에너지 효율과 관리이며, 모두를 위한 지속가능한 에너지 이니셔티브(SE4ALL)는 보편적 에너지 접근성, 재생에너지, 에너지효율에 대한 실현가능한 목표를 포함할 것에 합의함[64]

○ 대다수 국가들은 지속가능발전을 보장하기 위한 중요 수단으로서 에너지 문제를 다루어야 함을 강조하고, 사무총장의 SE4ALL initiative에 대한 지지입장을 표명함[65]

○ 아울러, 에너지 문제를 물, 식량안보와 연계(nexus)하여 통합적으로 접근해야 한다고 함

○ 일부 유럽국 및 콜롬비아 등은 화석연료에 대한 의존을 감소시키기 위해서는 화석연료 생산에 대한 불공정한 보조금 정책의 점진적 폐지를 강조함

바. 6차 공개작업반 회의

□ 제6차 공개작업반 회의는 12월 9일부터 13일까지 '이행방안(과학기술, 지식공유 및 역량구축), 지속가능발전 달성을 위한 글로벌 파트너십, 중간소득

63) IISD(2014c). pp16-17. 참고
64) Ibid. p17. 참고
65) IISD(2013e); IISD(2014c). p17 참고.

국가의 특정한 도전과제뿐만 아니라 아프리카 국가, LDCs, LLDCs 및 SIDS 등 특수 상황 국가들의 필요, 인권, 개발 권리, 글로벌 거버넌스’를 주제로 개최됨

이행방안, 지속가능발전을 위한 글로벌 파트너십

□ 야심찬 목표 설정에서 가장 중요한 것은 정책적 의지, 재정, 기술, 역량 강화, 정책 및 기관에 대한 수요와 이행방법임을 주지해야 함이 강조됨

□ OWG 공동의장 보고서에 따르면, 효과적인 이행을 목적으로 하는 적절한 수단 지원을 위해 글로벌 파트너십이 필수적이며, 각각의 목표 이행 수단에 대한 고려가 요구되었음[66)]

○ 그간 성공적인 파트너십을 추진한 MDGs 경험을 바탕으로, 다자간 이해관계자 파트너십이 구축되어야 함이 강조되었음

○ 주요 이행수단으로는 재정, 과학·기술, 지식 공유 및 역량강화가 제시되었고, 핵심적인 재정자원으로는 여전히 ODA가 주요하게 논의되고 있음

□ 국제연합경제사회이사회(ECOSOC)[67)]는 2014년 7월 개최된 ‘post-2015 시대의 미래 발전 협력에 대한 2014 ECOSOC 개발협력 포럼’에서 지속가능성은 post-2015 개발의제에서 중심항목(centerpiece)으로, 새로워진(renewed) 글로벌 파트너십의 필요성을 언급함

특수상황에 처한 국가들의 수요

□ 특수상황국(countries in special situations)에서는, SDGs 논의와 post-2015 개발의제 논의가 통합(merging)되는 과정에서 LDCs와 그 외 취약한(vulnerable) 국가들의 상황과 수요를 고려하는 것을 필수사항으로 제시함

○ 아프리카 국가는 빈곤과 기아(hunger) 근절 및 MDGs 완료에 대한 집중이 필요함을 주장하였음

○ 특수상황국들은 기후변화에 매우 취약한 상태로, SIDS는 기후변화에 대한 강력한 행동과 연안의 지속가능한 관리·이용이 필요함을 주장

○ LLDCs는 무역원활화협정(Trade Facilitation Agreement)을 통한 시장 진입에 대한 고비용 완화를 언급

○ 중간소득 국가들은 불평등, 혁신에 대한 역량, 인적자원의 구축에 대한

66) IISD(2014b). p17 참고.
67) UN 국제연합경제사회이사회(United Nations Economic and Social Council)

어려움에 직면하고 있음을 강조하였음

□ OECD는 ODA가 중간소득국(MICs)의 역할을 고려하여 개정(reform)될 필요가 있으며, 이를 위해서는 현재 “성공을 저해하는” ODA의 개념을 발전을 위한 재정적 흐름의 개념으로 넓혀야 함을 언급

○ LDCs를 위한 발전지원액 증대와 UNFCCC 차원에서의 지원을 요청

○ 이와 관련하여, LDCs에서는 ODA 지출(disbursement)이 반드시 수요에 기초하여야 함을 강조함

- 발전에 대한 정책 일관성 이슈가 중요하게 인식되어야 하며, 국제기관에서의 LDCs의 목소리를 낼 기회가 많아져야 함을 언급

○ 튀니지 및 남부아프리카 국가에서는 STI[68] 활용에 대한 SDGs 단일 목표 설정을 지지하였으며, 에티오피아는 MOI에 대한 개별 목표와 STI에 대한 세부 목표 설정을 권고함

□ 특히 아프리카 국가와 특수상황국에서 각 국가별 상황을 고려하여 SDGs가 설정되어야 한다는 데 의견을 모음

○ AOSIS[69]는 구조적 도전과제, 작은 규모, 고립성(remoteness), 시장으로부터의 분리(isolation), 역량의 한계 등 SIDS의 특수 사례가 반드시 고려되어야 함을 주장

인권, 발전권, 글로벌 거버넌스

□ 인권은 범분야 이슈로서 단일목표로 설정되기보다는 주류에 편입되어야 하며, 특히 여성인권이 모든 분야에 있어 중요하게 다루어져야 한다는 데에 의견이 모아짐[70]

○ 인권, 법규, 민주주의, 정의 및 정보로의 접근성, 투명성(transparency), 책무(accountability), 평화 및 비폭력 사회에 기반을 두어 모든 수준에서의 양호한 거버넌스는 지속가능한 발전의 조력자로 간주됨

○ 정책 개발과 인권 보장 사이에서 UN 지침인 ‘Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights’에 기반을 둔 정책 강화의 필요성이 제기되었음

68) 과학, 기술 및 혁신(Science, Technology and Innovation, STI)
69) 군소도서국연합(Alliance of Small Island States, AOSIS)
70) IISD(2014c). pp20-21 참고.

사. 7차 공개작업반 회의[71]

□ 제7차 공개작업반 회의는 2014년 1월 5일부터 10일까지 ‘지속가능한 도시와 주거지, 교통, 생산과 소비(화학물질 및 폐기물 포함), 기후변화와 재해위험 감소’를 주제로 개최되었음

지속가능한 도시와 거주지, 교통

□ 지속가능한 도시 및 거주지, 지속가능한 운송 이슈와 관련한 논의에서, 세계는 급속히 도시화되고 있으며, 많은 도시들이 지속가능한 발전을 위한 도전과제와 기회에 동시에 노출되어 있음이 지적됨[72]

○ SDGs에서 도시화와 관련된 목표의 통합에 대한 지지 의견이 다수 제기되었으나, 세부목표 수준에서의 설정 혹은 지속가능한 인프라 개발에 관한 목표 내에 포함하는 방안도 제시되었음

○ 지속가능한 도시화의 중요한 부분으로 사회 통합이 강조되며, 임시 거주지(informal settlement)와 빈민가(slums)에 사는 도시 빈민(urban poor)의 수요를 다루는 것이 빈곤 퇴치에 중대한 사안으로 간주됨

○ 도시들은 근교도시(peri-urban) 및 지방 지역들과 다면적으로 연계되어 있는 큰 지역에 속해 있으며, SDGs에서는 균형 있는 지역 발전에 중점을 두어야 함이 언급됨

○ 지속가능한 도시화의 한 부분인 사회 통합의 달성을 위해, 목표와 세부목표는 사회취약계층에 대한 사회, 경제 및 물리적 한계 극복과 안전하고 적정하며 지속가능한 기초 서비스 제공을 위해 설정되어야 할 것임을 강조

○ 지속가능한 운송 또한 지속가능발전에서 인구와 상품의 이동성을 다루는 데 교통이 중대한 요소임이 강조되어 지속가능발전의 세 가지 축에서 필수 요소임이 언급되었으며, 세부목표 수준에서 설정하자는 의견이 다수로 나타남

지속가능한 소비와 생산(화학물질 및 폐기물)

□ 지속가능 소비 및 생산(SCP) 이슈와 관련해서는 정책 혼용과 전과정 분석을 이용하여 경제성장으로부터 자원이용의 분리(decoupling) 필요성이 언급됨

○ 다수의 정부가 선진국과 개도국 간의 SCP 목표를 구별할 것과, SCP에 관한 10-YFP의 신탁기금에의 기여를 지지함

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71) Co-Chairs Summary bullet points for OWG-7 참고.
72) IISD(2014c). p22 참고.

○ 개도국, 특히 SIDS와 LDCs는 폐기물과 화학물질의 확실한 관리에 대한 역량이 부족하며, 기술이전과 역량 강화를 통한 지원을 필요로 하는 상황임

○ SCP에 대해 단일목표 설정이 제안되기도 하였으나, 에너지, 물, 식량과 농업, 인프라, 도시, 산업화, 포괄적 성장 등 특정 분야 내 관련 있는 목표에 포함되어야 한다는 주장도 제기됨[73)]

○ 제품과 서비스의 지속가능성은 전주기 접근법(life-cycle approach)을 이용하여 고려되어야 하며, 화학물질의 관리는 사전예방적 원칙(precautionary principle)에 기반을 두어 고려되어야 함이 강조됨[74)]

○ 노동조합계에서는 SCP를 적절한 일자리와, 원주민계에서는 자연자원의 지속가능한 관리와, 청소년계에서는 교육과의 통합 등 SCP를 다른 이슈와 통합하는 방안에 대한 의견이 제시됨

기후변화와 재난위험 감소

□ 기후변화는 극한 기상(extreme weather), 식량 안보, 물 이용가능성 및 관리, 질병 및 병해충 규제, 생태계에 영향을 미쳐 생명, 보건 및 웰빙에 위협을 가하고 있는 점이 지적되며 다수의 대표단이 기후변화를 SDGs 논의에서 중심적으로 고려해야 함을 주장[75)]

○ 기후변화 및 재난 이슈는 범분야 이슈로 둘 것과, UNFCCC의 협상 역할을 고려할 것이 강조됨

○ 기후변화와 재난위험 감소(Disaster Risk Reduction, DRR)에 대한 행동의 국제 수준의 지속가능발전 의제 필요성이 강조되었음

○ 기후변화에 대한 모든 대응이 평등의 원칙과 CBDR과 일치해야 한다는 의견이 제시됨

○ 현재 기후변화에 관해서는 UNFCCC, DRR에 관해서는 Post-Hyogo agreement를 통해 논의되고 있는 등 진행 중인 협상체계와 일관성을 유지해야 함

○ 건물 인프라, 정착, 삼림 보호, 지속가능한 에너지, 식량 안보, 물 관리, SCP, 저탄소 및 기후 회복 발전 증진 등의 도전과제들을 반영한 세부목표에 다수가 지지함[76)]

- 생명 및 생계 손실과 경제적 손실로 측정된 영향 강도 감소 등 재해 위험 감소에 대한 세부목표가 제안됨

73) IISD(2014c). p23 참고.
74) Ibid. p23 참고.
75) Ibid. p24 참고.
76) Ibid. p25 참고.

아. 8차 공개작업반 회의

□ 제8차 공개작업반 회의는 2014년 2월 3-7일동안 개최되었으며 해양·연안, 삼림 및 생물다양성, 사회적 형평성, 양성평등 및 여성 인권 신장을 포함한 평등 증진, 분쟁 예방, 전후 평화 구축, 영속적(durable) 평화 증진, 법과 거버넌스에 의한 규제에 대한 논의를 진행

해양, 삼림, 생물다양성

□ 해양·연안, 삼림, 생물다양성 이슈와 관련하여, 해양, 연안, 삼림은 생물다양성에서 방대한 비중을 차지함이 강조되며 생태계 관리에 대한 전체적인(holistic) 목표가 제안되었음

○ 통합적인 접근법으로, 생태계와 생물다양성의 편익을 증진시키기 위해 해양과 연안, 삼림, 사막화 및 토지 황폐화, 생물다양성을 아우르는 포괄적인 목표가 제시된 한편, 해양과 연안, 생물다양성에 관해서 각각 단일 목표 설정을 지지하는 국가도 있었음[77)]

○ EU는 지속가능하지 않은 어업, 식량 안보 및 소득 창출 등의 이슈가 연계되어야 함을 강조하였으며, 생물다양성과 삼림에 관하여 다음의 사항들을 고려할 것을 제안

- 생물다양성에 관해서는, 생태계 보호, 멸종 방지, 야생동물 밀매(wildlife trafficking), 빈곤 감소로의 생물다양성 가치 통합 등을 제안
- 삼림에 관해서는, 향상된 거버넌스를 통한 불법 벌목(logging) 퇴치 및 직·간접적 삼림 손실 고려

○ 루마니아, 폴란드, 몰디브, 쿠바 등의 국가와 과학기술계는 해양·연안에 대한 단일목표 설정을 지지하였음

○ 우리나라는 자연자원과 생태계 서비스에 관한 목표 설정을 지지하였음

○ 다수의 국가가 SDGs 내 목표 및 세부목표는 생물다양성협약, 식물유전자원국제조약(ITPGR) 등 해양·연안, 삼림 및 생물다양성과 관련한 기존 국제법규와 자발적 수단(voluntary instrument)을 고려할 것을 주장함[78)]

□ 삼림에 관해서는, 지속가능한 삼림 관리(Sustainable Forest Management, SFM)를 중점적으로 고려하고 UN 삼림에 관한 포럼(UN Forum on Forest, UNFF)을 지구적(global) 삼림 이슈 논의에 관한 주요 플랫폼으로 활용하는

77) Ibid. p26 참고.
78) Ibid. p27 참고.

방안이 제안되었음

사회적 평등, 성평등, 여성의 역량강화

□ 사회적 형평성, 양성 평등과 여성 신장을 포함한 질적 개선 이슈 논의에 관하여, 불평등의 증가는 사회적 통합에 위협을 가할 뿐만 아니라 성장을 저해할 수 있음을 강조하였음[79)]

○ 다수의 국가가 SDGs 논의에서 장애인, 토착민, 유아, 노인 등과 같이 소외되고 취약한 그룹에 주의를 기울여야 함을 언급하였음

○ 상기 의제에 관해 다수가 다음과 같은 two-track 접근방식을 지지함:

- 성 평등에 관한 단일목표 설정, 다른 목표 내 범분야 세부목표에 의한 보완

분쟁 예방, 분쟁 후 평화구축, 항구적 평화의 증진, 법에 의한 규제와 거버넌스

□ 분쟁 예방, 전후 평화구축 및 항구적 평화, 법률과 거버넌스 결정 이슈에 관해서 일부 국가는 범분야 관점에서 평화, 법규 및 거버넌스가 목표 형태로 반영되어야 함을 주장하는 한편, 다른 일부 국가에서는 전체 post-2015 개발 의제 내 조력자(enabler) 형태로 반영되기를 희망하였음[80)]

자. 9차 공개작업반 회의

□ 제9차 공개작업반 회의는 2014년 3월 3-5일동안 개최되었으며 주요그룹(Major Groups)과 그 외 이해관계자들이 참여하여 논의를 진행하였음

○ 주요그룹에서는 ‘Focus Areas’ 문서의 방향에는 동의하나 더 좋은 방향으로의 변화를 요구함

□ Constituency Statement로 제시된 주제는 다음과 같음:

○ 인권에 기초한 SDGs 수립 요구

○ planetary boundaries 내에서 제한된 자원에 대한 CBDR 개념 통합 요구

○ focus areas에서 제시된 good governance와 법에 의한 규제 통합

○ 엄격하고, 독립적이며 효과적인 책임 매커니즘 요구

○ 포괄적이고 지속가능한 발전 달성을 위한 “순수한 경제성장 모델” 대안 요구

□ 여성계에서는 Focus Area 19(평화적이고 비폭력 사회 및 역량 있는 제도)에

79) Ibid. pp28-29 참고.
80) Ibid. pp29-30 참고.

여성인권을 범분야 우선순위로 통합할 것을 요구함

○ “성 평등과 여권 신장”에 대한 단일목표 설정과 현재 시행되고 있는 120건의 여성차별법 철폐를 주장

○ 모든 연령의 여성의 성과 출산에 대한 권리 보장

○ 보편적인 무상 교육 보장과 교육에 있어서의 성 차이 퇴치

□ 청소년계에서는 모든 의제 차원에서 청소년을 중요한 우선분야로 고려할 것을 요구함

○ 미성년 노동(child labor) 형태 퇴치, 연소근로자(young worker)를 위한 사회보호 이행

○ 선형 성장 모델에서 불평등을 유지시키지 않는 모델로의 변혁

□ 원주민은 문서에서 “원주민” 용어의 지속적 사용과, 문서에서 중요한 차원으로서 문화를 인정할 것을 요구함

○ 빈곤한 원주민에게 기여할 수 있는 빈곤재정대책 고려

○ 웰빙의 개념을 SDGs 이행의 초석(corner stone)으로 활용

○ focus area에 good governance 포함시킬 것

□ NGO 단체에서는 SCP의 맥락에서만 산업화된 국가(industrialized countries)를 언급할 것과, 강력한 HLPF를 통한 책임과 거버넌스의 포함을 요구

□ 지방자치단체는 지속가능한 도시화(Urban SDG)의 단일목표로 채택할 것을 요구

□ 노동자와 노동조합 측에서는 고용과 모두를 위한 적절한 일자리를 단일목표로 설정하는 방안에 동의

○ 사회안전망(social protection floors)의 창출과 이행을 통한 보편적 사회보호에 대한 commitment를 제안

○ 단일목표에 대한 한 부분으로 무상교육 고려 권고

○ 성 평등을 위한 단일목표 권고

□ 기업계에서는 정부, 산업계 및 민간 사회의 이해관계자간 대화를 통한 합의 형성을 권고하였으며, 지속가능발전을 위한 대단히 중요한 전제조건으로 다음의 사항들을 제시함:

○ good governance와 제반 환경(enabling environment)

○ 재정과 지역통화 채권시장(local currency bond market)을 결합한 재정 조달

○ 법에 의한 규제의 중요성

□ 그 외 이해관계자로 노인(aging people)계에서는 focus area 12에서 연령차별 제거, focus area 5에서 모든 연령에서의 여성차별형태 철폐, focus area 11에서 노동시장에서의 노인 차별 철폐 등을 요구함

□ 환경 관련 주제별로 구분된 statement는 다음과 같음:

□ “Focus Area 6 물과 위생”에 관해 NGO, 여성계, 원주민이 입장을 표명

○ 민영화(privatization)와 상업화(commodification)를 통한 수자원의 불공평한 전용(appropriation) 등 물에 대한 도전과제의 근본 원인을 다룰 것

○ 물과 위생에 관한 권리 보장 및 현실화

□ “Focus Area 14 지속가능한 소비 및 생산”에 관해 청소년, 여성계, NGO에서 입장을 표명

○ 정부 및 산업정책은 환경과 사회영향평가를 기초로 수립할 것

○ 자연자원의 채굴 및 개발 등을 고려한 생태학적 세제 개혁

○ 지속가능발전을 위한 교육은 생태계에 대한 이해 및 우리의 행동과 관련된 책임을 포함할 것

□ “Focus Area 15&16 기후/해양자원/해양·연안”에 대해 여성계, 원주민, 청소년, NGO 단체에서 입장을 표명

○ 해양에 대한 단일목표, 기후변화에 대한 단일목표 설정 요구

○ 기후변화, DRR 및 해양에 대해 시급한 행동과 서서히 발생하는(slow-onset) 세부목표에 대한 동일한 관심 요구

○ 관광을 포함한 지속가능하고 공정한 해양경제활동

○ 해양범죄 및 테러 법률에 대한 감시 및 집행

□ “Focus Area 17 생태계와 생물다양성”에 관하여 NGO, 여성계, 원주민이 입장을 표명

○ 단일목표 설정 제안

○ 개발의제 내에서의 생물다양성의 주류화 촉진

○ 지속가능하지 않은 농업과 가축 생산, 대규모 산업 바이오에너지 생산 등으로 인한 삼림 손실의 부정적 동인(driver)을 뒤집을 수 있는 강력한 세부목표 설정

4. 소결

□ SDGs OWG에서는 그간 8차로 진행되어 온 작업반 회의 결과 검토를 통해, SDGs에 관한 중점 분야(focus area)로 아래의 19개를 제시함[81)]

○ 모든 중점분야에서 공통적으로 고려될 수 있는 분야는 적절한 이행수단임

1) 빈곤퇴치

- 절대빈곤 근절, 상대빈곤 감소, 국가 및 국제 수준에서의 모든 불평등 주지, 사회취약계층을 포함한 빈곤층의 취약성 감소를 위한 사회적 보호 제공 등이 관련 분야로 제시됨
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 절대 빈곤 근절;
  · 상대 빈곤 감소;
  · 청소년, 실업자, 이주자, 장애인, 원주민, 노인을 포함한 빈민의 취약성 감소와 관련된 사회적 보호 및 사회안전망 제공;
  · 모두와 관련된 권리, 재정과 시장 등 재산과 생산력이 높은 자산에 대한 접근성;
  · 국가 및 국제 수준에서의 불평등 고려;
  · 지속적이고 포괄적인 경제 성장 추구;
  · 증거에 기반을 두며 양질의, 시기적절한, 분리된 데이터와 평가 과정에 대한 국제적으로 구축된 불공정한 방법의 개발 및 이용
- 빈곤은 다차원적으로, 모든 중점 분야와 연계되어 있음

2) 지속가능한 농업, 식량안보 및 영양

- 농업 생산성의 증가와 식량 시스템의 개선은 경제적 웰빙과 식량 안보 및 영양 보장, 적절한 식량에 대한 권리 현실화, 기아 근절에 중요함
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 모두에게 적정하고 적절하고 안전하며 영양가 있는 식량에 대한 접근 보장;
  · 아동 영양실조 및 발육부진(stunting) 근절;
  · 토지황폐화, 가뭄과 사막화를 반전시키고 중단하는 동시에 적절한 관개, 씨앗 및 비료를 통한 농업생산성 증대;
  · 농업에서의 물이용 효율 제고;

81) United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform(2014b). 참고.

· 독성화학물질 이용 근절;
· 농업 생물다양성의 모든 형태 개선;
· 고유하고 지속가능한 농업·어업사례 촉진;
· 기후변화에 대한 농업 시스템과 식량 공급의 복원력 강화;
· 토지보유권, 어업 및 삼림 등에 대한 책임 있는 거버넌스와 관련하여 지역사회와의 의견 수렴을 포함, 국제적으로 인정되는 지침 준수에 대한 개선;
· 소작농, 여성, 원주민 및 지방사회를 포함한 모두를 위한 재정 서비스 등에 대한 향상된 접근성;
· 지속가능한 농업 기술과 관련한 연구개발에 대한 투자 및 지원 증가;
· 수확 후 작물손실량과 식량 공급망으로부터의 음식물 폐기물 감소;
· 해로운 농업 보조금 고려;
· 시장정보와 상품시장에 대한 관리를 포함한 가격 변동성 지정

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤퇴치, 보건, 물, 에너지, 기후변화, 성평등, 해양·연안, 생태계 및 생물다양성이 제시되었음

3) 보건 및 인구 동태

- 신체적 및 정신적 건강의 달성 가능한 기준에 대한 권리를 깨닫는 것과 건강수명을 높이는 것은 널리 공유되고 있는 노력임
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:

· 보편적인 건강 보험 혜택;
· 보건에 대한 예산 확대, 보건 인력 개발 및 훈련, 안전하고 적정하며 효과적인 양질의 의약품, 백신 및 의료기술에 대한 접근성을 통한 보건 시스템 강화;
· 모두를 위한 적정하고 기초적인 의약품 및 백신 보장;
· 전통지식을 포함하여 공공 보건 지식과 의료 지식의 보급;
· 예방 가능한 유아 및 산모 사망 저감;
· 유아사망률의 확연한 감소;
· HIV/AIDS 질병 근절;
· 말라리아, 결핵, 소외열대병 등의 전염병 예방 및 처리;
· 특히 유아를 위한 건강 식단 및 생활방식 개선을 통해 비전염성 만성질환 지정
· 질병의 환경 요인 저해;
· 현대 가족 계획방법 등 성과 생식에 관한 건강의 접근성;

· 장애인, 유아, 이주민, 노령 인구의 건강 수요 제공;

· 해로운 사례 근절;

· 도로사고 감소;

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 식량 안보와 영양, 물과 위생, 경제 성장, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후변화, 인권 신장, 성 평등이 제시되었음

4) 교육

- 교육에 대한 보편적인 접근성과 질을 달성하는 것은 성 평등 증진과 여성 권익에 중요하며, 숙련되고 생산성 있는 노동력 창출과 가치 증진에 매우 중요함
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:

· 보편적인 초등 및 중등 무상교육;

· 원주민, 소수민족(ethnic minorities), 장애인, 지방거주민, 이주민 등을 포함하여 가장 소외된 계층에 중점을 둔, 모든 교육 수준에서의 공평한 접근성 보장;

· 모든 교육 수준에서 높은 성취율 달성;

· 보편적인 초기 아동 교육 제공;

· 모든 수준에서의 효과적인 교육 결과 보장과 노동시장의 수요와 맞는 지식 및 기술 보급;

· 모두를 위한 성인 식자와 평생 교육에 대한 보편적 기회;

· 문화가 지속가능발전을 향상시키는 방식에 대한 인식 제고 등을 포함하여 교육 커리큘럼에 지속가능한 발전 통합

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤퇴치, 영양, 보건, 성 평등, 경제성장, 고용, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산이 제시되었음

5) 성 평등 및 여성 권익

- 남성과 여성에 대한 평등한 기회는 그들의 권리, 잠재력, 지속가능발전에의 기여 실현을 위해 필요
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:

· 모든 연령에서 여성에 대한 모든 차별 형태 근절;

· 여성을 향한 모든 형태의 폭력 근절;

· 모든 교육 수준에서의 평등한 접근성 보장;

· 평등한 고용 기회 및 평등한 급여 보장;

· 공공 및 사설 기관의 의사결정에 있어 여성의 평등한 참여 보장;

· 아동의 조기결혼 근절;

· 무급 노동의 부담 감소;

· 성과 생식에 관한 보건 및 생식에 대한 권리;

· 성 평등 정책 개선을 위하여 성에 대한 분리되지 않은 데이터 이용성 제고

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤 퇴치, 식량 안보, 물, 에너지, 보건, 교육, 고용, 경제 성장이 제시되었음

6) 물과 위생

- 물은 생명을 지속시키는 데 없어서는 안 될 자연자원이며, 모든 사람들에게 안전한 식수와 위생 시스템에 대한 접근성이 보장되어야 함
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:

· 가정, 학교, 보건 시설, 직장, 난민촌 등에서의 안전하고 적정한 먹는 물과 적절한 위생에 대한 접근성 보장;

· 모든 분야에서의 안전한 먹는 물과 위생 시스템을 위한 적절한 시설 및 인프라 제공;

· 하폐수 처리, 재활용 및 재이용 확대;

· 물이용 효율 제고;

· 산, 하천유역 및 습지 등 물과 연계된 생태계 복원 및 보호

· 강, 호수, 저수지, 운하 및 대수층에서의 대량 이동 및 저장을 포함하여 도시와 지방의 안전한 먹는 물과 위생 시스템을 위한 적절한 시설 및 인프라 제공

· 물과 관련된 재난 위험과 영향 감소

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤 퇴치, 지속가능한 농업, 식량 안보 및 영양, 교육, 보건 및 인구동태, 경제 성장, 산업화, 에너지, 지속가능한 도시 및 인간 정주, 생태계 및 생물다양성이 제시되었음

7) 에너지

- 에너지는 경제성장과 사회 발전에 중요한 역할을 수행하는 동력으로, 빈곤 퇴치와 사회 기초 서비스 공급에 에너지 접근성 보장이 중요함
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:

· 에너지 서비스로의 보편적 접근성 보장;

· 저배출 또는 무배출 에너지 기술을 포함한 cleaner 배치;

· 정책적 공간 제공 및 보조금 제공 등을 통한 글로벌에너지믹스에서의 재생가능 에너지의 공유 확산;

· 건물, 산업, 농업 및 수송에서의 에너지 효율 제고;

· 낭비적인 소비를 조장하는 비효율적인 화석연료 보조금의 점진적 폐지;
· 역량 강화 및 선진 에너지 기술 이전;
· 에너지 인프라에 대한 투자를 위한 재정 유동화;
· 적절한 규제 프레임워크와 환경 조성에 대한 지식 및 경험 공유;
· 지속가능한 에너지에 대한 파트너십 촉진

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤퇴치, 경제성장, 식량 안보, 교육, 보건, 물, 성 평등, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후 변화가 제시되었음

8) 경제 성장

- 지속적이고 포괄적인 경제성장의 달성은 빈곤 근절과 균형적인 번영을 위한 강력한 수단임
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 거시경제적 정책 조합 증진;
  · 지속가능발전의 증진을 위해 도움이 되는 규제적 및 재정 시스템 육성;
  · 높은 생산성 분야 및 활동을 위한 구조적 전환 지원;
  · 점진적으로 경제활동에서의 에너지 및 자원 생산성 제고;
  · 기업가, 중소기업체, 혁신 촉진;
  · 생산적 및 좋은 급여의 일자리 창출;
  · 도로, 철로, 항구, 전기 및 커뮤니케이션에서의 투자 촉진;
  · 모든 국가에서 기술 등급 상향과 가치 창출을 통한 생산 역량 강화;
  · 개방되고 법에 기초하며 비차별적이고 공평한 다자간 무역 시스템 촉진;
  · LDCs의 무역 원활화 및 시장 접근성에 대한 우선권 증진;
  · 부채 지속가능성 보장;
  · 국제적 기술 협력 및 환경적으로 견고한 기술 이전 원활화;
  · 근거에 기초하며(evidence-based) 양질이고 시기적절하며 분리되지 않은 데이터 소스의 개발 및 이용
- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤 퇴치, 교육, 보건, 고용, 산업화, 사회기반시설, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산이 제시되었음

9) 산업화

- 산업화를 통한 구조 전환은 생산성 증대, 고용 창출, 생활수준 개선, 경제적 다양화 증진, 기술적 발전 등에 대한 핵심적인 요소임
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 산업 발전을 위한 적절한 정책 공간 보장;

· 유해화학물질, 폐기물 및 오염의 점진적 저감, 물질 이용 최소화, 물질 회수 최대화 등 에너지 및 자원 효율적, 환경적으로 견고한 산업 공정에 기초한 지속가능한 산업 발전 향상;
· 산업 생산, 기술 등급 향상 및 가치 창출을 지원하는 제도 강화;
· 견고한 인프라 투자;
· 산업 분야에서의 생산 역량 강화;
· 적절한 산업 분야 일자리 창출;
· 산업체 기업 경영 및 형성 조장;
· 과학, 수학, 공학 및 사무적 기술 향상;
· 개도국의 산업생산제품 및 상품에 대한 좋은 시장 접근성 보장;
· 산업의 재산업화 및 재장착(retro-fitting);
· 저소득 소비자를 위한 환경적으로 지속가능한 상품 및 서비스를 공급하는 신산업 촉진

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤 퇴치, 교육, 고용, 경제 성장, 사회기반시설, 에너지, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산이 제시되었음

10) 사회기반시설

- 물, 위생, 에너지, 교통 및 커뮤니케이션에 대한 적절하고 신뢰성 있는 사회기반시설 공급은 사회·경제적 발전과 삶의 질 개선을 위해 필요함
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 선진 에너지 서비스 접근성을 위한 인프라, 신뢰할만하고 지속가능한 교통 및 커뮤니케이션 등에 대한 공급;
  · 전주기 관점에서 고려한 기존 및 계획된 인프라의 환경 및 사회 영향에 대한 비용;
  · 급수 설비 개선, 농업을 위한 관개 및 집수·저장 인프라 개발, 하수도 및 폐수처리 개발;
  · 도시공간 및 관련 인프라 계획의 적절한 이용;
  · 지속가능한 관광을 위해 필요한 인프라 개선;
  · 무역을 위한 국가간(trans-border) 인프라 수요와 개도국이 직면한 관련 도전과제 지정;
  · 장애인의 접근가능성;
  · 재난 위험 감소를 위한 회복력 있는 인프라 기획 및 건축
- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤 퇴치, 식량 안보, 물과 위생, 보건, 에너지, 경제 성장, 산업화, 지속가능한 도시, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후

변화가 제시되었음

11) 고용 및 양질의 일자리

- 포괄적이고 강건한 경제 및 사회는 모든 사람들에게 적절한 고용 및 일자리를 제공해야 하며, 고용 증대와 좋은 일자리 달성은 사회 통합에 필수적임
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 거시경제적 정책을 통한 완전고용(full employment) 증진;
  · 적절하고 생산적인 직업을 목표로 하는 정책 및 전략을 통한 청년 실업 고려;
  · 노동력에서 여성 참여 활성화;
  · 노동력에서 은퇴한 사람, 장애인, 실업자, 청소년, 노인 등을 위한 사회 안보 및 보호;
  · 장애인 및 노인 등을 포함하여 노동시장에서의 차별 형태 제거;
  · 비공식 부문에서 공식 부문 고용으로의 전환 장려;·
  · 지방 지역에서의 비농업부문(non-farm) 고용 기회 촉진;
  · 중소기업 지원;
  · 청소년, 여성 및 그 외 취약그룹 신뢰성 제고;
  · 적절한 일자리의 창출이 풍부한(job-rich) 기술 응용 촉진;
  · 지속가능한 job-rich 관광 촉진;
  · 이직자를 위한 재교육 및 훈련;
  · 이주 노동자의 권리 보호 등
- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤퇴치, 식량 안보, 교육, 경제 성장, 산업화, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 해양·연안이 제시되었음

12) 평등 촉진

- 국가 내 불평등은 사회를 불안정하게 만들며 경제성장에 악영향을 미치며, 또한 세계 연대(global solidarity) 및 국제 협력에 부정적 결과를 초래할 수 있음
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 법, 정책 및 사례 등에서 차별 제거;
  · 경제적, 사회적, 정책적 및 환경적 불평등을 포함한 사회적 그룹간 불평등 감소;
  · 원주민, 소수집단, 난민, 장애인, 노인, 청소년 등 소외된 계층에 권한 부여 및 통합;
  · 소외된 계층을 포함한 모두에게 평등한 경제적 기회 보장;
  · 사회보호시스템 및 관련된 사회안전망 강화;

· 문화다양성을 존중하는 포괄적 사회를 향한 작업 추진;

· 근거에 기초하고 양질이며 시기적절한 분리된 자료와 공정하고 국내적으로 입증된 평가 과정 방법 개발 및 이용

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 교육, 산업화, 사회기반시설, 에너지, 이행수단이 제시되었음

13) 지속가능한 도시 및 인간 정주

- 지속가능한 도시 및 정주는 사회경제적 및 환경적 도전과제를 해결하고 회복력 있는 도시를 건설하는 데 중심 요소임
- 고려할 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:

· 적절하고 적정한 주거시설 및 인프라, 기초 서비스의 제공을 통한 빈민가 예방 및 근절;

· 안전하고, 적정하고, 편하며 지속가능한 교통에 대한 접근성 제공, 도로안전성 및 도시 대기질 개선;

· 폐기물 및 하폐수 처리 개선;

· 기후변화 및 자연 재해에 대한 복원력 강화;

· 안전한 공공 공간 및 서비스 접근성;

· 도시 계획 역량 제고;

· 도시와 도시 근교 및 지방지역간 긍정적인 경제 및 사회 연계성 강화;

· 사회적 응집성(social cohesion)과 개인 안전성 개선;

· 장애인이 편한 도시 조성;

· 세계문화 및 국가 문화유산 보호

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤 퇴치, 식량 안보, 경제 성장, 사회기반시설, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후 변화, 성 평등이 제시되었음

14) 지속가능한 소비 및 생산

- 산업화된 사회 및 경제에서는 실질적인 지식과 경험을 통한 이익을 통해 지속가능한 소비 및 생산 형태가 이루어질 것으로 기대됨
- SCP는 모든 하위분야와 관련되며, 그 외에 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:

· 차등적이나 선진국 및 개도국의 목표를 향해 점차적으로 수렴되는 수준으로 에너지 효율과 물질 생산성 제고;

· 음식물 생산 및 소비에 있어 폐기물 저감;

· 합의된 프레임워크에 따른 화학물질 및 유해물질의 견고한 관리

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 식량 안보, 교육, 보건, 경제 성장, 산업화, 사회기반시설, 에너지, 지속가능한 도시 및 인간 정주, 기후 변화, 해양·연안, 생태계 및 생물다양성이 제시되었음

15) 기후

- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 복원력 및 적응력 구축
  · 효과적 이행수단 제공
  · 온실가스 배출량의 공평한 감축을 통한 세계 평균 온도 증가 제한 등 국제 선언의 재확인 및 강화
- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 식량 안보, 물, 교육, 보건, 에너지, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 지속가능한 도시, 해양·연안, 생태계 및 생물다양성이 제시되었음

16) 해양자원, 해양 및 연안

- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 불법적이고 보고되지 않으며 규제되지 않은 어업과 파괴적인 어업 사례 고려;
  · 적절한 이행수단;
  · 부적절한 보조금 폐지;
  · 해양·연안에 대한 지역 및 국제 계획의 모든 이행과 해양보호구역 설정 보장;
  · 해양 산성화를 포함한 해양 서식지 파괴 중단;
  · 해양자원의 지속가능한 개발 증진;
  · 국가 관할권을 넘어선 지역에서의 해양자원 보호;
  · 육상 활동과 관련된 해양오염 및 쓰레기 저감;
  · 경계왕래자원의 수확 규제
- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 식량 안보, 물, 고용, 경제 성장, 기후 변화, 생태계 및 생물다양성이 제시되었음

17) 생태계 및 생물다양성

- 인간은 기본적으로 웰빙과 사회발전에 기여하는 생태계의 능력에 의존하고 있음
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 멸종위기종 보호 및 생물다양성 손실 중지;
  · 멸종위기종의 밀렵 및 매매 중지;
  · 사육동물(farmed species) 및 야생동물의 유전적 다양성 유지;

· 유전자원 이용에 있어 공정한 이익 공유 보장;
· 삼림황폐화 중지 및 반전;
· 보호지역 확대 및 파괴된 삼림 생태계 복원;
· 산 생태계 보호 대책 지원;
· 토지황폐화 중립 세계(land-degradation-neutral world) 달성;
· 삼림과 그 외 문화자연유산의 보전 및 지속가능한 이용과 관련한 의사결정 및 이익 공유에 있어 원주민 및 지역사회의 통합 보장;
· 원주민의 전통지식 증진 및 보호;
· 근거에 기초하고 양질이며 시기적절한 분리된 자료 및 평가과정 방법론의 개발 및 이용

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤 퇴치, 식량 안보, 보건, 물, 고용, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후 변화, 법 제도가 제시되었음

18) 이행수단

- 이행수단은 지속가능한 발전을 달성하는 데 있어 필수 구성요소(integral component)이며, 이러한 관점에서 글로벌 파트너십을 핵심요소로 강조
- 개도국이 자국의 지속가능발전 프로그램을 위해 외부적인 지원을 여전히 필요로 하는 것은 사실이나, 개도국 자체의 국내 행동계획이 동등하게 중요함
- 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:
  · 개방되고 규칙에 기반을 둔 다자간 무역 시스템 내에서 개발을 지원하는 무역 개혁에 대한 후속작업 추진;
  · 합의된 일정에서 ODA 목표를 달성하도록 하는 내용을 포함한 선진국의 재선언(recommitment)
  · 동의된 원칙에 입각한 개발협력의 책임성 제고;
  · 송금, 외국인직접투자 등 다양한 방식의 부가적 재정자원 유동화;
  · 송금의 거래비용 감소;
  · 과학기술 협력 및 기술이전 제고;
  · 역량강화 및 지식공유, 기술협력에 대한 노력 강화;
  · 세금 징수 역량 강화, 탈세(tax evasion) 감소;
  · 국내 저축 시스템 강화;
  · 불법적 재정 흐름 감소;
  · 공공 지출 효율 개선, 부패 감소;

· 원조 효율 및 이행수단에 대한 정기적 모니터링 및 보고

- 지속가능발전을 위한 이행수단 및 글로벌 파트너십은 모든 목표의 달성에 기여할 수 있음

19) 평화적 및 비폭력 사회, 역량 있는 제도

- 발전에 대한 권리를 포함하여 모든 인권의 관점에서 평화적이고 비폭력이며 포괄적인 사회를 창조하는 것이 지속가능발전의 초석이며, 국가 내부 및 국가 간의 평등 또한 핵심 결정요소임
- 평화적이고 비폭력 사회 강화를 위해 고려될 수 있는 분야는 다음과 같음:

· 조직범죄 방지;

· 모든 수준에서 법에 의한 규제 강화;

· 무기의 불법 거래 감소;

· 아동과 여성에 대한 범죄, 폭력, 학대, 착취 감소;

· 비폭력 문화에 대한 정보 및 교육 증진;

· 국내 실향민(internally displaced person) 및 난민 수 감소;

· 인신매매 방지 대응 강화;

· 이주정책에 대한 계획 및 관리 개선

- 거버넌스, 법에 의한 규제, 역량 있는 제도는 지속가능발전과 post-2015 개발의제의 모든 세 가지 기둥을 향상시키는 결과이자 조장요인으로, 다음과 같은 분야가 포함될 수 있음:

· 효과적인, 책임 있는 투명한 제도;

· 모든 수준에서 법에 의한 규제 강화;

· 모두를 위한 공공 서비스 제공;

· 공공 재정 관리에 대한 투명성 개선;

· 포괄적인 참여적 의사결정;

· 시민 사회 강화;

· 언론, 협회, 연설의 자유;

· 불법적인 재정 흐름 억제;

· 법적 정체성 제공;

· 독립적이고 즉각 대응하는 정의 시스템에 대한 접근성 제공;

· 평가 과정에 대한 근거에 기초하고 양질이며 시기적절한 분리된 자료 및 방법론 개발 및 이용

- 연관성 있는 중점 분야로는 빈곤 퇴치, 경제 성장, 지속가능한 도시, 평등 촉진, 성 평등이 제시되었음

□ 환경 관련 이슈에 대한 각 분야와의 연계성을 정리하면 다음과 같음:

표 10 SDGs 중점 분야 내 환경 관련 이슈와의 연계 분야

환경관련 이슈	연계분야
물과 위생 (Focus Area 6)	빈곤 퇴치, 지속가능한 농업, 식량 안보 및 영양, 교육, 보건 및 인구동태, 경제 성장, 산업화, 에너지, 지속가능한 도시 및 인간 정주, 생태계 및 생물다양성
지속가능한 소비 및 생산 (Focus Area 14)	지속가능한 농업, 식량 안보 및 영양, 교육, 보건 및 인구동태, 경제 성장, 산업화, 사회기반시설, 에너지, 지속가능한 도시 및 인간 정주, 기후, 해양·연안의 보전과 지속가능한 이용, 해양·연안, 생태계 및 생물다양성
기후 (Focus Area 15)	식량 안보 및 영양, 물, 교육, 보건 및 인구동태, 성 평등 및 여권 신장, 물과 위생, 에너지, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 지속가능한 도시, 해양·연안의 보전과 지속가능한 이용, 해양·연안, 생태계 및 생물다양성
해양/연안 (Focus Area 16)	식량 안보 및 영양, 물과 위생, 고용 및 모두를 위한 적절한 일자리, 경제 성장, 기후, 생태계 및 생물다양성, 평화적 및 비폭력사회, 법에 의한 규제와 역량 있는 제도
생태계, 생물다양성 (Focus Area 17)	빈곤 퇴치, 식량 안보 및 영양, 보건 및 인구 동태, 물과 위생, 고용과 모두를 위한 적절한 일자리, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후 변화, 평화적 및 비폭력 사회, 법에 의한 규제와 역량 있는 제도

자료 : Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. annex 1. Interlinkages

□ 10차 OWG 회의 자료로 공개된 '19개 중점분야에 대한 기존의 목표 및 세부목표 개요서'에 기재된 하위분야(sub-area)와 기존 목표 및 세부목표 중 환경 이슈 관련 내용은 다음과 같음:

표 11 SDGs 중점 분야 내 환경 관련 이슈의 하위분야

환경관련 이슈	하위분야
물과 위생 (Focus Area 6)	– 공급에 따른 담수이용 – 수계 내 독성물질의 오염 및 투기 제거, 대수층 보호 – 통합수자원관리와 적절한 월경성 협력을 기초로 하여 저수지를 포함한 효과적 물 거버넌스 제고 – 하폐수 처리, 재활용 및 재이용 확대 – 물이용 효율 제고 – 산, 하천유역 및 습지 등 물과 연계된 생태계 복원 및 보호 – 강, 호수, 저수지, 운하 및 대수층에서의 대량 이동 및 저장을 포함하여 도시와 지방의 안전한 먹는 물 과 위생 시스템을 위한 적절한 시설 및 인프라 제공 – 물과 관련된 재난 위험과 영향 감소

지속가능한 소비 및 생산 (Focus Area 14)	– 모든 하위분야 – 차등적이나 선진국 및 개도국의 목표를 향해 점차적으로 수렴되는 수준으로 에너지 효율과 물질 생산성 제고 – 음식물 생산 및 소비에 있어 폐기물 저감 – 합의된 프레임워크에 따른 화학물질 및 유해물질의 견고한 관리
기후 (Focus Area 15)	– 복원력 및 적응력 구축 – 효과적 이행수단 제공 – 온실가스 배출량의 공평한 감축을 통한 세계 평균 온도 증가 제한 등 국제 선언의 재확인 및 강화
해양/연안 (Focus Area 16)	– 불법적이고 보고되지 않으며 규제되지 않은 어업과 파괴적인 어업 사례 고려 – 적절한 이행수단 – 해로운 보조금 폐지 – 해양·연안에 대한 지역 및 국제 계획의 모든 이행과 해양보호구역 설정 보장 – 해양 산성화를 포함한 해양 서식지 파괴 중단 – 해양자원의 지속가능한 개발 증진 – 국가 관할권을 넘어선 지역에서의 해양자원 보호 – 육상 활동과 관련된 해양오염 및 쓰레기 저감 – 경계왕래자원의 수확 규제
생태계, 생물다양성 (Focus Area 17)	– 지속가능한 삼림 관리 증진 – 멸종위기종 보호와 생물다양성 손실 중단

자료 : Compendium of existing goals and targets under the 19 Focus Areas being considered by the Open Working Group(http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/owg10.html)

□ 위와 같이 제안된 중점 분야에 대해, 10차 OWG 회의에서는 다음과 같이 클러스터 형태로 논의를 진행하기로 함:

○ Cluster 1 : 빈곤 퇴치; 평등 촉진

○ Cluster 2 : 성 평등 및 여권 신장; 교육; 고용 및 양질의 일자리; 보건과 인구 동태

○ Cluster 3 : 물과 위생; 지속가능한 농업, 식량안보 및 영양

○ Cluster 4 : 경제성장; 산업화; 사회기반시설; 에너지

○ Cluster 5 : 지속가능한 도시 및 인간 정주; 지속가능한 소비 및 생산 촉진; 기후

○ Cluster 6 : 해양자원, 해양연안의 보전 및 지속가능한 이용; 생태계와 생물다양성

○ Cluster 7 : 지속가능발전을 위한 이행수단/글로벌 파트너십

○ Cluster 8 : 평화적 및 비폭력 사회, 법에 의한 규제 및 역량 있는 제도

제4장 환경 관련 이슈별 대응전략

□ 본 장에서는 SDG 논의과정에서 다루어지는 이슈 중 1) 물과 위생, 2) 기후변화 및 산림황폐화, 3) 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 4) 생물다양성의 4가지 환경 이슈에 집중함

○ 각 이슈에 대한 국내외 동향을 살펴보고 UN HLP와 SDSN에서 제시한 SDGs 관련 목표를 살펴보았음

○ 분석한 내용을 토대로 각 이슈에 대한 세부 대응전략을 제시하였음

1. 물과 위생

1) 주요동향 및 논의

□ 지속가능한 발전의 국가정책 현황을 살펴보면 중국 및 아프리카, 인도 등 개도국의 경우 환경기초시설 등의 인프라 구축, 관리감독 등 수질오염방지 등에 중점을 둔 정책을 이행하고 있음

○ 반면, 미국, EU와 같은 선진국은 물 생산성 및 이용의 효율성 향상을 위한 제도적개선, 기술개발 정책을 추진하고 있음

□ SDGs 논의에서 물은 지속가능발전의 핵심으로, 다른 개발목표 달성에 중대한 역할을 수행함에 동의함

○ 물은 생명을 지속시키는 데 없어서는 안 될 자연자원이며, 모든 사람들에게 안전한 식수와 위생 시스템에 대한 접근성이 보장되어야 함[82)]

○ 건강한 수자원 생태계는 빈곤감소 및 경제발전에 필수적 요소이며, 유역, 습지 등의 물 관련 생태계의 지속가능한 통합적 관리의 필요성이 대두되고 있음

□ 물 관련 MDGs 목표가 달성되었으나 안전한 식수 및 위생에 대한 인권을 실현하는 데에는 여전히 많은 장애물이 남아있음[83)]

○ 또한 위생 관련 MDG 목표는 인적, 제도적, 재정적 자원의 부족 등으로 인해 다른 목표에 비해 달성정도가 가장 느림

○ 물과 위생에 대한 접근성의 불평등 및 차별 역시 심각한 문제임

82) UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform(2014). p2 참고.
83) UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform(2013d) 참고.

○ 또한 MDGs 달성을 위해서는 물과 위생에 대한 접근성 이외에도 물 및 폐수 관리와 수질 개선에 대한 문제 역시 고려되어야 함

- 물 오염 해결 및 향상된 폐수 관리를 통한 수질 개선이 시급함

○ 특히 지속가능한 물 관리에 대한 중요성이 부각되고 있어, 이를 위한 지식, 연구, 혁신, 이행의 향상이 요구됨

□ Rio+20 The Future We Want 결과문서를 통해 물은 지속가능발전의 핵심임을 명시하였으며, 이에 따라 국가들은 물과 위생에 대한 권리를 확보하기 위한 다음의 노력을 약속함[84]:

○ 경제적으로 가용한 물과 위생에 대한 접근성 증진

○ 통합적 물 관리 이행

○ 물의 양과 질을 확보하기 위한 생태계 보호

○ 홍수 및 가뭄 등의 물 관련 재난과 물 부족 해결

○ 물 오염 감소, 수질 향상, 폐수 처리

○ 물 효율성 증진 및 물 손실 감소

□ 물에 대한 인권이 점차 중요하게 인식되면서 소득수준, 인종, 지역 등의 차별적 요소에 영향을 받지 않는 물에 대한 보편적 접근이 post-2015 물 분야 의제의 중심으로 떠오름

○ MDGs에서 물에 대한 전체적 접근성은 향상되었으나 소득 및 지역간 심각한 불평등 문제가 발생함에 따라 '보편적 접근(universal access)' 달성이 우선적으로 강조됨

○ 기본적인 위생시설 관련 MDG 목표는 아직 달성하지 못하였음을 지적

○ MDGs에서 강조한 물의 접근성 향상과 더불어 수자원 및 폐수 관리, 수량 및 수질, 물 거버넌스, 물 인프라 및 기술, 물 효율성 등을 포함한 수자원의 통합적 관리가 강조됨

□ 국제사회는 post-2015 물 분야 목표 수립 시 관련 MDGs의 기본방향을 이어나가는 데에 합의함

○ 더불어 MDGs에서 결점으로 제기된 물에 대한 불평등적 접근 및 물의 안전성 위협 등의 문제를 개선할 프레임워크의 수립을 강조함

○ post-2015 개발의제 내에서 물 및 위생과 관련되는 논의는 다음과 같음:

- 물은 사회, 환경, 경제 개발의 주요 요소로서 빈곤감축과 지속가능한

84) UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform(2013d) 참고.

개발의 핵심임

- 안전한 식수 및 위생, 수자원 개발 및 관리, 폐수 관리 및 수질의 요소를 포함하여야 함
- 물 관련 부문에서 물 안보의 중요성이 강조되어야 함
- 물에 대한 경쟁적 수요를 해결하는 데에 정부의 역할이 중요하며, 장기적 성과를 위해 생태계를 고려하여야 함
- 개인 및 제도적 차원의 물 관리 역량개발이 중요함

□ 보건, 에너지, 산업 등의 개발 분야는 적절한 물과 위생에 의존하는 바, 위의 목표를 이행하여 얻어지는 경제 및 재정적 이익이 이에 소요되는 비용을 뛰어넘을 것임

○ 최근 SEI 등은 post-2015 내 물 목표 이행의 비용과 이익을 측정한 보고서[85]를 발표하여 국가가 물 목표 이행에 투자할 경우 MDGs에 비해 높은 이익을 측정

○ 목표의 이행에서 제반환경 조성, 인프라 개발, 모니터링 및 보고 등을 강조함

2) OWG 주요국 입장

가. 아프리카 국가

□ 아프리카 국가에서는, SDGs 프레임워크에 물과 관련한 지구적 목표 설정 및 물과 다른 영역간의 상호 연계성을 고려하는 것이 중요함을 강조

○ 다음의 분야들과 물의 상호연계(inter-linkages)성을 고려하는 것이 중요

- 수량 및 수질을 함께 고려한 물에 대한 접근성; 물 거버넌스; 제도적 역량과 재원; 인프라와 기술 개발 등

□ 이집트에서는 물과 관련된 SDGs는 MOI[86]에 초점을 두어야 하며, 국가간 격차(gap) 해소를 위해서는 기술 이전과 인프라 구축이 중요함을 강조

□ 에티오피아에서는 물과 빈곤 퇴치, 농업, 식량 안보 및 영양, 가뭄, 건강 및 에너지 접근성간에 연결고리(linkage)가 만들어져야 함을 언급

85) SEI, UNOSD and UNU(2013) 참고
86) 이행 수단(Means of Implementation, MOI)

나. 남미 및 카리브해

□ 볼리비아, 에콰도르, 아르헨티나에서는 '물 안보(water security)'에 대한 SDG 설정은 물과 관련된 이슈들 가운데 중요한 요소들을 누락시킬 우려가 있으므로, '물 지속가능성(water sustainability)' 용어로 사용할 것을 제안

□ 콜롬비아와 과테말라는 SDGs 목표 및 세부목표 설정에 있어 모듈식의 (modular) 접근법 이용에 동의하며, 이러한 접근법을 통해 다양한 관련 목표들에 포함된 범분야 세부목표들을 통합함으로 상호연계성을 강화할 수 있음을 언급

다. 아시아-태평양

□ 나우루, 팔라우 등 다수의 PSIDS[87]가 물과 위생에 관련한 MDGs 목표들을 달성하지 못했음을 지적함

○ 기후변화 완화 및 적응, 기술이전, 거버넌스, 법의 지배, 지속가능한 소비와 생산을 통한 물의 불안정성(insecurity)의 근본 원인에 대한 접근 필요성 강조

□ 카자흐스탄, 인도, 중국은 SDGs 설정 시 안전한 먹는 물과 위생, 수자원 관리 및 효율성, 수질관련 세부목표들, 재정, 기술이전 및 역량강화와 같은 이행수단 등에 대한 세부목표 설정에 초점을 두어야 함을 강조

□ UAE, 키프로스, 싱가포르에서는 목표, 세부목표 및 지표로 설정할 수 있는 분야를 다음과 같이 제시함:

○ 안전하고 적정한 먹는 물과 위생; 지하수 관리를 포함한 통합수자원관리; 물이용의 개선

□ 팔레스타인에서는 물에 관한 목표가 중요한 이슈이며, 또한 목표는 단순하고 실현가능해야 함을 언급

□ 일본은 MDGs의 위생 관련 목표들 달성에 있어 격차가 있음을 언급하고, UN의 다른 논의들과 중복되지 않아야 한다고 주장

○ 통합수자원관리, 수질 개선 및 처리와 재이용, 위생 등에 대한 논의가 필요하며, SMART 지표들을 지지

87) 팔라우·태평양 군소도서국가(Palau and the Pacific small island developing states)

□ 한국은 물에 대한 보편적 접근성, 위생, 개선된 통합수자원관리와 물이용, 하폐수 관리와 오염예방 등을 해결할 수 있는 세부목표 마련이 필요함을 언급

라. 유럽 및 기타

□ EU에서는 물과 위생에 관해 하나의 단일 목표를 설정하거나, 더 넓은 목표 내의 세부 목표로 통합하는 방안을 제시함

○ 물과 위생에 관해 다음의 측면을 고려할 것을 제안:

- 안전한 먹는 물, 위생에 대한 접근성; 수자원의 지속가능한 관리; 공정, 균등, 정의

□ 동유럽 지역의 불가리아와 크로아티아는 물과 위생이 지속가능발전에 필수적이며, 세부목표들을 가진 별도의 SDG로 설정되어야 함을 주장

○ 슬로베니아와 몬테네그로는 물에 대해서는 “개별적인 접근법(silo approach)”으로 고려해야 하며, 물에 대한 통합적인 SDG 설정과 다른 SDGs로의 통합 방안을 모두 제안

□ 서유럽 지역 중 독일은 물과 연계되어 있는 모든 분야가 물 목표 달성을 중심으로 이행되어야 하며, 물과 위생은 SDGs 전반에 걸쳐 다루어져야 함을 제시

○ 이탈리아, 스페인 및 터키에서는 물과 위생에 대한 접근은 지속적인 평화와 인간 생존에 필수적이며, 물과 위생에 대한 접근성과 이용가능성은 기본적인 인권으로 고려되어야 함을 강조

○ 덴마크에서는 지속가능발전의 세 측면을 통합하는 야심찬(ambitious) 목표와 구체적인 세부 목표들의 설정 방안을 제안함

- 세부목표는 “SMART (구체적이고(specific), 측정가능하고(measurable), 성취가능하고(attainable), 현실적이고(realistic), 시의적절한(timely))” 원칙에 입각하여야 함

□ LDCs에서는 미래에 발생할 물에 대한 수요는 이미 물 부족으로 고통을 겪고 있는 지역에서 발생한다는 점을 지적하고, 하·폐수 관리를 위한 인프라가 필요함을 강조

마. 주요 그룹[88)]

□ 산업계 주요 그룹에서는 물과 위생에 관한 구체적인 목표 설정이 필요함을 강조

3) 목표 및 세부목표

□ OWG 논의에서 물과 위생이 하나의 목표(single goal) 안에서 다루어져야 하는지에 대한 다양한 의견이 있음

○ 물의 중요성을 감안하면 단독목표(stand alone goal)로 설정되어야 하지만 다른 분야와의 연관성을 고려하면 다른 목표의 세부목표로 설정되어야 함

○ 불가리아, 크로아티아, 독일의 경우 물과 위생은 단일목표로 설정할 것을 제안한 반면, EU, 슬로베니아, 몬테네그로는 단일목표 또는 통합적 목표 설정 방안 모두 지지하고 있음

○ 그러나 주요국 대부분 물과 위생에 대한 세부목표 마련의 필요성을 강조하고 있으며 특히 SMART한 목표 및 지표 설정을 지지하고 있음

○ 제안된 주요 세부목표는 1) 안전한 먹는 물과 위생에 대한 접근성, 2) 지속가능한 통합수자원관리, 3) 물 거버넌스임

□ Post-2015 개발의제에 물 분야를 하나의 독립적인 목표로 설정할 것인지, 혹은 물 관련 측면을 다른 개발목표에 통합시킬 것인지에 대한 합의는 이루어지지 않았음

□ Post-2015 개발의제 HLP에서는 12개의 목표 중 하나로 '물과 위생에 대한 보편적 접근'을 선정하였음

○ MDGs의 기본방향에서 발전된 사항은 1) 세부항목에 대한 목표수치 설정, 2) 물과 위생 접근성의 장소를 구체화(집, 학교 등), 3) 물 관리 및 효율적 사용을 위한 물의 분야별(산업, 농업, 도시) 분배

□ Post-2015 개발의제 HLP에서 제시한 "6. 물과 위생에 관한 보편적 접근성 실현" 목표에 제시된 세부목표는 다음과 같음

88) 주요그룹(Major Groups): 1992년 UN환경과개발회의에서 채택된 "의제 21" Section 3에 따르면, 모든 사회 분야와 모든 유형의 사람으로부터의 전문 지식과 역량을 활용할 것을 강조하고 있으며, 공식적으로 "주요그룹"은 다음의 9가지로 분류됨: 기업, 청소년, 농부, 토착민, 지방자치단체, NGO, 과학기술단체, 여성, 노동자 및 노동조합 (http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/majorgroups.html)

○ 가정, 학교, 의료센터(health centre), 난민촌(refugee camp)에서의 안전한 먹는 물 보편적 접근 실현(6a)

○ 노상배변(open defecation) 근절, 학교 및 근무지 위생시설의 보편적 접근 보장, x%까지 가정의 위생 접근성 제고(6b)

○ 가용할 수 있는 수자원을 고려한 지속가능한 물이용, 물 효율을 농업 x%, 산업 y%, 도시지역 z%까지 제고(6c)

○ 모든 도시 및 산업폐수의 배출 전 재활용 또는 처리(6d)

□ SDSN에서 제시한 우선 도전과제의 경우, Post-2015 10개 목표 중 독립적 목표가 아닌, 생태계 목표 안에 물을 포함시킴

○ 물을 범분야적인(cross-cutting) 이슈로 인식하여 보건(목표 5), 농업 및 농촌개발(목표 6), 도시(목표 7), 생태계(목표 9)에 세부목표 및 지표로 활용

□ UN Water에서는 Post-2015 개발의제에 물과 위생에 포함될 5개 목표를 다음과 같이 선정함:

○ 1) 물과 위생에 대한 보편적 접근, 2) 수자원 개발과 지속가능한 사용, 3) 물 거버넌스, 4) 폐수처리, 5) 물 관련 재난관리

4) 소결

□ 물과 위생이 지속가능발전의 가장 핵심이며 초석임에는 인식을 같이 하고 있음

○ 특히 지속가능발전의 최우선 과제로 거론되고 있는 빈곤감축에 가장 큰 영향력을 미치는 주요 요소로 인식하고 있어 “물과 위생”의 중요성이 강조되고 있음

○ 이에 취약, 소외, 장애계층 등을 고려한 물 인권 확보가 최우선 과제로 제안되고 있음

□ SDGs 목표 설정에 있어서는 단독목표로 설정할 것인지, 물이 연관된 다른 목표에 세부목표로 통합시킬 것인지에 대한 주요국, UN 국제기구, NGO, 산업계 등의 입장 차이가 있음

□ 그러나 공통적으로 물과 위생의 세부목표는 빈곤퇴치, 농업, 식량안보, 가뭄, 에너지 등과의 상호연계성이 고려되어야함과 SMART 지표설정의 필요성을 강조하고 있음

□ 물 관련 세부목표로 제안되고 있는 수자원 및 폐수 관리, 물의 양과 질, 물

거버넌스, 물 인프라 및 기술, 물 효율성 등에 대한 통합적 관리 강조

□ 개도국은 기술이전과 인프라 구축, 재정조성 등의 구체적 이행수단의 중요성 강조

5) 대응전략

□ 물과 위생에서 최우선 목표로 제안되고 있는 물 인권 확보는 선진국 및 개도국 모두가 직면하고 있는 당면과제이며, 물 인권 실효성 제고를 위해서는 정부의 강력한 추진의지가 요구됨

○ 도·농간의 물 보급률 및 서비스의 격차 (inequity)는 모든 국가에 존재하고 있으며 우리나라의 경우 지속적인 정책 추진으로 농어촌지역의 상하수도 보급률이 증가하고 있으나 여전히 62%정도임('13년 기준)

○ 더욱이 기본적인 위생시설의 MDG 목표달성은 기간 내(2015년) 달성이 어려울 것으로 예상되고 있어 보다 적극적인 노력이 시급한 실정임

○ 또한 경제적인(affordable) 물 접근성 측면에서는 최빈국이나 개도국의 경우 기본적인 물과 위생 서비스 지불 비용이 국민소득의 상당부분을 차지하고 있음

○ 선진국의 경우에는 물값에 사회적·환경적 비용 및 기후변화에 대비한 투자재원을 포함하는 요금구조로 전환하는 추세이여, 이로 인한 비용 상승에 대한 물값 현실화 및 저소득층의 부담을 고려하는 복지 제도가 수반되어야 함

○ 이와 같이 사회소외 및 취약계층을 아우르는 물에 대한 접근성 달성을 현실화하기 위해서는 기반시설구축에 따른 막대한 재정적 지원뿐만 아니라 모든 국민이 공감하고 경제적으로 감당할 수 있는 합리적인 요금결정 구조 등의 법·제도적인 지원체계 수립 및 실행을 위한 정부의 강력한 추진의지가 요구됨[89)]

□ MDGs에서 간과되었던 건전한 물 자원 순환의 중요성을 재인식하고 이를 달성하기 위해서 물 접근성, 수자원 및 폐수관리, 물 거버넌스, 물 인프라 및 기술, 물 재이용 등 물 관련 요소들을 개별적이 아닌 통합적으로 접근하여야 함을 강조

○ 안전한 물에 대한 보편적 접근성 제고는 인프라 시설뿐만 아니라 지속가능한 수자원 확보가 선행되어야 함

89) 물 인권 확보를 위한 합리적인 정책적·재정적 지원이 이루어지지 않을 경우 2050년 기본적인 위생시설에 접근하지 못하는 인구는 약 14억 명으로 추정하고 있음 (OECD, 2012, Environmental Outlook to 2050, OECD, Paris).

○ 지속가능한 수자원 확보는 도시, 농업, 산업 등 분야별 증가하는 물 수요에 대한 합리적인 관리 및 효율적인 물배분이 이루어져야 함

○ 또한 깨끗하고 안전한 수원 확보를 위해서는 도시화, 산업화, 인구증가 등에 따라 심화되고 있는 철저한 수질오염원 관리와 물재이용 활성화, 유역, 습지 등의 물 관련 생태계의 지속가능한 통합적 관리가 중요

□ 물과 위생에 대한 보편적인 접근, 통합적인 수자원 관리, 물 부족 및 가뭄, 홍수 등의 물 재난 예방 등 지속가능한 물 관리 목표 달성을 위해 소요되는 대규모의 재정 확보지원 체계구축이 필요하며, 동시에 물과 위생 목표 이행에서 얻어지는 편익은 이에 소요되는 비용을 충분히 감당할 수 있음을 강조하여야 함

○ 물과 위생에 대한 보편적 접근을 달성하기 위해 소요되는 비용은 약 5,350억 달러로 추정하고 있음[90)]

○ 그러나 목표 이행 시 안전한 먹는 물에 대한 보편적 접근에 따른 편익은 투자비용의 2배, 위생에 대한 보편적 접근의 편익은 비용의 5.5배로 추정됨[91)]

○ 또한 Whittington et al(2008)은 물에 대한 보편적인 접근을 포함한 전반적인 물 관리를 위해 소요되는 투자 대비 보건, 에너지, 산업, 농업 등의 개발 분야에 미치는 경제・사회・환경적 편익이 약 2~3배 높은 것으로 보고됨[92)]

○ 인구증가, 급속한 도시화, 기후변화로 인해 심화되고 있는 물 부족, 극심한 가뭄 및 홍수, 수질악화 등의 물 재난은 전 지구가 직면하고 있는 글로벌 환경위기 3대 최우선 과제 중 하나임[93)]

○ 한정된 자원인 물에 대한 수요는 경제발전, 인구증가 및 생활수준 향상, 도시화 등으로 인해 2050년 약 55%의 증가를 예상[94)]하고 있으며 2025년 세계 인구의 3분의 2가 물 스트레스 지역에 거주하게 될 것으로 전망되고 있음[95)]

○ 특히 극한 홍수 또는 가뭄 등의 물 재난은 타 자원 재난에 비해 경제적 사회적으로 가장 타격이 심함

○ 1992년 Rio 정상회의 이후 홍수, 가뭄 등에 의한 피해 인구 및 손실액은 총 자연재난의 95% (42억 명) 및 63% (1.3조 달러)를 차지하는 것으로

90) WHO(2012) 참고.
91) WHO(2012) 참고.
92) Whittington, D. et al.(2008) p.126 참고.
93) World Economic Forum(2013) 참고.
94) OECD(2012) 참고.
95) UNESCO(2009): UN World Water Development Report, UNESCO, Paris.

보고되었음[96]

○ 이와 같이 지속적인 물 공급의 안전성과 안정성에 커다란 위험요소인 물 재난 예방을 위해서는 물 소비 패턴, 노후화된 상하수도 개·대체 및 처리시설 고도화 등의 인프라시설, 수자원 통합관리, 물재이용 활성화 등이 요구되며 이에 따른 엄청난 재원이 필요

□ 따라서 물과 위생은 지속가능한 발전을 위한 가장 중요한 요소로써 MDGs의 기본 방향을 이어나가되, 물과 위생 목표달성 실효성과 이행의 효과성을 극대화하기 위해서는 국제사회에서 물 이슈 관련하여 제안되어진 개별적인 목표들을 다른 개발목표에 나누어 포함(cross-cutting)시키는 것 보다 독립된 단일 목표 아래 관련 세부 목표를 통합하는 것이 타당할 것으로 사료됨

□ 또한 지속가능하고 공정하며 효율적인 물 사용을 측정할 수 있는 지표로 물발자국을 제안하고 글로벌 차원에서 선진국과 개도국 모두가 공감할 수 있는 국제적 행동계획 수립 및 공동이행을 위한 물발자국 국제협약(가칭, Convention on Water footprint) 제안을 고려할 필요 있음

○ SDGs 논의에서 대부분의 주요국은 물은 빈곤퇴치, 식량안보, 에너지, 기후변화, SCP 등과의 상호연계성이 고려되어야 함과 동시에 이를 위한 이행수단의 필요성을 강조함

○ 이에, 물발자국은 인간의 활동이 수자원에 미치는 영향은 물론 사람들의 소비패턴, 물 부족과 오염, 제품의 생산 및 수출·입에 의한 물 이동을 고려한 가상수의 개념으로 다른 분야와 상호연계성을 고려한 지속가능한 물 이용 측정에 유용할 것임

○ 국제표준화 기구(ISO)는 '14년 2월 물발자국에 대한 국제규격안이 채택되었으며 오는 5월에 최종국제표준안을 정하게 될 예정임[97]

○ 따라서 현재 세계적 기구인 물발자국 네트워크 차원에서 보다 한 단계 나아가 국가 및 국제적 기구 차원에서 선진국과 개도국이 공동으로 추진하고 실행할 수 있는 동기를 부여하는 국제적 장치(물발자국 국제협약)의 필요성 증대할 것으로 보임

○ 가상수의 개념이 도입된 물발자국은 지리적으로 물을 둘러싼 국제간 분쟁의 최소화 및 물이용의 효율성을 제고하기 위해 UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 국제연합 유럽경제위원회)가 이니셔티브하고 있는 Convention on the protection and use of transboundary

96) UNISDR(2012) 참고.
97) 국제환경규제 종합정보망 http://www.compass.or.kr/news/news_view.asp?idx=917

watercourses and international lakes[98]보다 더 넓은 범위로 지리·물리적으로 물이용의 분쟁소지가 없는 모든 국가들도 포함됨

○ 동일한 국가내의 지역 간의 형평적·효율적 물이용 분배, 통합적인 수자원관리 뿐만 아니라 세계 각지에서 물을 둘러싼 국제간의 분쟁의 위험이 높아질 가능성으로 인해 지속가능한 물이용 측면에서 가상수의 개념은 매우 중요한 의미를 지님

○ 예를 들어, 연간 수입되는 가상수의 양이 국내 농업용수의 양을 크게 초과하고 있는 경우 농업수출국(저개발국)의 수자원 고갈에 책임이 있음

○ 또한 물발자국은 물의 효율적인 이용과 더불어 산업과 생활전반에 걸친 생활양식 변화를 가져오는 계기를 마련할 것임

○ 그러나 물발자국 개념은 효율적 물이용 기술이 발전된 선진국에 유리하게 작용될 가능성도 높아 물발자국을 지표로 도입 시 각 나라의 특성을 고려하여 지속가능성을 평가할 수 있고 글로벌 차원에서 선진국 및 저개발국과의 공감대를 토대로 국제적 이행을 촉진할 수 있는 물발자국 국제협약(가칭 Convention on Water Footprint)을 도모해 볼 만할 것으로 사료됨

2. 기후변화 및 재해감소

1) 주요동향 및 논의

□ IPCC 5차 보고서에 따르면 기후변화의 영향력은 이미 해수면 상승, 기온 변화 등의 자연재해로 나타나고 있어, 기후변화는 지속가능발전과 빈곤감축에 근본적 위협이 되고 있음[99]

○ 기후변화로 인한 경제적 손실 역시 매년 천억 달러로 측정되고 있으며, 또한 빈곤 수준을 심화시키며 새로운 빈곤계층을 형성하고 있음

○ 이에 따라 기후변화는 독립적 현상이 아닌 개발의 부정적 결과로 인식되고 있음

○ 따라서 포괄적이고 평등한 기후 및 재난 복원력 있는 개발이 요구되고 있는 상황임

□ Hyogo 행동계획 및 UNFCCC 이후 기후변화는 복원력 있는 개발을 위한 전환

98) 국제연합 유럽경제위원국 위주의 국제협약으로 시작하였으나 국제적 참여 활성화를 위해 2003년 모든 UN회원국의 가입이 가능할 수 있게 개정 및 2013년 2월 6일에 발효되었음

99) UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Plaform(2013b) 참고.

적 변화를 가져올 기회로 인식되고 있음[100]

○ Rio+20에서는 기후변화와 재난위험 감소, 지속가능발전에 대한 통합적 접근을 강조하고 있으며 이에 대한 정책수립, 공공 및 민간 투자, 인도적 의사결정 과정, 사후복구 및 개발행동을 촉구하고 있음

○ 국가 및 준국가 수준에서 기후변화 감축 및 적응에 대한 노력이 일어나고 있으며 이를 통해 녹색성장 및 저탄소 경제로의 전환을 꾀하고 있음

□ 기후변화에 대한 해결책을 국제적 개발 의제에 포함시키고자 하는 국제적 노력이 추진되고 있음[101]

○ UNFCCC COP16에서 회원국은 온실가스 감축 목표에 동참할 것을 약속하고 이를 이행하기 위한 제도로 칸쿤 적응 체계(Cancun Adaptation Framework), 기술 메커니즘(Technology Mechanism), 녹색기후기금(Green Climate Fund)을 수립함

○ 개도국들은 2011년 더반 컨퍼런스에서 저탄소 성장전략으로 NAMAs[102]를 채택하여, 선진-개도국간 중간자적 입장에서 온실가스 감축 이행 검증 논의에 적극 기여하고자 함

○ 선진국들은 교토의정서에 동참하면서 2013-2020 기간 동안 온실가스 배출을 18% 감소시킬 것을 약속하였음

○ 기후변화와 타 부문(식량안보, 보건, 전통지식, 성과 인도주의적 대응) 간 연계를 강화할 필요가 있음

○ 이는 기후변화의 범분야적 특성에 근거하며 이를 통해 빈곤감소, 성 평등, 재난감소 등의 통합적 해결을 이룰 수 있을 것임

□ UNFCCC COP19에서는 Post-2020 신기후체제 마련을 위한 2015년까지의 로드맵 도출이 제안됨

○ 모든 국가의 참여를 확보하기 위해 각 국가가 자발적으로 온실가스 감축 목표를 설정하기로 함

○ 아직 2020년 감축목표를 제시하지 않은 국가들에게 감축목표 제시를 촉구하고 CDM에서 얻어진 크레딧의 자발적 취소를 권유하는 등 다양한 감축 강화 방안 제시

100) Ibid 참고.
101) Ibid 참고.
102) Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action : 개도국이 자발적으로 GHG 감축을 위해 UNFCCC에 등록하고 이를 성실하게 이행할 수 있는 체제를 구축하기 위해 제안된 것. 2012년 당시 지경부에서 우수한 온실가스 감축 정책을 개도국에 보급하는 “NAMA 지원사업”을 실시함.

○ 이후 회의에서는 전지구적 적응목표(Global Adaptation Goal) 논의 본격화 예상

□ 장기재원 조성 촉진을 위해 기술적 논의뿐 아니라 정치적 논의도 동시 진행

○ GCF와 관련하여 가능한 한 빠른 시일내에 사업모델 등 필수적인 사항을 확정하고, 초기재원 조성을 위한 준비 작업을 완료하도록 촉구하는 지침을 결정

□ 기후변화로 인한 손실과 피해[103] 대응과 관련하여 바르샤바 매커니즘 구축

○ 기후변화에 특히 취약한 개도국의 기후변화로 인한 손실과 피해에 대한 위험 관리, 관련기구와 조직, 이해관계자 간 연계, 재원·기술 지원 등의 역할을 하는 별도의 집행위원회를 설치하는 핵심

○ 또한, 산림 분야에서는 평가방법론, 운영조직 설립, 재정지원 방안으로 구성된 “바르샤바 REDD+[104] 패키지”를 도출하여 개도국 산림관리를 통한 온실가스 감축활동이 활발하게 추진될 것으로 기대

□ 개도국의 온실가스 배출량에 대한 국제적 검증방식(International Consultation and Analysis, ICA)을 확정

○ 2014년부터 개도국이 제출하는 온실가스 배출에 대한 격년보고서(Biennial Update Report, BUR)가 국제전문가에 의해 검증될 예정

□ 미국, EU, 중국, 일본 등은 기후변화 감축 및 적응을 위한 국가적 차원의 전략 및 행동계획, 세부 프로그램 등을 수립하여 추진하고 있음

○ 기후변화 감축 및 적응정책은 에너지, 교통, 도시, 산림보호, 소비패턴 등의 범분야에 걸쳐 추진하고 있음.

○ 기후변화 억제 및 피해 최소화를 위해 선진국들은 주로 청정에너지 기술 및 에너지 효율성 제고 기술개발, 에너지절감, 대체에너지 활용증진 등의 정책에 주력하고 있음

□ 국내 기후변화 감축 및 적응전략으로 국가기후변화 적응대책(2011-2015), 기후변화종합 기본계획, 국가기후변화적응종합계획(2009-2030) 및 세부이행계획 등이 추진되고 있음

○ 우리나라는 COP19에서 한국 지자체와 중앙정부의 온실가스 감축을 위한 모범사례[105]를 소개하고 기후재정 및 신기후체제 협상의 진전을 촉구함

103) Loss and Damage : 기후변화의 부정적 영향으로 인해 발생하는 자연재화와 같은 극한 기후현상 및 해수면 상승 등의 서서히 발생하는 피해(slow-onset event)

104) Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus conservation : 개도국의 산림 전용과 황폐화 방지 및 지속가능한 산림 경영

○ 기후재원 및 GCF에 대해 장기재원 고위급 작업반 설치를 제안

○ 전세계에서 지자체 차원의 모범사례의 전파를 위해 국제정보 플랫폼(international information clearing house) 설치를 제안

2) OWG 주요국 입장

가. 아프리카 국가

□ 에티오피아에서는 기후변화가 SDGs 프레임워크 내에서 다루어져야 하며 각각의 목표가 “climate proof” 임이 보장되어야 함을 주장

나. 남미 및 카리브해

□ CARICOM에서는 기후변화와 DRR[106]은 범분야 이슈로 다루어져야 한다는 입장임

○ 과테말라와 콜롬비아 또한 기후변화 이슈가 다수의 SDGs 목표를 통해 범분야 이슈로 다루어져야 함을 언급

□ 페루·멕시코는 현재 진행 중인 기후변화 및 DRR 협상과정(UNFCCC, post-Hyogo, SDGs)은 해당 이슈들에 대해 일관성 있게 접근해야 함을 주장하며, 기후변화는 상호보완적인 목표로 구축될 수 있는 범분야 이슈로 다룰 것을 제시함

□ 니카라과와 브라질은 post-2015 의제에 CO_2 배출량 저감 지표의 채택에 반대하며, 기후변화는 보편적이나 책임에 따라 차등적으로 고려할 것을 제안

□ 에콰도르, 볼리비아, 아르헨티나는 SDGs에서 정부들은 기후변화의 원인을 다루어야 한다고 주장

○ 회복력에 대한 주제를 고려하면 기후변화와 발전에 따른 기후변화의 영향에 대해 범분야 목표를 설정할 수도 있음을 언급

다. 아시아-태평양

□ 중국은 기후변화와 DRR은 국제 수준의 지속가능발전 의제로의 필요성을 강조하였으며, 네팔은 SDGs에서 완화와 적응을 다루는 것에 강력히 지지

105) 온실가스 목표관리제, 공공기관 그린카 보급, 탄소포인트 제도 등
106) 재난위험 감소(Disaster Risk Reduction, DRR)

□ 팔라우, 나우루, 파푸아뉴기니 등 태평양 SIDS 국가에서는 기후변화 및 DRR은 범분야 이슈로 간주하며, 기후변화 세부목표를 극심한 빈곤 근절, 재생가능한 에너지, 해양·연안 등 가능한 목표 내로 포함시킬 것을 제안

○ 뉴질랜드 또한 범분야 이슈로 고려할 것을 제시하며, 기후변화가 도시화, 교통 및 SCP 등의 주제와 함께 고려될 수 있음을 언급

○ 각각의 이슈에 대한 단일목표 설정 기준은 "해당 목표의 이행이 2030년까지 지구적(global) 지속가능발전에 확실히 기여할 수 있는가"에 대한 판단에 달려 있음

□ 인도, 파키스탄, 스리랑카에서는 기후변화에 대한 모든 대응이 평등의 원칙과 CBDR과 일치해야 한다고 언급

○ SDGs 내에서 기후변화를 범분야 이슈로 설정할 것과 다음의 세부목표를 제시:

- 현대 에너지원에 대한 보편적 접근성, 공공 교통수단 개선, 식량 안보, 선진국에서의 생태 발자국 감소, 환경친화적 기술 이전 등

□ 일본은 SDGs 설정 논의가 UNFCCC의 협상과정과 충돌하지 않아야 하며, SDGs에서 기후변화는 연관된 주제별 목표들을 통해 주류화되어야함을 주장함

○ 한편 DRR에 관해서는 빈곤, 성, 물, 도시, 평화 및 안보, 거버넌스와 연관되어 있으므로 SDGs 내에서 명백히 고려되어야 하나, 개도국에서의 데이터 수집과 세부목표로의 설정에 대해서는 의문을 제기함

□ 이란에서는 기후변화와 DRR에 대한 세부목표를 평가할 매커니즘 고안의 필요성을 강조

라. 유럽 및 기타

□ EU는 기후변화가 SCP, 지속가능한 에너지 및 교통, 교육, 건강, DRR, 식량안보, 물, 생물다양성 및 안보 등의 post-2015 개발 의제에 포함되어야 한다는 입장

□ 폴란드와 루마니아는 기후 관련 목표 및 세부목표들이 기존의 협상체계인 UNFCCC와 일관성이 있어야 하며, DRR에 대한 OWG의 접근은 2015년 3월에 채택될 예정인 post-Hyogo agreement와 일치해야 한다고 언급

○ 크로아티아와 불가리아 또한 기후변화와 DRR과 관련된 모든 목표는 기존 협약의 방침에 의거해야 함을 주장

□ 미국, 캐나다, 이스라엘은 기후변화와 DRR이 핵심 목표 및 세부목표 내로 통합되는 것이 중요함을 언급

□ 노르웨이, 덴마크, 아일랜드에서는 농업, 재난 및 에너지를 포함하여 “climate - smart” 목표를 제안하였음

○ 네덜란드, 영국, 호주에서는 기후변화와 DRR은 post-2015 개발의제를 통해 통합되어야 하고 post-2015 프레임워크에서 DRR느은 new Hyogo Framework와 일치해야 하며, 재난에 대한 건물 회복성에 대한 세부목표 설정이 필요함을 언급

□ AOSIS 국가에서는 기후변화가 UNFCCC에서 협상과정을 거치고 있으나, 여전히 기후변화는 실존적 위협(existential threat)으로 SDGs와 post-2015개발의제 내에 범분야 이슈로 다루어져야 함을 제시

마. 주요 그룹

□ 과학기술단체에서는 빈민에 대한 재난 불균형 영향을 나타내며 지역 규모부터 지구적(global) 규모까지 적용가능한, 리스크 및 회복성에 대한 지표의 필요성을 언급

□ 무역연합에서는 SDGs 의제가 기후 영향에 대한 각각의 세부목표 및 지표 평가를 통해 “climate-proofed” 이어야 함을 주장

○ 예를 들어, ‘적절한 일자리’ 목표에 세부목표 ‘녹색 일자리’ 포함

3) 목표 및 세부목표

□ OWG의 국가 대부분은 기후변화와 DRR 이슈를 단일 목표로 설정하는 방안보다는 다른 분야와의 통합 목표로 설정하는 방안을 제안함

○ 팔라우, 나우루, 파푸아뉴기니 등 태평양 SIDS 국가들은 빈곤 퇴치, 재생가능에너지, 해양·연안 등의 이슈들과의 통합을 제안

○ 노르웨이, 덴마크, 아일랜드는 농업, 에너지 이슈와의 통합을 제안

○ 뉴질랜드는 도시화, 교통, SCP 이슈와의 통합을 제안

□ Post-2015 개발의제 HLP에서 제시한 목표 및 세부목표에서는 직접적으로 기후변화 의제에 관해 언급이 되어있지 않음

○ Post-2015 개발 의제에 대한 고위급정치포럼(HLP) 보고서에서는 기후변화와 관련하여 “지속가능한 에너지 보장”, “장기 환경 재원 보장”, “산림 벌채 및 토지 황폐화”, “자연 자원의 지속가능한 관리” 등을 제시하였음

□ 지속가능발전 해결 네트워크(SDSN) 대표 위원회에서 발간한 보고서에서 제안된 10개의 목표 중 기후변화와 관련된 목표는 “인류가 야기한 기후변화 억제 및 지속가능한 에너지 보장”임

□ 국제지배구조혁신센터(CIGI)와 한국개발연구원(KDI)의 Post-2015 개발의제 보고서에서는 CO_2 총 배출량, GHG 총 배출량, 인구당 CO_2 배출량 및 GDP 당 CO_2 배출량 등의 지표를 포함한 기후변화 목표를 제안함

4) 소결

□ 기후변화와 재해 위험은 빈곤감축을 비롯한 지속적인 발전에 있어 환경파괴뿐만 아니라 사회경제적으로 범분야에 걸쳐 치명적인 영향을 미침

○ 기후관련 재해는 자연재해 중 81%로 모든 경제 손실의 72% 및 사망률의 23%의 주요 원인임

○ 기후변화는 21세기의 식량안보에 가장 큰 위협 중의 하나임.

○ 저소득층 및 사회소외계층(성불평등, 장애인, 노인 등)이 재해에 가장 취약함

□ 이에, 기후변화와 DRR은 범분야 이슈로 빈곤근절, 재생가능한 에너지, 해양연안, SCP, 도시 등 관련된 분야의 세부목표로 다루어져야 한다는 것이 대다수 국가들의 입장임

□ 또한 관련 세부목표 또는 지표들은 UNFCCC, Post-Hyogo 협정 등과 같은 기존의 협약과의 일관성을 유지하되, CO_2 배출량저감 등은 선진국 위주가 아닌 국가여건을 고려한 보편적이나 차등화된 책임을 반영할 수 있어야 함을 강조

5) 대응전략

□ 각국의 사회·경제·환경적 상황과 여건을 반영하여 ‘지속가능발전’에 중점을 둔 부문별 기후변화 및 재난 위험 감소를 위한 정책 설계의 선행 필요성 피력

○ 기후변화 의제를 단일 목표로의 설정 보다는 에너지, 자연자원, 도시 등과 통합된 목표로의 설정을 지지하는 것이 타당할 것으로 보임

□ SDG를 위한 기후변화 및 재해감소 논의에 있어 관련된 기존의 협약방침과 일관성을 유지하되, 기후변화와 재해감소의 상관성을 고려한 세부목표 및 지표 수립 필요

○ 기후변화 이슈는 선진국들의 입장에서는 감축이 주를 이룰 수 있지만 개발도상국 및 Pro-Poor 국가들은 적응능력 제고가 주요 이슈일 수 있음

○ UNFCCC 체제에서는 감축 및 기후재원 위주로 논의가 진행되고 있음을 고려하여 SDG 관련 논의에서는 기후변화와 개발전략과의 연계, 적응, 손실 및 피해 등을 강조할 필요 있음

○ 기후변화 적응은 기후변화로 인한 재난재해에 대한 회복력과 사전 대응 준비노력과 밀접하기 때문에 재난감소분야 측면에서 지속가능발전과 연계되어짐

○ 따라서 기후변화에 온실가스 감축 및 재난피해 대응과 함께 기후변화 적응을 고려한 세부목표가 함께 고려되어야 할 것임

○ 또한 기후변화에 따른 피해(Loss & damage) 등에 대한 과학적 접근을 위해 각국이 통합적인 기후변화 취약성 평가를 할 수 있는 기반과 합의된 모형을 제시해야 할 것임

□ 국가개발수준을 반영한 보편적이나 차등화된 책임이 적용될 수 있는 기후변화 적응지표 개발 필요

○ 기후변화 적응분야 지표는 기후변화 취약성과 리스크를 한 축으로, 또 다른 축으로 기후변화에 대한 대응준비 혹은 회복력 등으로 구성

- 기후변화 적응능력(혹은 준비수준)을 보여주는 지표로서 ‘국가적응대책 수립 여부’, ‘지방정부 적응대책 수립비율’ 등 가능
- 기후변화 영향 혹은 리스크항목의 경우 측정항목 및 지표에 대한 과학적 연구 분석과 더불어 이해관계 국가들의 의견수렴이 필요함

□ 지방정부의 기후변화 적응계획 수립경험 활용

○ 우리나라는 16개 광역지자체 및 35개 기초지자체에 대한 기후변화 적응대책 수립경험 보유

○ 또한 ‘15년 1월부터 기초지자체 기후변화 적응대책 수립을 법적 의무사항으로 시행예정

○ 이는 COP 19 합의의제인 감축과 적응 측면에서 도시와 지방의 성공사례와 경험공유(5(b))에 해당, 압축도시 성장경험을 지닌 우리나라 지방정부와 아시아의 기후변화 대응 사례로 활용 가능함

3. 지속가능한 소비 및 생산[107]

1) 주요동향 및 논의

□ 산업화된 사회 및 경제에서는 실질적인 지식과 경험을 통한 이익을 통해 지속가능한 소비 및 생산 형태가 이루어질 것으로 기대됨[108]

○ 성별, 소득별, 지역별의 평등한 자원의 사용 및 분배를 이루어 SCP를 달성하는 것과, SCP를 통해 생태계 및 서식지 파괴, 생물다양성 감소, 자원 착취 등의 환경적 영향력을 최소화하는 것이 강조되고 있음

○ 빈곤 및 취약계층은 그들이 머무르는 환경에 의존하기 때문에 환경 영향력에 취약할 뿐 아니라 자원에 대한 접근성 역시 부족함

○ SCP를 이루는 데에 포괄적이며 평등한 참여, 비차별 및 책무성에 근거한 거버넌스를 수립하여야 함

○ 규제 및 경제수단, 기존 및 신기술, 이해관계자 권한부여 등의 제반환경이 구축되어야 할 것임

□ 2012년 Rio+20 정상회의에서 국가별 '지속가능한 소비와 생산에 관한 10년 계획(10-FYP SCP)' [109]의 수립을 행동계획으로 채택함[110]

○ UN 마라케시 프로세스[111]를 통해 SCP관련 프로그램들을 10년에 걸쳐 진행하도록 함

○ SPC 정책 수립 시 환경오염과 경제발전 간의 괴리, 인류의 보편적 욕구 충족, 리바운드 효과[112] 방지 등이 우선적으로 고려할 당면과제임[113]

표 12 마라케시 프로세스 참여 주요 국가별 담당 분과

국가	독일	영국	스웨덴	프랑스	핀란드	이탈리아	스위스
담당 TF분야	아프리카 국가와의 협력	지속가능 제품	지속가능한 생활방식	지속가능 관광	지속가능 건물과 건축	지속가능 소비·교육	지속가능 공공구매

107) "화학물질 및 폐기물" 이슈 포함.
108) UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform(2014c). 참고.
109) 10-YFP SCP : 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production
110) "The Future We Want" 224-226조. 2012.
111) UN Marrakech Process : 불균형한 세계소비로 인한 지속가능성과 평등에의 영향에 대해 2002년 각 산업국들이 지속가능한 소비생산 패턴으로 전환을 가속화하는데 앞장서기로 한 합의
112) 리바운드 효과(Rebound effect) : 에너지 효율성으로 인해 에너지가 값싸다는 인식이 생겨나고 나아가 에너지 수요가 올라감에 따라 에너지 소비가 늘어나는 현상
113) "지속가능한 소비와 생산에 관한 국제동향 및 대응방안". KEITI Special Issues 제74-2호. 2012.

□ 화학물질 및 폐기물과 관련해서, Rio+20 정상회의는 2020년까지의 화학물질 관리 목표를 재확인하고, UNEP의 국제화학물질관리전략(SAICM)[114]의 효과적 이행 및 강화를 촉구

○ LDCs에서의 화학물질 및 폐기물 전주기 관리 역량 제고를 위한 지원 필요

○ 전주기 접근(life-cycle approach) 채택의 중요성 인식 및 확인

○ 유해폐기물의 부적절한 관리 및 불법 투기에 대한 대응 촉구

○ 오존파괴물질(ODS) 단계적 사용 감소에 따른 대체물질인 수소화불화탄소(HFCs) 사용 감축 필요

□ 화학물질 및 폐기물 관리 분야에 대해 다자환경협약(Multilateral Environmental Agreements, MEAs)이 이행되어 왔음

○ 오존층 파괴 물질에 대한 비엔나 협약과 몬트리올 의정서, 유해폐기물에 관한 바젤협약, 로테르담 협약 부속서, 그리고 잔류성 유기오염물질에 대한 스톡홀름 협약이 있음

□ 단일 화학물질에 대한 국제 협약으로는 '13.10월 채택된 '수은에 관한 미나마타 협약'이 있음

○ 장거리 이동과 생체 축적성이 높은 대표적인 유해물질인 수은으로 인한 사람과 환경 위해를 줄이기 위해 단일 화학물질의 생산부터 저장, 사용, 배출, 폐기까지를 관리하는 세계 최초의 협약

○ '14.9월까지 서명이 개방될 예정인 본 협약은 빠르면 '15년에서 '17년경 발효가 예상됨

□ 우리나라는 '92년 환경마크제도 도입을 시작으로 친환경제품과 서비스를 보급하기 위한 정책사업 추진

○ 현재 친환경제품 연매출 30조원(GDP의 3%), 환경마크 인증제품 1만개 돌파 등 최근 SCP 관련 정책성과 급신장

○ SCP 관련 주요정책으로 환경마크제도, 탄소성적표지제도, 녹색구매제도, 녹색매장지정제도, 그린카드제도 등을 추진하고 있음

○ 또한 「유해화학물질관리법」 개정 및 「화학물질등록및평가등에관한법률」 제정

- 화학물질의 체계적인 관리와 화학사고의 예방을 통해 화학물질의 위험으로부터 국민 건강 및 환경을 보호하고자 유해화학물질관리법 전부개정

114) Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management : '06.2월 두바이에서 개최된 국제화학물질관리회의(ICCM)에서 채택된 전략으로, 고위급 선언, 최우선 정책 전략 및 지구행동계획으로 구성됨

(‘15.1.1 시행)

- 모든 신규화학물질 또는 1톤 이상 등록대상 기존화학물질을 대상으로 등록·신고·평가를 의무화하는 「화학물질등록 및 평가 등에 관한 법률」 제정(‘15.1.1 시행)
- 잔류성 유기오염물질(POPs) 국제협약인 스톡홀름협약 검토위원회 부의장 선출(‘08.10) 및 화학물질 국제 규제를 권고하는 로테르담 협약 화학물질검토위원회에 우리나라 전문가 진출(‘11.6)

□ 우리나라는 그간의 정책 추진 성과를 기초로 다음과 같은 국제적 대응을 진행할 예정임:

○ 미나마타 협약에 대한 결의문에 서명하였으며, 국내 산업계 영향분석, 이해관계자 의견수렴 등을 거쳐 협약 서명 여부 검토 예정

○ 제조나노물질 위해성 평가 시험법 확립 및 위해성 관리를 위한 국제적 논의를 진행하는 OECD 작업반 대응

□ 향후 SCP를 이루기 위해서는 정책 수립, 사회・경제・환경 목표 통합, 이해관계자의 역량 강화 등의 노력이 동시에 이루어져야 하며, 특히 제품의 전주기에 근거한 접근을 도입하여야 할 것임[115)]

○ 더불어 SCP 패턴을 달성하기 위한 다음과 같은 노력이 요구되었음:

- 모든 수준의 의사결정에 SCP를 주류화
- SCP에 대한 인센티브, 국제 협력 및 투자 등
- 소비자 교육 및 인식개선
- 폐기물에 대한 접근을 재사용, 재활용으로 전환
- 혁신, 기술적 전환, 기술 진보, 친환경적 기술 도입
- 자원의 생산성에 대한 강조
- 불평등 해결

2) OWG 주요국 입장

가. 아프리카 국가

□ 베닌에서는 민간사회와 학교 시스템에서의 SCP 프로그램의 이행을 촉구하며 인식 제고를 강조함

115) UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform(2014c) 참고.

○ 또한, LDCs 내 중소기업들은 SCP 촉진을 위해 반드시 지원 받아야 함을 강조

나. 남미 및 카리브해

□ CARICOM은 화학물질 관리에 대한 SIDS의 역량 부족을 언급하며, 역량강화, 기술이전 및 특수상황을 고려한 지원을 요구함

○ 우루과이 또한 개도국에서의 SCP를 개선하기 위한 재정 지원과 기술의 보장이 필요함을 강조하며, SDGs에 화학물질 및 폐기물 관리를 포함할 것과 명백히 달성될 수 있는 목표 제시를 요구

□ 콜롬비아와 과테말라에서는 SCP가 전적으로 post-2015의제의 핵심요소이며, 통합적 접근법으로 다양한 목표들의 세부목표와 공유할 것을 제안함

○ 화학물질 및 폐기물은 다소 기술적 이슈이며, 빈곤 퇴치 노력에 중요함을 언급

□ 브라질과 니카라과는 인간 건강, 작업자 건강 및 환경에 영향을 미치는 화학물질 및 폐기물에 대한 특별한 고려를 요구

다. 아시아-태평양

□ 중국은 SCP가 대단히 중요한 개념임을 강조한 반면, 화학물질에 관해서는 현재 집중적이고 효과적인 행동을 필요로 하는 구체적인 도전과제를 요구함

○ 개도국, 특히 SIDS와 LDCs는 폐기물과 화학물질의 확실한 관리에 대한 역량이 부족하며, 기술이전과 역량 강화를 통한 지원을 필요로 함

○ 선진국들에 대하여 SCP에 관한 10YFP를 이행하도록 하는 강력한 리더십을 요구

□ 베트남, 부탄, 태국은 SCP를 보장하는 첫 번째 단계가 지속가능한 녹색 에너지임을 언급하며, 정부에서 환경 세금과 재정적 인센티브를 통해 산업체들로 하여금 SCP를 추구하게 지원할 것을 제시함

○ 유해물질과 독성 화학물질의 이용 및 폐기물 발생 저감, SCP에 관한 소비자 인식 제고, SCP에 관한 10YFP 이용 등을 제안

□ 방글라데시는 SCP와 화학물질 및 폐기물 관리에 관해, 역량강화 등을 포함하여 개도국에 대한 특별한 관심을 가질 것을 요청

○ 선진국에서는 SCP가 폐기물을 감소시키는 자원 효율성과 생활방식의 변화를 의미하는 반면, 개도국에서는 자원 효율적이고, 환경적으로 견고하고, 경쟁력 있는 사례로 “도약(leapfrog)”을 위한 역량 강화를 의미함을 언급

□ 인도, 파키스탄, 스리랑카는 SCP가 반드시 단일목표로 설정되어야 한다고 의견을 표명함

○ 개도국의 인구 당 에너지 소비량 감축과 선진국에서 폐기되는 방대한 양의 음식물에 대한 지구적(global) 수준에서의 대응을 요구

라. 유럽 및 기타

□ EU에서는 SCP가 보편적인(universal) 연관성을 가지고 있으며, 생산에 관한 압력을 줄이기 위해 음식물 폐기물을 감소시킬 것을 주장함

□ 반면, 영국, 호주, 네덜란드는 SCP를 범분야 이슈로 간주하며, 각 국의 발전 단계를 고려한 기여가 필요함을 언급

○ 스웨덴 또한 SCP를 식량안보, 경제성장, 생태계에 대한 압력 감소 등 지속가능발전의 모든 부분과 명백히 연관되어 있는 보편적 개념으로 언급

○ 프랑스, 독일, 스위스에서는 SCP가 에너지, 건강, 식량안보, 물과 위생, 기후변화, 교육 및 훈련 등의 다른 발전 분야 내로 통합되어야 함을 제안

□ 캐나다, 미국 및 이스라엘에서는 SCP는 OWG의 전반적인 목적을 나타내고 있으나, 현재 논의는 에너지, 물과 위생, 식량안보 등의 SDGs와 세부목표들에 집중해야 한다고 주장

○ 과학, 기술 및 혁신이 필수 범분야 이슈로, 단일목표로 SCP 설정에 관해서는 회의적임

마. 주요 그룹

□ 노동조합 그룹은 SCP가 적절한 일자리와 관련하여 제안된 목표 내에 포함되는 방안을 지지

○ 다수의 개도국에서는 화학물질을 지속가능하게 관리하고자 하는 의지를 표현하고 있으나, 재정적 격차에 직면한 상황임을 언급

□ 원주민 그룹은 SDGs의 중대목표로서 자연자원의 지속가능한 관리와 함께 SCP를 채택할 것을 주장

○ NGO에서는 지속가능한 공공 조달이 SCP를 증진시키기 위한 강력한 툴임을 언급하며 이와 관련한 세부목표를 제안함

○ 청소년 그룹은 SCP를 교육과 통합하여 세부목표로 설정할 것을 제안

3) 목표 및 세부목표

□ OWG 국가 대다수는 SCP를 다른 연계되는 이슈와 통합하여 목표로 설정하는 방안에 동의하는 입장이나 인도, 파키스탄, 스리랑카에서는 SCP를 SDGs 내 단일목표로 설정하는 방안에 동의하는 입장임

□ Post-2015 개발의제 HLP에서 제시한 목표 및 세부목표에서는 직접적으로 지속가능한 소비 및 생산 의제에 관해 언급이 되어있지 않음

○ 지속가능하지 않은 소비 및 생산 형태가 삼림황폐화, 물 부족, 음식 폐기물, 높은 탄소 배출량 등의 분야에서 증가하는 추세임을 강조[116)]

○ 생산성과 관련해서 “5. 식량 안보 및 영양 보장” 목표 내 세부 목표(5c)로 “소작농 및 관개 접근성의 증가에 초점을 둔, 농업생산성 x%까지 증가” 언급

○ 또한 “7. 지속가능한 에너지 보장” 목표 내에서 세부목표(7d)로 “불필요한 소비를 부추기는 비효율적인 화석연료 보조금 제도의 단계적 폐지”를 제시

○ 화학물질 및 폐기물에 관해서는 “5. 식량 안보 및 영양 보장” 목표 내 세부목표(5e)로 “수확 후 손실량(postharvest loss) 및 음식폐기물을 x%까지 감소” 언급

□ SDSN에서는 성 평등, 보건, 영양 이슈와 함께 SCP를 다른 목표들과 연계된 지표로 활용하고자 함[117)]

○ SDSN에서 제시된 10개 목표와 중 SCP가 지표로 포함될 수 있는 분야 및 연관 지표는 다음과 같음:

116) UN(2013). 중 executive summary 참고

117) SDSN(2014). “Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals” -> Preliminary Draft for Public Consultation (until 14 March), Not for citation or attribution으로, 이후 업데이트되는 보고서 내용 참고 필요

표 13 SDSN이 제시한 SDGs의 SCP 관련 지표

SDSN SDGs	SCP 관련지표
목표 2: 지구경계 내에서의 발전 달성	핵심적인 SCP 차원 주지(12-14) - (12) 환경에서의 활성 질소(또는 인)의 과잉 손실량[kg/ha] - (13) 에어로졸 광학 깊이(AOD) - (14) 오존층파괴물질(ODS) 소비량[a]
목표 5: 모든 연령의 건강 및 웰빙 달성	건강한 식단(45) - (45) 과체중 및 비만 인구비율
목표 6: 농업 시스템 개선과 지방 번영 제고	음식물 폐기물 감소, 농업 투입 효율 및 지속가능한 농업(51, 52, 53) - (51) 작물 질소이용 효율[%] - (52) 작물 물 생산량(관개수 단위당 수확생산량 톤수) - (53) 농업생산량 손실량과 음식물폐기물의 비율(식량생산 %)
목표 7: 포괄적, 생산적이며 회복력 있는 도시 능력 부여	도시의 지속가능한 발전 전략(64) - (64) 250,000명 이상의 인구 도시 집합체 지속가능발전전략의 전개에 관한 지표
목표 8: 인간이 유발한 기후변화 억제 및 지속가능한 에너지 보장	지속가능한 에너지 접근성 제고 및 GHG 배출 저감(모두 해당)
목표 9: 생태계 서비스 및 생물다양성 확보, 물과 자연자원의 효율적 관리 보장	연안 건강성, 지속가능한 어업, 지속가능한 삼림 관리, 생물다양성, 기업성향, 수자원관리(모두 해당)
목표 10: 지속가능발전을 위한 거버넌스 변혁	통합환경경제계정(SEEA), 통합적 기업 보고(89, 90) - (89) SEEA 시스템에 대한 국가 이행과 보고 - (90) 통합 보고서를 발표하는 1억 달러 이상 가치의 기업 비율

자료 : SDSN(2014). p26 표에서 발췌.
[a] MDG 지표

4) 소결

□ 전반적으로 선진국 및 개도국(일부 국가 제외) 모두 SCP를 단일목표 보다는 에너지, 건강, 식량안보, 물과 위생 등의 다른 이슈분야의 세부목표와 통합을 제안하고 있음

○ SCP는 보편적인 개념으로 지속가능발전의 모든 이슈와 연관되어 있으며 지속가능발전 목표 달성을 위한 SCP 이행에 대한 국가 지원의 필요성이 강조됨

□ SCP는 지속가능발전에 있어 중요한 요소임에 모두 공감하나 국가 수준을 고려한 접근방법이 중요함

○ 선진국들은 SCP에 관한 10YFP 이행의 강력한 리더십을 요구하고 있음

○ 개도국의 경우 폐기물과 화학물질 관리를 위한 역량강화, 기술, 재정 지원의 필요성이 강조됨

5) 대응전략

□ SCP는 범분야 이슈로 단일목표로 설정하기 보다는 물과 위생, 에너지, 건강, 식량안보 등 다른 주요 이슈의 세부목표 달성의 정책 이행수단으로 지지하는 것이 타당할 것으로 보임

□ SCP 세부이행 목표는 환경, 경제, 사회, 소비, 생산, 공공서비스 등으로 세분할 수 있겠음

○ 환경성과: SCP를 통한 온실가스 감축, 자원·에너지 절약, 환경오염 저감 성과 등을 평가

○ 사회성과: SCP를 통한 사회책임 실천, 미래세대 후생증진, 개도국 지원 효과 등을 평가

○ 경제성과: SCP를 통한 지속가능 제품, 서비스 시장 창출, 중소기업 및 지역 활력 증진, 일자리 창출 효과 등을 평가

□ SDG 점검을 위해서 생태발자국(EF)[118], 물발자국(WF)[119], 탄소발자국(CF)[120] 개념을 SCP 지표로 도입 제안

○ 향후 SDGs가 설정되면 그를 점검하기 위한 지표(indicator) 설정이 수반될 것이며, 이에 생태발자국이나 물발자국, 탄소발자국 개념을 도입한 SCP 관련 지표를 제안하는 것을 고려해 볼만함

○ 생태발자국은 인간 활동을 한 가지 지수로 환원시켜 한 나라 또는 지역의 자원 소비량이 지속가능하게 이루어지고 있는지를 알려주는 지수라 할 수 있음[121]

○ 지속가능한 발전은 안전한 환경용량 범위 내에서의 발전을 의미하며, 이러한 점에서 생태발자국은 지속가능성 측정과 모니터링을 위한 유용한 수단임

○ 물발자국은 생태발자국과 같은 환경발자국의 개념으로 인간이 환경에 남기는

118) 인간이 지구에 살면서 자원을 생산하고 그것을 폐기하는데 드는 비용을 토지 면적으로 환산한 지수. 즉, 경제활동(식품소비, 에너지, 교통, 상품 소비, 폐기물 처리, 물 생산 및 처리)에 소요되는 자원을 하나의 평가단위인 생산적인 토지 면적(global hectare, gha)으로 환산한 값을 말한다.

119) 인간이 사용한 물의 양(단위: m^3/yr).

120) 개인 또는 단체가 직간접적으로 발생시키는 온실 기체의 총량을 의미하며, 인간의 생산 및 소비 활동 전 과정에서 온실가스가 얼마나 배출되는지의 정도를 나타낸다.

121) (사)한국지속가능발전센터(2012) 참고.

영향을 측정하기 위한 하나의 지표로 이용됨[122)]

○ 생태발자국과 물발자국은 상호 대체가 불가능하며, 인간 소비 및 자연자원 사용에 대한 두 개의 보충적인 지표로 이해하고 활용하는 것이 유용할 것임

4. 생물다양성/산림/해양

1) 주요동향 및 논의

□ 생물다양성은 식량, 연료, 약품 등과 생태계 기능 지지 및 생태계 서비스를 제공하고, 글로벌 변화 및 자연재해에 대한 대응력을 향상시키며, 연구 및 교육 등 인간 복지에 직접적인 영향을 미치는 것으로 다음 세대가 의존하는 지구의 생명 시스템(life-support system)에 필수적인 요소임[123)]

○ 생물다양성으로부터 얻어지는 이익은 특히 빈곤 및 취약계층에게 매우 중요함

○ 또한 에코관광을 포함한 다수의 경제 부문이 생물다양성 및 생태계에 의존하고 있음

- 에코관광은 고용을 창출하며 연간 천억 달러 이상의 경제적 효과를 지님

○ 이러한 의미를 지닌 생물다양성의 감소는 인간에게 부정적인 영향력을 끼치며 특히 빈곤 및 취약계층, 여성, 아동, 토착민에의 영향력은 더 심각함

□ 인구증가, 개발 및 환경오염으로 인해 지구에서 멸종되어가는 생물다양성을 막기 위해 1992년 UNCED에서 생물다양성협약(CBD)을 채택

○ CBD는 생물다양성 보전을 위한 유전자원에 대한 적절한 접근과 생물다양성 구성요소의 지속가능한 이용, 그리고 유전자원을 통해 발생되는 이익 공유 등을 목적으로 함

○ 자원제공국(개도국)과 자원이용국(선진국)간의 유전자원 개발 및 이익 공유 및 접근과 관련한 입장 차이로 인해 대립하고 있음

○ 현재 제11차 당사국총회까지 개최된 상태이며, 올해 제12차 당사국 총회가 우리나라에서 개최될 예정

□ 제10차 CBD COP에서는 국제적으로 향후 10년간(2011-2020) 추진할 생물다양성 보전 목표 및 이행방안을 포함한 전략계획(Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020)을 채택

122) 노태호 외(2012) 참고.
123) UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform(2013a) 참고.

○ 5개의 전략과 아이치 생물다양성 목표로 불리는 20개의 목표를 포함

○ 당사국은 아이치 생물다양성 목표를 지지하기 위한 국가 목표(national targets)를 개발하고 국가생물다양성 전략 및 이행계획(NBSAPs)을 개선하여 전략계획에서 제시한 내용들을 충족시킬 수 있도록 해야 함

○ 당사국은 COP12까지 기존의 NBSAP를 개정하거나 업데이트하고 정책 수단으로 이행하도록 함

표 14 아이치 생물다양성 목표

(전략 A) 정부와 사회에 걸쳐 생물다양성을 주류화함으로써 생물다양성의 손실에 대한 근본적인 원인을 파악한다.
목표 1: 늦어도 2020년까지 생물다양성의 가치와 생물다양성을 지속가능하게 보전 및 이용하기 위해 취해야 할 단계를 인지하도록 한다. 목표 2: 늦어도 2020년까지 생물다양성 가치를 국가 및 지역 개발과 빈곤감소 전략 및 계획 과정에 통합하고 국가 회계와 보고 시스템에 포함시킨다. 목표 3: 늦어도 2020년까지 부정적인 영향을 최소화하거나 피하기 위해 보조금을 포함하여 생물다양성에 해로운 인센티브를 없애거나, 중단 혹은 개선하며, 생물다양성의 보존 및 지속가능한 이용을 위한 긍정적인 인센티브는 국가의 사회경제적 조건을 고려하여 개발 및 응용, 지속되고 조약 및 국제 의무에 조화되어야 한다. 목표 4: 늦어도 2020년까지 정부, 사업자 및 이해당사자들은 지속가능한 생산과 소비를 이행하기 위한 조치를 취하거나 계획을 이행하고, 자연자원의 사용으로 인한 영향이 안전한 생태적 한계 범위 내로 유지하도록 한다.
(전략 B) 생물다양성에 직접적인 압력을 줄이고 지속가능한 이용을 증진시킨다.
목표 5: 2020년까지 숲을 포함한 모든 자연 서식지의 손실률을 반으로 줄이고 가능한 곳은 손실률을 0이 되도록 하며, 파괴와 분열을 확연히 감소시킨다. 목표 6: 2020년까지 모든 어류와 무척추동물 및 수생식물은 지속가능하고 법적으로, 그리고 생태계 기반의 접근법으로 관리 및 수확하여 남획이 방지되고 복원 계획과 조치가 모든 고갈된 종에 적용되도록 하며, 어업이 위기종과 취약한 생태계에 악영향을 주지 않아야 하며, 동물과 생물종 및 생태계에 관한 어업의 영향이 안전한 생태적 한계 내에서 이루어져야 한다. 목표 7: 2020년까지 농업, 수경재배, 임업이 진행되는 지역은 생물다양성의 보전을 보장할 수 있도록 지속가능하게 관리한다. 목표 8: 2020년까지 과잉영양분을 포함한 오염을 생태계의 기능과 생물다양성에 유해하지 않은 수준으로 낮춘다. 목표 9: 2020년까지 침입외래종과 경로를 확인하고 우선적으로 처리하며, 주요 종은 통제하거나 근절시키고, 침입과 정착 방지를 위한 경로 관리 대책을 준비한다. 목표 10: 2015년까지 통합성과 기능을 유지하도록 산호초에 대한 다중의 인위적 압력과 기후변화 또는 해양 산성화에 영향을 받는 취약한 생태계를 최소화한다.
(전략 C) 생태계 종과 유전적 다양성을 보전함으로써 생물다양성의 상황을 개선한다.
목표 11: 2020년까지 적어도 17%의 육상과 육수 및 10%의 연안 및 해양 지역, 특히 생물다양성 및 생태계 서비스에 중요한 지역을 효과적이고 공정한 관리를 통해 보전하며, 생태계적으로 대표적이고 연결성이 확보된 보호지역 시스템과 지역 기반의 보전 대책을 통해 생물다양성을 보전하고 더 넓은 경관과 해양경관에 통합시킨다. 목표 12: 2020년까지 알려진 위기종의 멸종을 방지하고, 특히 대부분 줄어든 종의 보전 상황을 개선하고 유지한다. 목표 13: 2020년까지 사회경제적 및 문화적으로 가치 있는 종을 포함하여 경작된 식물, 가축, 야생생물들의 유전적 다양성을 유지하고, 유전적 침식 최소화와 유전적 다양성 보호를 위해 전략을 개발 및 이행한다.

(전략 D) 생물다양성과 생태계서비스로부터 모두가 얻는 이익을 강화한다.

목표 14: 2020년까지 여성과 지역주민 및 난민과 약자의 필요를 고려하여, 물과 관련된 서비스를 포함하는 필수적인 서비스를 제공하는 생태계를 회복시키고 보호한다.
목표 15: 2020년까지 적어도 15%의 악화된 생태계를 포함하는 보전과 복원을 통해 생태계 회복력과 생물다양성의 탄소저장에의 기여를 강화함으로써 기후변화 완화와 적응에 기여하고 사막화를 방지한다.
목표 16: 2015년까지 유전자원의 접근과 이익의 공평하고 공정한 공유에 대한 나고야 의정서가 국가 법률에 따라 시행된다.

(전략 E) 참가 계획과 지식 관리 및 역량강화를 통한 이행을 강화한다.

목표 17: 2015년까지 각 당사국은 국가 생물다양성 전략과 이행계획을 개발하고 정책적 수단으로 채택하며 이행에 착수한다.
목표 18: 2020년까지 토착 지역 공동체의 생물다양성 보전과 지속가능한 이용에 관련된 전통지식, 혁신과 실행이 국내법 및 관련 국제 의무를 조건으로 존중되어야 하며, 모든 관련 단계에서 토착 지역 공동체의 완전하고 효과적 참여로 협약의 이행이 완전하게 통합되고 반영되어야 한다.
목표 19: 2020년까지 생물다양성과 관련된 과학적 기반 및 기술, 지식은 그 가치와 기능, 상태 및 추세, 그리고 손실의 결과가 개선되고 널리 공유되며 전달되고 적용된다.
목표 20: 적어도 2020년까지 2011-2020 전략계획을 효율적으로 이행하기 위한 모든 재원 동원은 자원 동원 전략과 통합되고 합의되어 현 수준에서 지속가능한 방법을 통해 증가되어야 한다. 본 목표는 당사국에서 개발 및 보고하는 자원 필요성 평가에 따라 변경될 수 있다.

자료: www.cbd.int

□ OECD는 2001년 설립된 정부 간 국제기구인 세계생물다양성정보기구(GBIF)를 통해 전 지구적인 생물다양성자원의 발굴·수집·정보화와 공유 추진

○ 범세계 차원의 생태계 정보체계 구축을 목적으로 국가 간, 개별국가 차원의 다양성 데이터베이스와 연계하며 관련 사업 연구비 지원

□ EU에서는 리투아니아 환경부 나고야의정서와 생물다양성의 보존 및 지속가능한 이용에 있어서 강력한 프레임워크를 구축하고 있음

□ 인도는 2013년 12월 국가생물다양성책임기관(NBA)을 통해 국가 경제에 생물다양성의 기여도를 밝히는 연구 조사에 착수함

○ '국가생물자원 접근과 이익공유의 경제적 가치 자문회의'의 생물다양성의 잠재적 가치 조사를 환경부와 생물다양성 책임기관 공동으로 진행

□ 일본, 태국을 포함한 다수의 당사국들이 생물다양성 전략계획과 아이치 생물다양성 목표를 반영한 NBSAP를 수립하였거나 수립 중에 있음

□ 우리나라는 1992년 생물다양성협약(CBD)이 채택되면서 생물유전자원을 포함한 자국의 생물자원에 대한 주권적 권리를 인정받음

○ 2003년 이후 매년 DMZ Forum 개최하여 왔으며, 「국가생물다양성 보전 및 이용에 관한 법률」('13.2월) 및 「야생생물 보호 및 관리에 관한 법률」

등을 시행함(‘13.6월)

○ 2012년 9월에는 2012 세계자연보전총회(IUCN World Conservation Congress)를 제주도에서 개최하였음

표 15 생물다양성 관련 국내 부처 및 법령

부처	법령
환경부	자연환경보전법, 야생생물보호법, 독도 등 도서지역의 생태계 보전에 관한 특별법, 습지보전법, 백두대간보호에 관한 법률(산림청), 문화유산과 자연환경자산에 관한 국민신탁법
미래창조과학부	생명공학육성법, 뇌연구촉진법, 생명연구자원의 확보 · 관리 및 활용에 관한 법률
농림축산식품부	농업유전자원의 보존 · 관리 및 이용에 관한 법률, 국유림의 경영 및 관리에 관한 법률(산림청), 산림자원의 조성 및 관리에 관한 법률(산림청), 수목원조성 및 진흥에 관한 법률(산림청), 종자산업법, 농어업 · 농어촌 및 식품산업 기본법, 산림보호법(산림청)
산업통상자원부	유전자변형생물체의 국가간이동 등에 관한 법률
문화재청, 문화체육관광부	문화재보호법
해양수산부	해양생태계의 보전 및 관리에 관한 법률
보건복지부	생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률, 천연물신약연구개발촉진법

자료: 환경부(2013) “한국의 생물다양성 보고서” 참고

□ 「국가생물다양성 전략 및 이행계획」(‘09)[124]에 따라 6개 분야, 24개의 과제를 추진하여 오고 있음

○ 생물다양성 보존 (5개 과제), 생물자원의 지속 가능한 이용 (4개 과제), 위험요인대응 능력 강화 (3개 과제), 전통지식 보호 및 유전자원 혜택 (5개 과제), 모니터링·평가 및 교육·홍보 (5개 과제), 국제협력 강화 (2개 과제) 포함

□ 최근 부처협동으로 제3차 국가생물다양성 전략(2014~2018)을 수립 · 확정(3월 18일)하였으며 6대전략과 18대 실천목표로 구성됨

○ 한반도 생물다양성을 목표로 한 6대전략은 생물다양성의 주류화, 보존강화, 위협요인 저감, 생태계 서비스의 지속가능한 이용, 생물다양성 연구 및 관리체계 구축, 국제협력 강화임

□ 또한 제12차 생물다양성협약 당사국총회(CBD COP12)가 2014년 10월 우리나라 평창에서 개최될 예정임

124) 「국가생물다양성 전략 및 이행계획(National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan)」(‘09.6월) : 당시 교육과학기술부, 외교통상부, 문화체육관광부, 농림수산식품부, 지식경제부, 보건복지가족부, 환경부, 국토해양부, 농촌진흥청, 산림청, 특허청 등 11개 관계부처 합동으로 추진됨

○ ‘지속가능한 발전을 위한 생물다양성(Biodiversity for Sustainable Development)’을 주제로, ‘15년 유엔총회에서 채택할 예정인 Post-2015 개발의제 및 SDGs에 CBD의 현안을 반영하기 위한 메시지를 도출할 예정

○ 2011-2020 생물다양성 전략계획 이행 중간평가(Mid-term Review)와 향후 이행 계획 수립, 아이치 목표(Aichi Targets) 달성에 대한 점검을 포함

□ CBD-COP12에서는 COP10에서 결정된 5차 국가보고서가 제출되며 생물다양성 관련 MDGs 달성 현황을 평가할 수 있는 시점으로 시기적으로 중요한 의미를 지님

□ 지방정부협의회(ICLEI) 한국사무소 주최로 ‘13.7월 개최된 ‘2013 생물다양성 국제포럼’에서 생물다양성 정책에 대한 접근법 전환의 필요성 언급

○ 도시의 임무나 기능과 생물다양성이 밀접하게 연관되어 있음을 인식해야 함을 강조

○ 사회적 맥락을 고려한 지방정부의 생물다양성 프로젝트 추진, 도시 내 다양한 이해당사자들의 참여·협의 등 지역 사회시스템과의 통합 강조

2) OWG 주요국 입장

가. 아프리카 국가

□ 남부 아프리카 국가는 이행수단(MOI)을 생물다양성 이슈에 관한 범분야 목표의 한 부분으로 포함시킬 것을 제안함

나. 남미 및 카리브해

□ 아르헨티나, 에콰도르, 볼리비아는 연안과 기후변화를 함께 범분야 이슈로 고려할 것을 제안하였으며, 쿠바는 해양·연안, 삼림에 대한 각각의 SDG 설정을 지지하였음

다. 아시아-태평양

□ 중국은 “소수에 의한” 연안의 유전자원 개발을 경고하며, 삼림에 관해서 SFM[125]을 지지하고 UNFF[126]를 지구적(global) 삼림 이슈 논의에 관한 주요

125) 지속가능한 삼림 관리(Sustainable Forest Management, SFM)
126) UN 삼림에 관한 포럼(UN Forum on Forest, UNFF)

플랫폼으로 활용하는 방안을 제안함

□ 태평양 SIDS 국가들은 건강하고 생산적이며 회복성 있는 해양·연안 달성을 위한 SDG 단일목표 설정을 지지하였으며, 다음과 같은 세부목표들을 포함시킬 것을 권고:

○ 건강하고 효율적으로 관리되는 해양 환경; 수산자원량(fish stocks) 회복; 지속가능하게 발전된 해양자원 이익 창출을 위한 LDCs, 아프리카 국가 및 SIDS 지원

□ 파키스탄, 인도, 스리랑카는 해양·연안의 장기적 지속가능성에 관한 목표 설정의 필요성을 강조하며 생태계 관리에 관한 전체적인 목표 설정을 제안함

○ SDGs는 CBD 2011-2020 전략 계획 및 아이치 목표 등의 기존 논의와의 시너지 효과를 내야 할 것임을 강조

○ 부탄은 SDGs에 삼림과 생물다양성 통합 포함의 중요성을 강조

□ 싱가포르, 키프로스, UAE는 생물다양성 이슈가 다른 SDGs의 세부목표에서 주류화되는 방안에 동의

○ 이와 유사한 방안으로, 방글라데시는 생태계에 관한 이슈 범위가 넓긴 하나, 기후변화 목표 내에 포함시키는 대안을 제시

○ 일본은 생물다양성을 생태계 보호에 관한 목표의 일부로 포함할 것을 제안함

□ 몰디브는 해양·연안의 사회경제적 중요성을 강조하고, 연안의 단일 목표 설정에 대한 의견에 동의

□ 뉴질랜드는 단일목표는 행동을 촉구하고 기존의 선언 이행을 지원하며, 과정에서의 정량이 가능해야 함을 강조함

라. 유럽 및 기타

□ EU에서는 지속가능하지 않은 어업, 식량 안보 및 소득 창출 등의 이슈가 연계되어야 함을 강조함

○ 생물다양성에 관해서는, 생태계 보호, 멸종 방지, 야생동물 밀매(wildlife trafficking), 빈곤 저감으로의 생물다양성 가치 통합 등을 제안

○ 삼림에 관해서는, 향상된 거버넌스를 통한 불법 벌목(logging) 퇴치 및 직·간접적 삼림 손실 주지

□ 루마니아와 폴란드는 해양·연안이 단일목표로 설정되어야 한다는 입장을 취함

□ 스웨덴은 자연자원 관리와 생태계 각각에 대해 단일 목표 설정과, 목표 프레임워크를 통해 이슈 통합 접근을 제안

□ 이탈리아, 스페인, 터키는 삼림 이슈에 관하여 SFM이 녹색경제 접근에 부합하는 중요한 툴임을 강조

마. 주요 그룹

□ 원주민 그룹은 연안, 삼림 및 생물다양성을 다루는 데 있어 권리에 기초한 접근방식의 목표를 지지

□ 과학기술계는 연안·해양에 대한 단일 목표 설정과, 다른 목표들과 연관된 세부목표 설정을 지지

3) 목표 및 세부목표

□ OWG 대부분의 국가가 생물다양성, 해양, 삼림 이슈에 관해서는 다른 분야와의 통합 방안보다는 단일 목표로 설정하는 방안을 지지함

○ 특히 연안국가는 해양·연안 이슈에 대한 단일목표 설정을 제안

○ 스웨덴은 자연자원 관리와 생태계에 대한 각각의 단일목표 설정을 제안

○ 쿠바는 삼림에 대한 단일목표 설정을 제안

□ 한편, 싱가포르, 키프로스, UAE, 일본, 방글라데시는 생물다양성 이슈가 생태계 보호나 기후변화와 관련된 다른 목표 내의 세부목표로 설정하는 방안을 제안

□ Post-2015 개발의제 HLP에서는 ‘자연자원의 지속가능한 관리’가 12개 목표 중 하나의 단일 목표로 제시됨

○ 생물다양성과 산림 의제에 관해서는 목표 “9. 자연자원의 지속가능한 관리” 중 세부목표 “9d. 삼림파괴(deforestation) x% 감소, 재식림(reforestation) y% 증가“에 언급되어 있음

○ 또한 해양·연안 의제에 관해서는 목표 “5. 식량안보 및 영양 보장” 중 세부목표 “5d. 지속가능한 농업, 해양 및 담수 어업 정책 채택과 지속가능한 수준까지 어획량(fish stock) 재설계”에 포함되어 있음

□ SDSN에서는 10개 목표 중 하나의 단일목표로 ‘생태계 서비스 및 생물다양성 확보와 물과 자연자원의 효율적 관리 보장’을 제안하였음

○ SDSN에서는 CBD에서 도출된 아이치생물다양성목표를 지지함을 밝혔으며, SDGs가 간결한 개수의 목표[127]에서 지속가능발전을 최대한으로 다룰 필요가 있음을 인지하고 있기 때문에 아이치 목표의 핵심 요소가 SDGs에서 다루어지고 2030년까지 연장될 필요가 있음[128]

○ 제시된 세부목표 및 지표는 다음과 같음:

표 16 SDSN이 제시한 SDGs의 생물다양성 관련 목표·세부목표·지표

목표	세부목표	지표
목표 9: 생태계 서비스 및 생물다양성 확보, 물과 자연자원의 효율적 관리 보장	세부목표 9a. 생태계 파괴의 요인을 다루는 정책 및 법안 채택, 환경 서비스 이용과 오염의 사회적 비용을 지불하는 개인·기업·정부에 의한 생태계 서비스 보장	지표 79: 연안 건강 지표(국가 지표)
		지표 80: 적색목록지표(Red List Index)*
		지표 81: 국가 수준에서 지정한 생물다양성 보호지역
		지표 82: 지속가능한 삼림 관리가 진행되는 삼림 지역 비율
	세부목표 9b. 2020년까지 생물군계(biomes)와 생태계 서비스 목록화, 모니터링, 보호를 위한 지역 및 지구적 수준에서의 지원·참여	지표 79: 연안 건강 지표(국가 지표)
		지표 83: 안전한 생물학적 한계 내에서의 어업생산량 비율**
		지표 80: 적색목록지표(Red List Index)
		지표 81: 국가 수준에서 지정한 생물다양성 보호지역
		지표 84: 월경성 하천구역관리에 관한 국제하천 권할 보고
	세부목표 9c. 모든 정부·기업에서 포괄적 경제 발전 및 모든 SDGs 달성 지원을 위한 물, 농지, 삼림, 어업, 광산업 등의 지속가능, 통합적, 투명한 관리 선언	지표 85: 이용된 총 수자원 비율**
		지표 86: 지방 토지 접근성 지표
		지표 87: 자원에 기초한 계약 발표
		지표 88: 자원 계약 하에서 모든 지불 건의 정부 발표

자료 : SDSN(2014). pp110- 재정리.
* Red List Index(RID) : 세계자연보전연맹(IUCN)과 그 협력기관들이 취합하고 있는 종의 전반적인 멸종 추세를 측정하는 지수
** MDG 지표

□ UNEP은 자연자원관리에 대한 SDGs 설정 방안을 (1) 자연자원관리에 대한 단일목표 설정과 (2) 에너지, 토지, 물, 식량, 재료 및 주요 자원들에 대해 통합된 목표와 세부목표 설정 방안 2가지로 제시함

127) SDG가 10개의 목표와 30개의 세부목표 이상으로 설정되지 않을 것임을 언급
128) SDSN(2013). p22 참고.

표 17 UNEP IRP에서 자연자원 SDGs 설정과 관련한 제안 내용

목표	세부목표	지표
에너지 접근성, 지속가능한 에너지	2050년까지 에너지공급 50% 감축	· 1인당 탄소발자국 · 에너지 생산 및 이용에서의 GHG 배출량
	에너지 공급과 연관된 자원(토지, 물, 금속) 이용을 지속가능한 수준까지 제한	· 에너지공급 1인당 자원발자국
지속가능한 농업, 식량 및 영양 안보 보장, 사막화 및 토지황폐화 근절	2030년까지 농업생산성 X%까지 감소	· 생산량/물 · 생산량/탄소배출량
모두의 이용을 위한 수자원통합관리 보장	2030년까지 안전한 먹는 물과 좋은 위생에 대한 보편적 접근성 제공	· 재활용되는 물 총 비율 또는 물이용 수 · 물 재활용과 재사용 이용자 비율 · 농업에서 x%, 산업에서 y%, 가정에서 z%까지 물 효율 증가
	생태계 서비스와 관련된 담수 및 하천시스템의 환경 및 생태학적 흐름 유지	· 수계에서 생물용량(biocapacity) · 지하수 회수량 규제
지속가능한 도시 개발	건물 건축 및 관리에 대한 GHG 배출량 저감	· 건축분야에서의 GHG 배출량 · 농업에서 재활용된 폐수 내 영양염 %
	폐기물 배출량 증가율과 물, 토지, 에너지 이용에 대한 도시성장 차단율	· 물 효율 증진: 가정/1인당 이용된 물의 평균량 · zero waste 촉진: 매립되는 고형폐기물 총량, 수집되지 않은 고형폐기물 총량
해양, 연안, 하천의 지속가능한 이용, 지속가능한 어업	착취되는 어업생산량을 20%까지 감소	· 안전한 생물학적 한계 이내에서의 어업생산량 비율 · 폐수에서 회수되거나 농업에서 재활용된 영양염 %
	2020년까지 지속가능하지 않은 어업사례에 대한 정책 폐지	

자료: UNEP IRP(2014). 참고.

4) 소결

□ 지속가능한 자연자원 이용, 생물다양성 보존 및 생태시스템 서비스는 자연을 기반으로 한 접근을 통해 식량과 기후변화 적응 이슈, 일자리 창출 등을 통한 지속적인 빈곤감축 및 웰빙 라이프의 필수적 요소임

○ 모든 국가가 “생물다양성”을 21개 우선순위 분야 중 최상위 분야와 동일한 수준의 이슈로 인식하고 있음

○ 생물다양성은 특히, 사회소외계층, 취약계층, 저소득층의 주요 소득원을

제공하며, 미래시대를 위한 식량안보 및 안정적인 식량공급, 보건에 중요한 핵심요소임

○ 생태시스템 서비스는 기후변화 등에 따른 자연재난 위기를 최소화하는 버퍼역할 및 자원 복원력 향상을 통해 농촌지역뿐만 아니라 지속가능한 도시 기능을 부여함

□ 생물다양성, 해양, 연안 관련 이슈에 대한 목표는 단일목표를 지지하는 성향이 있으며 CBD의 아이치목표 등 기존 국제협약과 일관성을 유지하여 시너지 효과 제고를 강조함

□ 빈곤퇴치 및 지속가능발전 달성을 위해서는 SDGs 수립 시 식량-에너지-물 넥서스, 소비패턴 등 포괄적으로 상호 연계성을 고려하여 통합적인 접근이 필요

○ 생물다양성 및 생태시스템 서비스는 물 공급, 농업, 어업, 삼림, 에너지, 교통, 관광 등 다양한 분야에 사회경제적으로 영향을 미침

○ 또한 생물다양성 보존 또는 자원이용의 효율성 등 어느 한쪽만을 강조하는 전략이나 목표 이행 시 경제적 또는 소비패턴 측면에서 리바운드효과를 가져올 수 있음

○ MDGs에서 생물다양성 및 생태시스템 이슈는 지속가능한 환경 확보(Goal 7) 아래 하나의 세부목표로 제시되어 빈곤감축과 함께 아우를 수 있는 통합적 접근에 한계가 있음[129)]

5) 대응전략

□ 우리나라는 아이치 목표를 지지하고 SDGs에 포함되어야 한다는 제안에 동의하는 방향으로 가되, 생물다양성과 해양, 그리고 산림은 지속가능한 이용을 위해 손실률을 저감시키고 보존해야 하는 자연자원임을 고려하여 세 가지 이슈를 통합하여 지속가능하고 포용적이고 복원력 있는 단일목표로 제시하는 것을 고려할 수 있음

○ 빈곤퇴치를 포함한 사회경제적 요소를 함께 아우르는 통합적 접근에 한계가 있는 Cross-cutting 목표보다는 관련 세부목표를 함께 포함하는 단일목표로 제시되는 것이 타당할 것으로 보임

□ 또한 아이치 목표 종료시점인 2020년과 SDGs 종료시점인 2030년과의 간격을 어떻게 줄일 수 있을지 추후 논의되어야 함을 어필하여야 함

129) Paul L. et al. (2014) 참고.

○ CBD의 아이치 목표와 생물다양성/해양/산림을 통합한 단일 목표와는 차이가 발생할 수 있으므로 현실적으로 아이치 목표를 CBD 단일목표로 채택하되 세부안에는 해양/산림 등 자연자원에 대한 목표가 포함될 수 있도록 언급되어야 함

□ 우리나라 입장에서는 '14.10월에 강원도 평창에서 열릴 제12차 CBD 당사국총회의 개최국이자 차기의장국으로서, 생물다양성과 SDGs의 연계성을 강조하는 것이 필요함

○ '지속가능한 발전을 위한 생물다양성'을 주제로, '15년 유엔총회에서 채택할 예정인 Post-2015 개발의제 및 SDGs에 CBD의 현안을 반영하기 위한 메시지를 도출할 예정

○ 제12차 CBD 당사국총회 고위급회의(High-Level Segment)를 통해 SDGs 및 Post-2015 개발의제에 있어 생물다양성의 중요성에 대한 인식 제고 및 정치적 의지 확보를 위해 지속적 노력 예정

□ 우리나라는 유일하게 DMZ를 가지고 있으며 이를 통해서 생물다양성의 중요성을 알릴 수 있어 「국가생물다양성 전략 및 이행계획」을 근거로 SDGs 설정 시 생물다양성을 단독 목표로 적극 지지하는 것이 타당해 보임

○ 정부는 한반도 생물다양성 보전을 위한 남북협력 방안을 모색하고 DMZ를 생태환경자원으로 브랜드화하는 방안 추진 중임

□ 생물다양성 및 생태시스템 서비스는 환경·사회·경제요소가 함께 반영한 GDP를 대체할 수 있는 지표로 활용 가능성을 고려해 볼 수 있음

○ 현금흐름(cash flow)뿐만 아니라 자연자원, 인적자원, 사회적 자원 등 포괄적 부를 포함

○ 적절한 목표, 평가 방법과 지표 개발을 통해 생물다양성 목표를 SDGs 틀에 통합시켜야 함

○ 아이치 생물다양성 세부목표 (Target 2)에서는 생물다양성 가치를 국가 및 지역개발과 빈곤감소 전략 및 계획과정 뿐만 아니라 국가회계시스템에 통합시키는 것을 요구함

○ 따라서 GDP 대체 가능한 지표 및 평가방법 개발필요 제시

제5장 결론

□ MDGs 이후 대체될 SDGs가 수립되면 처음으로 1987년 세계환경개발위원회에서 제시된 지속가능발전(SD)은 개념적 논의에서 한 층 구체화된 패러다임으로 전환될 것임

□ 2015년 이후 국제사회가 달성하여야 하는 구체적인 분야와 목표(수치)선정은 선진국뿐만 아니라 저개발국 모두 정해진 기간 안에(2030년) 국가지속가능발전 목표를 달성하도록 하는 프레임워크로 자리매김할 것임

□ 더불어 국제개발협력에 있어서도 공여국 및 수원국의 ODA 정책 안에 SDGs가 포함될 것이며 이를 기준으로 원조재원이 조성·분배되고 원조효과의 성과가 평가될 것임

□ 경제성장, 사회통합, 환경보전을 아우르는 지속가능발전을 위한 SDGs 수립의 국제적 논의에서는 MDGs에서 빈곤, 보건 등의 이슈에 비해 상대적으로 간과된 환경관련 이슈가 부각되고 있음

□ OWG 9차 회의를 걸쳐 논의되었던 SDGs 관련 19개 중점 이슈들이 8개의 클러스터(cluster)로 정리되었으며 그 중 중점적으로 다루어진 환경관련 이슈는 물과 위생, 기후변화, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 생물다양성임

□ 위의 4가지 환경관련 이슈들은 상호연계성(interlinkage)이 매우 높은 것으로 논의되었음

□ 이 중, 물과 위생과 생물다양성의 경우 전지구적 차원의 지속가능한 발전을 위한 가장 최우선 이슈인 빈곤, 식량안보에 직접적인 영향을 미치는 것으로 가장 밀접한 연계성이 있음

□ 또한 급속한 도시화, 산업화, 인구증가, 기후변화로 인한 소비 증가, 물 부족, 자연자원파괴 및 환경오염심화에 직·간접적인 영향을 미치며 인간의 삶을 영위하는 데 없어서는 안 되는 가장 근본적인 핵심요소임

□ 반면에 지속가능한 소비 및 생산과 기후변화는 물, 생물다양성 등 기본적인 인간의 삶의 영위와 환경보전 및 자원의 고갈을 방지하기 위해 반드시 해결해야 하는 이슈로 다루어지고 있음

□ 특히 이들 두 이슈는 기술, 재정, 역량의 격차 등으로 인해 선진국과 개도국의 입장차이가 있어 선진국의 리더십과 국가여건을 고려한 차등화된 책임을 강조하고 있음

□ 이와 같이 지금까지 OWG의 논의 결과를 보면, 물과 위생, 생물다양성의 경우 독립된 하나의 단일목표로의 설정을 지지하는 경향이 있으며 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후변화는 범분야 이슈로 다루어질 가능성이 높음

□ 따라서 SDGs의 의견을 수렴하여 동일한 선상으로 다루어질 예정인 향후 Post-2015 개발의제에서도 물과 위생, 생물다양성은 단독목표로 다루어질 가능성이 높은 환경이슈이며, 지속가능한 소비 및 생산, 기후변화는 통합적으로 다루어질 것으로 보임

□ 우리나라는 그동안 UN 지속가능발전 관련 국제회의에 적극적으로 참여하여 왔으며 국내적으로는 국가지속가능발전 기본계획 수립 및 이행 정책을 추진하고 있음

□ 따라서 향후 수립될 SDGs를 효과적으로 달성하기 위해서는 국내외 대응방안 마련이 필요함

1. 국내 대응방안

□ 국내대응방안으로는 ① 국가여건을 고려한 SDGs를 실현시킬 수 있는 국가지속가능발전의 통합정책 ② 지속위원회의 역할강화, ③ 국내 지방의제 활성화, ④ SDGs에 대한 범부처 및 대국민 홍보와 인식제고가 수반되어야 할 것임

① 국가여건을 고려한 SDGs를 실현할 수 있는 국가지속가능발전의 통합 정책

□ 우리나라는 1차에 이어 2차 국가지속가능발전기본계획(2011~2015)을 수립하여 이행하고 있으며 지속가능발전기본계획에 의거한 정책 이행과제들이 현재 논의되고 있는 SDGs와 유사함

□ 그러나 국제사회 논의에서 SDGs 관련 각 이슈들 대부분은 상호 연계성이 매우 높아 이들 간의 통합적인 접근이 특히 강조되어진 바, 이를 반영할 수 있는 지표개발, 통합정책 이행방안, 사회적 통합의 지수 제고를 위한 제도

개선이 필요할 것임

□ 또한 효율적인 SDGs 달성을 위해서는 각 이슈별 연계성을 고려한 관련 부처들 간의 통합된 정책 이행방안이 마련되어야 할 것임

○ 예로써, 물-에너지-농업 넥서스는 환경부, 농림부, 산업통상자원부 등의 원활한 협업·통합·조정의 노력이 이루어져야 함

□ 지속가능발전은 경제와 환경을 다루는 녹색경제 개념에 '사회'의 축이 포함된 보다 넓은 범위로써 무엇보다도 지속가능한 발전은 경제, 환경과 더불어 사회적 통합을 함께 고려해야함

□ 따라서 향후 3차 국가지속가능발전 전략 및 정책방향은 국제논의에서 합의된 SDGs 달성을 위해 녹색성장 또는 녹색경제를 통해 창출되는 이익이 세대 간 형평성 및 사회적 약자들의 불평등 감소에 기여될 수 있도록 총체적으로 기존 제도·규제(세금감면, 탈세, 인센티브, 요금 등)의 합리성 재점검 및 재정비가 필요할 것임

② 지속위원회의 역할강화

□ 2015년부터 2030년까지 지속가능발전을 위한 국제사회의 공통 전략목표인 SDGs는 각 이슈(부문)간의 정책통합에 의해 효율적으로 이행 및 달성될 수 있음

□ 관련부처와의 복잡한 이해관계로 인해 부처 간의 협업이나 조정이 현실적으로 어려우나 장기적인 관점에서 사회, 경제, 환경을 아우르기 위한 정책통합의 원리에 기반을 둔 정책들이 제안·이행되어야 함

□ 따라서 관계부처 간 협의를 이끌어낼 수 있는 지속가능발전위원회 역할의 중요성이 증대될 것임

□ 우리나라는 1992년 UNCED에서 지속위원회 설치 권고를 수용하여 2000년 대통령 소속의 지속가능발전위원회를 출범하였으나 현재는 환경부장관 소속으로 전환되어 운영되고 있음

□ 경제, 환경, 사회 3개의 축을 포함하고 있는 지속가능발전은 경제와 환경을 포함하고 있는 녹색성장을 포괄하는 상위개념임에도 불구하고 지속위(환경부 산하)의 위상이 녹색위 위상(총리실 산하)보다 낮아 지속위의 위상정립이 긴요함

□ 최근 지속가능발전 특별위원회가 결성되어 지속위의 기능과 역할강화의 필요성이 제기되고 있으며, 지속위와 녹색위의 통합 또는 지속위의 위상을 제고하는 방안으로 논의 중임

□ 분명한 것은 향후 최소 15년간은 국제사회 SDGs 달성을 위한 지속가능발전이라는 새로운 패러다임으로 전환될 것으로 사회 안전과 통합, 경제성장, 환경보전을 전반적으로 다룰 수 있는 우리나라의 지속위의 위상 제고 및 이를 위한 현 체제(지속가능발전법 vs 저탄소 녹색성장 기본법 등)의 변화가 시급함

③ 지방의제21 활성화

□ SDGs 논의 시 MDGs에서 민간부문이 제외되었다는 점과 MDG 8의 글로벌 파트너십이 하나의 수단으로만 활용됨에 따라 중요성이 희석된 점이 언급되었음

□ SDGs 달성을 위한 지속가능발전으로의 패러다임 전환에서 가장 중요하게 강조되고 있는 것 중의 하나가 정부, 시민, 민간기업, 국제협력 등을 포함한 글로벌 파트너십 구축임

□ 또한 빈곤감축은 물론 사회적 약자나 소외계층까지 사회・환경・경제적 기본적 혜택이 보장될 수 있도록 인권에 기반을 둔 SDGs가 제안되고 있어 이를 달성하기 위한 막대한 재정확보와 더불어 사회적 책임 있는 투자가로서의 기업의 역할이 강조됨

□ 이에 1992년 유엔환경개발회의(UNCED)에서 채택한 의제21을 실천하기 위하여 권고한 지방의제 21의 공공부문과 민간부분의 상호협력 매커니즘으로써의 역할의 중요성이 대두될 것임

□ 지방의제 21은 해당지역의 특성을 반영한 지속가능발전을 위해 지방자치단체를 중심으로 지역시민사회와 기업 등 지역사회 구성원들의 네트워크로 지역사회의 다양한 행위자와 파트너십에 의한 협력관계로 구성된 기구임

□ 우리나라는 1995년 부산을 기점으로 2011년 기준 전체 248개(제주시, 서귀포시 포함) 지자체 중 221개(약 90%) 지자체가 지방의제21을 수립하여 실천하고 있음

□ 또한 지속가능발전 역량강화와 지방의제21의 전국적 활성화를 목적으로 전

국 지방의제21 추진기구의 협의체 조직인 전국지속가능발전협의회[130]가 창립되었음

□ 90%가 넘는 자치단체들이 지방의제21 관련 활동에 참여할 만큼 양적 성장을 나타내었으며, 이러한 높은 참여율로 2002년 WSSD 회의에서 우리나라가 모범 실천 사례로 소개되기도 함[131]

□ 그러나 위와 같은 성과에도 불구하고 지역개발사업에서 능동적 조정과 대응이 어려운 한계를 드러내고 있음[132]

○ 주민과 주요행위자의 이해(인지도, 영향력 포함) 부족
○ 법적·제도적 기반이 취약하여 외부적 요인에 크게 영향을 받음
○ 추진기구의 지역사회 통합력 부족
○ 활동이 지역 행정계획과 지역정책으로 수렴되지 못하고 보고서 수준에 머무름

□ 뿐만 아니라 지방의제21 내용 측면에서 환경보전 분야 의제 중심으로 이루어지고 있어 지역개발 또는 사회문화 분야 의제가 상대적으로 취약하다는 문제점이 지적됨[133]

□ 따라서 지방의제21이 정책이나 계획수립의 모든 과정에 적극적으로 참여하기 위해서는 사회, 경제, 환경을 포함함 총체적 시각에 입각해서 구성되어야 하며 관련 부서별로 실천의제가 반영되어 집행될 수 있도록 행정과의 협력 관계를 강화시켜야 함[134]

□ 거의 전적으로 지방정부의 예산보조로 이루어지고 있는 지방의제21 운영비용의 확충이 지자체장 개인의 관심과 의지에 좌우되지 않도록 민간부문의 재원 비율 조정 등의 개선방안[135]과 지방의제 운영에 대한 명확한 평가시스템 구축이 필요함

130) ‘07.2.1 지방의제21전국협의회에서 전국지속가능발전협의회로 명칭 변경
131) 김택천(2007). “지속가능발전기본법과 지방의제21 발전전략”. p.10 참고
132) 이창언(2013). p.104 참고.
133) Ibid. pp104-105 참고.
134) Ibid. p.105 참고.
135) Ibid. p.106 참고.

④ SDGs에 대한 범부처 및 대국민 홍보와 인식제고

□ 이미 언급한 바와 같이 성공적인 SDGs 달성을 위해서는 관련부처간의 상호 협력이 매우 중요하므로 SDGs에 대한 범부처들의 인식제고가 필요함

□ 또한 국가 지속가능발전 정책이행에 필요한 재원의 실 제공자(납세자)이면서 혜택의 주인인 국민의 관심은 성공적인 SDGs 달성에 크게 기여할 것으로 지속가능발전위원회, 지방의제21, 매스컴 등을 통한 SDGs에 대한 대국민 홍보와 국민 인식제고 노력이 필요함

2. 국제적 이행지원방안

□ 국제적 이행 지원방안으로는 ① SDGs의 국제적 목표 달성을 위한 ODA 지원, ② 포괄적 원조 글로벌 파트너십 활성화 및 사회적 기업 지원책 마련, ③ 글로벌 플랫폼 조성을 통한 초국경적 국제협력이 강화되어야 할 것임

① SDGs의 국제적 목표 달성을 위한 ODA 지원

□ 국제사회가 달성하여야 하는 구체적인 분야와 수치를 선정한 MDGs는 그동안 국제개발 분야에 큰 영향력을 미침

□ 많은 공여국들은 원조의 목표를 수원국의 MDGs 달성을 지원하기 위해 목표 간 균등한 ODA 재원분배를 조성하고 원조의 효과성을 증진시키고자 하였음

□ 또한 국제개발기구들 역시 이들의 전문성에 의거 각 MDGs 분야에 대한 지원을 제공해 왔으며, 글로벌기금(Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria)의 목표를 MDGs 달성을 위해 설정한 대표적인 사례임

□ 이와 마찬가지로, SDGs 도입 후 국제개발협력사업은 개도국 및 저개발국가의 SDGs 달성을 위한 원조사업의 패러다임으로 전환될 것으로 이에 따른 ODA 전략방안 마련이 필요함

□ 우리나라의 ODA 규모는 꾸준히 증가하고 있으나 여전히 ODA/GNI 비율은 2012년 기준 0.14%로 전체 OECD 개발원조위원회(DAC) 회원국의 약 1/2 수준이며 국민 1인당 ODA 부담액은 31달러 수준으로 DAC 회원국 평균의 1/4수준임[136)]

□ 이에, 정부는 국제사회의 ODA 확대요구에 부응하고 국격 위상에 맞도록 ODA 규모를 점진적으로 확대해 나갈 계획에 있는 바, SDGs 달성을 위한 지속가능발전을 핵심으로 ODA 중점 지원분야, 재정확보와 균등한 분배를 조성하여야 할 것임

□ 또한 특정분야에 편중하는 ODA 지원 사업을 지양하고 SDGs 지원 섹터와 경제, 환경, 사회 3축을 모두 고려한 범분야로서의 이슈들을 통합적으로 접근하는 ODA 사업기획 및 전략개발과 이를 반영한 실질적인 성과를 측정할 수 있는 평가지표 개발이 필요할 것임

□ 국제사회의 논의에서 개도국은 SDGs 달성에 있어 선진국과의 기술, 역량, 재정의 격차를 제기하고 이를 위한 국제적 지원의 필요성을 강조하였음

□ 따라서 수원국 현지의 전통, 문화를 존중하고 해당지역의 실정에 적합한 지속가능한 경제발전을 위한 수원국의 인간중심의 시장적 접근을 바탕으로 한 적정기술 개발·보급의 연구 및 사업 활성화를 위한 적극적 지원 필요

② 포괄적 원조 글로벌 파트너십 활성화 및 사회적 기업 지원책 마련

□ 국제사회 논의에서 글로벌 파트너십 구축은 성공적인 SDGs 달성 및 원조효과제고를 위한 가장 핵심적인 이행방안으로 제시되고 있음

□ 이는 선진국과 개도국 (또는 저개발국가)과의 국가 간 파트너십에서 벗어나 국가, 국제기구, 기업, 시민사회, 자선기구, 학계 등을 포괄하는 광범위한 파트너십으로 전환을 언급함

□ 특히, 보편적 접근에 기반을 둔 SDGs 목표 달성을 위해서는 막대한 재정이 요구됨에 따라 민간부문의 투자와 적극적 참여의 중요성을 강조함

□ 지속균형발전을 위해 기업의 참여를 독려하는 가장 국제적이고 영향력 있는 이니셔티브인 UNGC로의 우리나라 가입은 2006년 한국전력의 가입을 시작으로 단기간에 260개로 확대되었음(2010년 기준 세계 13위[137])

□ 그러나 타 선진국(중소기업 가입비율이 50% 이상)과 비교 시 중소기업의 가입비율이 매우 저조한 것으로 조사되어 이들 기업의 참여 유도를 위한 재

136) e-나라지표 http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=1688
137) UNGC, United Nations Global Compact Annual Review 2010, United Nations Global Compact (2011)

정적지원이나 세금감면 등의 인센티브 도입방안 검토 필요

□ 국제원조사업분야는 KOICA에서 민간의 전문성을 활용하는 시민사회 협력프로그램, 민관협력사업 참여 증진을 위한 민간단체 사업발굴지원, 민간재원 및 전문성 활용을 통한 글로벌사회공헌(CSR) 활동 지원, 선진원조기관과의 공동협력사업 등을 추진하고 있음

□ 외교부와 KOICA 주관으로 2012년 민간, 시민사회, 정부 및 학계 등 다양한 주체가 참여하는 '개발협력연대'를 결성하여 포럼, 워크숍 등 정기모임을 개최하고 기재부 주관으로 PPP 등의 민관협력을 위한 '글로벌 인프라 개발협력 포럼' 등을 통해 글로벌 파트너십 활성화를 위해 노력하고 있음

□ 따라서 활발하게 추진되고 있는 기존의 글로벌 파트너십 관련 정책 및 방안을 적극적으로 활용하고 이를 ODA 사업에 실질적으로 반영될 수 있도록 노력하여야 함

□ 또한 ODA 사업에 적정기술을 통한 취약(빈곤)지역의 지속가능발전을 위한 사회적 기업참여의 중요성이 부각되고 있는 실정이나 국내 대다수의 사회적 기업들은 경제적으로 취약한 구조로 정부의 지원금에 의존하고 있어 사회적 기업의 지속성 확보 및 ODA사업 참여 활성화를 위한 체계적인 정부지원책 마련이 필요함

③ 글로벌 플랫폼 조성을 통한 초국경적 국제협력 강화

□ 중국 및 개도국은 과학기술 발전을 중심으로 지속가능발전 정책을 추진하고 있는 경향을 고려할 때 기술보급 및 공유를 위한 초국경적 네트워크 구축의 필요성이 증대함

□ 국가 간 또는 도시 및 지역단위의 협력에 기반을 둔 지식과 기술 공유 및 확산을 위한 글로벌 플랫폼을 조성하고 이를 통한 지원체계와 범위 확대필요

□ 이에, 우리나라는 우선 지리적 이점을 살려 동아시아 내 지속가능한 발전을 위한 범분야의 실질적 협력기반을 구축하고 지식·기술을 공유·확산하는 플랫폼 구축에 대한 이니셔티브 확보 및 핵심거점으로 기능할 수 있는 글로벌 리더십 제고를 위한 중장기 로드맵 마련 필요

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부록 I. Compendium of existing goals and targets under the 19 Focus Areas being considered by the Open Working Group

Overview: Sub-areas with existing goals and targets identified by TST

1. Poverty Eradication
■ Access to property and productive assets, finance and markets for all women and men ■ Eradicating absolute poverty ■ Providing social protection to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, unemployed, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and local communities and older persons
2. Food Security and Nutrition
■ Boosting agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation and desertification ■ Eliminating all forms of harmful agricultural subsidies ■ Ensuring year-round access by all to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food ■ Improved access to credit and other financial services, land tenure, and agricultural extension services, for all, including smallholders, women, indigenous and local communities ■ Promoting indigenous and sustainable farming practices ■ Strengthening resilience of farming systems and food supplies to climate change
3. Health and population dynamics
■ Access to sexual and reproductive health ■ Addressing non-communicable diseases (NCDs) ■ Elimination of preventable child and maternal death; ■ Preventing and treating communicable diseases, including malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases ■ Promoting healthy diets and lifestyles, addressing non-communicable diseases, tackling environmental causes of disease, such as exposure to harmful pollutants and substances ■ Strengthening health systems, dissemination of medical and public health knowledge and modern technologies ■ Universal health coverage
4. Education
■ Achieve high completion rates at all levels of education ■ Ensure equitable access to education at all levels with focus on the most marginalized ■ Ensuring effective learning outcomes at all levels and imparting knowledge and skills that match the demands of the labour market, including through vocational training ■ Ensuring equitable access to education at all levels with focus on the most marginalized ■ Extending where needed opportunities for early childhood education ■ Improving access to education for persons with disabilities ■ Integrating sustainable development in education curricula, including awareness raising on how diverse cultures advance sustainable development ■ Universal adult literacy ■ Universal primary education for girls and boys, significant progress towards ensuring that every child receives at least a secondary education, and lifelong learning opportunities
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment
■ Ending all forms of discrimination against women of all ages ■ Ending violence against girls and women in all its forms ■ Ensuring equal access to education at all levels ■ Ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work ■ Ensuring equal participation of women in decision-making ■ Equal access to assets and resources ■ Promoting gender equality policies supported by gender disaggregated data ■ Sexual and reproductive health
6. Water and sanitation
■ Bringing fresh water use in line with supply ■ Eliminating the pollution of and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, and protecting aquifers ■ Enhancing effective water governance including catchment area based integrated water resources management and appropriate trans-boundary co-operation

■ Extending wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse ■ Improving water-use efficiency ■ Protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems like mountains, watersheds and wetlands ■ Providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, both built and natural, for safe drinking water and sanitation systems in rural and urban areas, including for bulk conveyance and storage of freshwater in rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals and aquifers ■ Reducing risks and impacts of water-related disasters
7. Energy
■ Enhance capacities in energy production, trade and distribution with the aim of ensuring access to energy for all by 2030 ■ Ensuring universal access, for both women and men, to modern energy services
8. Economic growth
■ Conducive regulatory and fiscal systems, including improved design and administration of taxation systems ■ Creating productive, well-paid jobs ■ "Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory international trading system" ■ Encouraging structural transformation towards higher productivity sectors and activities ■ Facilitating international technology cooperation and technology transfer ■ Improvements to energy and resource productivity of economic activities ■ Promoting an open, rules based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system; promoting trade facilitation and preferential market access for LDCs ■ Promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system ■ Promoting trade facilitation and preferential market access for LDCs ■ Technological upgrading and value addition
9. Industrialization
■ Creation of decent industrial sector jobs ■ Encouraging industrial entrepreneurship and enterprise formation ■ Enhanced science and math, engineering and technical skills ■ Ensuring adequate policy space for industrial development ■ Ensuring adequate policy space for industrial development; Ensuring favorable market access for industrial products and processed commodities of developing countries; ■ Ensuring favourable market access for industrial products and processed commodities of developing countries ■ Investment in sound infrastructure ■ Promoting new industries that supply goods and services for low-income consumers as well as environmentally sustainable products and services ■ Re-industrialization as relevant ■ Strengthening institutions that support industrial production, technological upgrading and value addition ■ Sustainable industrial development based on energy- and resource-efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, including phase out of harmful chemicals, waste and pollution, and minimizing material use and maximizing material recovery in industry with technology cooperation and transfer to support such development
10. Infrastructure
■ Accessibility to persons with disabilities ■ Addressing trans-border infrastructure needs for trade and related challenges facing developing countries ■ Due account for environmental and social impacts of existing and planned infrastructure from a lifecycle perspective ■ Provision of infrastructure for access to modern energy services, as well as provision of reliable transport and communications, including road and rail links, ports and ICT connectivity ■ Provision of technical and financial support for adequate operation and maintenance of infrastructure
11. Employment and decent work for all
■ Addressing youth unemployment ■ Decent wages aligned with productivity ■ Eliminating gender-based and other forms of labour market discrimination including against persons with disabilities and older persons ■ Encouraging transition from informal sector to formal sector employment ■ Facilitating the participation of women in the labour force ■ Increasing access to credit to the youth, women and other vulnerable groups ■ Promoting full employment through macroeconomic policy

■ Protecting the rights of migrant workers in compliance with the ILO norms and standards ■ Social security for those retired from the labour force, persons with disabilities and older persons ■ Supporting small- and medium-sized enterprises ■ Training and re-skilling for displaced workers
12. Promoting equality
■ Eliminate stigma and discrimination against people living with and affected by HIV ■ Eliminating discrimination in laws, policies and practices ■ Empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth ■ End preventable child deaths ■ Ensuring equality of economic opportunities for all, including marginalized groups ■ Promoting differentially high per capita income growth at the bottom of the income distribution ■ Reducing inequalities between social groups, including economic, social, political and environmental inequalities ■ Strengthening social protection systems
13. Sustainable cities and human settlements
■ Access to safe public space and services ■ Enhancing capacities for urban planning ■ Enhancing social cohesion and personal security and promoting accessible cities for people with disabilities ■ Improving the lives of those living in slums, including by provision of adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services ■ Improving waste and wastewater management ■ Providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport, improving road safety and urban air quality ■ Strengthening positive economic and social links between cities and peri-urban and rural areas ■ Strengthening resilience to natural disasters
14. Sustainable consumption and production
■ All sub-areas ■ Improvements in energy efficiency and materials productivity, with differentiated but progressively converging levels of ambition for developed and developing countries ■ Preventing, reducing, recycling and reusing waste ■ Reducing waste in food production and consumption ■ Sound management of chemicals and hazardous materials in accordance with agreed frameworks
15. Climate
■ Building resilience and adaptive ■ Providing effective means of implementation ■ Reaffirming and reinforcing international commitments, such as limiting the increase in global average temperature through equitable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions
16. Marine resources, oceans and seas
■ Addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and destructive fishing practices ■ Appropriate means of implementation ■ Eliminating harmful subsidies ■ Ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas, and establishing Marine Protected Areas ■ Halting destruction of marine habitat including ocean acidification ■ Halting destruction of marine habitat including ocean acidification ■ None of the above ■ Promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources ■ Protecting marine resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction ■ Reducing marine pollution and debris including from land-based activities ■ Regulating harvesting of straddling fish stocks
17. Ecosystems and biodiversity
■ Promoting sustainable forest management ■ Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity
18. Means of implementation
■ Enhancing accountability in development cooperation based on agreed principles ■ Enhancing scientific and technological cooperation and technology transfer ■ Further progress on development-supportive trade reforms within an open, rules-based multilateral trading system

■ Mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple sources such as remittances, foreign direct investment, institutional and other long-term investors and innovative financing ■ Recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable ■ Strengthening capacity building efforts for developing countries and knowledge sharing and technical cooperation among all countries through South-South, North-South cooperation, triangular cooperation ■ To provide impetus to broad stakeholder engagement, some areas that could be considered include: creating inclusive initiatives and partnerships in support of all areas; such initiatives and partnerships to develop resource mobilization strategies; system of regular monitoring, reporting on achievements of initiatives and partnerships; close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and inter- governmental efforts in support of sustainable development
19. Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions
■ Curbing illicit financial flows ■ Effective, accountable and transparent institutions ■ Fighting corruption in all its forms ■ Freedom of media, association and speech ■ Improved public access to information ■ Improvement of transparency in public finances management ■ Inclusive, participatory decision-making ■ Providing access to independent and responsive justice systems ■ Provision of legal identity, provision of property, use and access rights, to all persons ■ Provision of public services for all ■ Reduction of crime, violence, abuse, exploitation, including against children and women ■ Strengthening local governments ■ Strengthening of civil society ■ Strengthening the rule of law at all levels

Focus Area 1. Poverty Eradication

Sub-area 1a. Access to property and productive assets, finance and markets for all women and men

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
i. Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979) Article 14(2) g, CEDAW establishes their right to: …have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in resettlement schemes. Article 16 of CEDAW obliges states parties to provide (h) The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration. ii. BEIJIG DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION, 1995 • Declaration/Para. 35. Ensure women's equal access to economic resources, including land, credit, science and technology, vocational training, information, communication and markets, as a means to further the advancement and empowerment of women and girls, including through the enhancement of their capacities to enjoy the benefits of equal access to these resources, inter alia, by means of international cooperation; • Strategic Objectives and Actions • Strategic objective A.2. Revise laws and administrative practices to ensure women's equal rights and access to economic resources • Strategic objective A.3. Provide women with access to savings and credit mechanisms and institutions • Strategic objective F.1. Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources iii. A/RES/68/227: women in development Para. 34. Reaffirms the commitment to women's equal rights and opportunities in political and economic decision-making and resource allocation and to the removal of any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy, and the resolve to undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology iv. UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S Linking the rights to lands, territories and resources to the right to Development Article 26 • Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. • Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired. • States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned. v. CONVENTION 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ILO, 1989) Article 7.1 the Convention establishes the right of indigenous peoples in independent countries to "exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social and cultural development". The Convention includes a section on land, and requires States Parties to identify lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples and guarantee owners hip and protection rights. In essence, the "measures shall be taken in appropriate cases to safeguard the right of the peoples concerned to use lands not exclusively occupied by them, but to which they have			DESA, IFAD, ILO, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ITC, OCHA, UNISDR, Rule of Law Unit of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
traditionally had access for their subsistence and traditional activities." The Convention also requires the provision of legal procedures to resolve land claims, establishes rights over natural resources, protects against forced removal, and establishes a right of return and compensation for lost land through either land (of at least equal quality and quantity) or money. vi. PROTOCOL TO THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA Para 19. c) promote women's access to and control over productive resources such as land and guarantee their right to property; d) promote women's access to credit, training, skills development and extension services at rural and urban levels in order to provide women with a higher quality of life and reduce the level of poverty among women			
2005 World Summit Outcome (2005): "We recognize the need for access to financial services, in particular for the poor, including through microfinance and microcredit (paragraph 23i)."			UNCDF

Sub-area 1b. Eradicating absolute poverty

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Goal1: Eradicate extreme poverty ($1.25 a-day) Target: end extreme poverty and hunger in all least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States Reference: Bangkok Declaration on the United Nations Development Agenda for Asia-Pacific Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Annex of ESCAP Resolution 69/3			ESCAP
Targets: a) Eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. b) Achieving universal social protection, while acknowledging that efforts in this regard must target in particular the most vulnerable, including women, children, youth and unemployed. Relevant Protocols: a) African union convention for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) Poverty eradication (para 5, Political Declaration on Africa's Development Needs (2008) Finance should support the real economy in support of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para. 3) Continue to support the development effort of middle-income countries, according to their needs, in facing specific challenges of sustainable economic development and poverty reduction; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.18, l)	Poverty eradication, Gender equality and women's empowerment		OSAA, UNCTAD
i. MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger ii. Copenhagen World Summit on Social Development Outcome document (1995): Commitment 2: "We commit ourselves to the goal of eradicating poverty in the world, through decisive national actions and international cooperation, as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind." iii. Millennium Declaration (2000)			UNICEF, UNCDF, DESA, IFAD, ILO, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ECE, ITC, OCHA, UNISDR, Rule of Law Unit of the Executive Office of the

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
para. 11: "We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want." iv. 2005 World Summit Outcome • We reaffirm our commitment to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all. We are encouraged by reductions in poverty in some countries in the recent past and are determined to reinforce and extend this trend to benefit people worldwide. We remain concerned, however, about the slow and uneven progress towards poverty eradication and the realization of other development goals in some regions. We commit ourselves to promoting the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization. We underline the need for urgent action on all sides, including more ambitious national development strategies and efforts backed by increased international support. • We recognize the need for access to financial services, in particular for the poor, including through microfinance and microcredit. v. Rio+20 Outcome document (2012): • para. 2: "Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In this regard, we are committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency." • para. 8: "We also reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food [···] • para. 23: "We reaffirm the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations including removing barriers to opportunity and enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture, and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by effective social policies, including social protection floors, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs." vi. 2nd Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017): Para. 4: (The General Assembly) "Reiterates that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries" vii. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006): • Art. 2: "b)To ensure access by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes; c) To ensure access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to assistance from the State with disability related expenses, including adequate training, counselling, financial assistance and respite care" viii. Resolution on legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty (2009) Para 4.: (The General Assembly) "Emphasizes the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter- agency levels" ix. Human Rights Council and GA resolutions (2012): The OWG can also draw on the Guiding Principles on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty (A/HRC/21/39) which member states adopted by consensus on 18 October 2012, encouraging governments and others "to consider the guiding principles in the formulation and implementation of their policies and measures concerning persons affected by extreme poverty." (A/HRC/RES/21/11). The GA took note of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights "as a useful tool for States in the formulation and			Secretary-General

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies" (A/RES/67/164, paragraph 17). x. Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (UN resolution A/RES/65/1 (2010) • We commit ourselves to accelerating progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 1, including by: - Addressing the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger, while noting that the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger has a direct impact on the achievement of all the other Millennium Development Goals - Increasing efforts at all levels to mitigate the social and economic impacts, particularly on poverty and hunger, of the multiple crises through global responses that are comprehensive, effective, inclusive and sustainable, taking into account the needs of developing countries; xi. Outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals 2013: • Para. 19. We are resolved that the post-2015 development agenda should reinforce the international community's commitment to poverty eradication and sustainable development. We underline the central imperative of poverty eradication and are committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency. Recognizing the intrinsic interlinkage between poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable development, we underline the need for a coherent approach that integrates in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development. This coherent approach involves working towards a single framework and set of goals, universal in nature and applicable to all countries, while taking account of differing national circumstances and respecting national policies and priorities. It should also promote peace and security, democratic governance, the rule of law, gender equality and human rights for all. xii. 2013 ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration on "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals": • "We also affirm that science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, are essential enablers and drivers for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the promotion of the three dimensions of sustainable development, as well as poverty eradication, and therefore recommend that they should be given due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda. • "We also recognize that culture is an essential component of sustainable development; represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and community; and is an important factor in building social inclusion and eradicating poverty, providing for economic growth and ownership of development processes. We therefore commit to pursuing a more visible and effective integration and mainstreaming of culture into social, environmental and economic development policies and strategies at all levels." xiii. 2002 Madrid Action Plan for Ageing: Art. 7 of Political Declaration: "…we recognize the importance of placing ageing in development agendas, as well as in strategies for the eradication of poverty and in seeking to achieve full participation in the global economy of all developing countries"1. UN 1989, Convention on the Rights of the Child. A/RES/44/25: Article 27 para 1 States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. 2. Human Rights Council (2008). Human rights and extreme poverty. Resolution 8/11. http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/E/HRC/resolutions/A_HRC_RES_8_11.pdf: 2. Decides to extend the mandate of the independent expert on extreme poverty for a period of three years, in order to, inter alia: (a) Further examine the relationship between the enjoyment of human rights and extreme poverty;			

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
(b) Identify alternative approaches to the removal of all obstacles, including institutional ones, at the regional, national and international, public, corporate and societal levels, to the full enjoyment of human rights for all people living in extreme poverty; (c) Identify, including in cooperation with international financial organizations, the most efficient measures taken at the national, regional and international levels to promote the full enjoyment of human rights of persons living in extreme poverty; (d) Make recommendations on how people living in extreme poverty can participate in the process towards the full enjoyment of their human rights and the sustainable improvement of their quality of life, including through empowerment and resource mobilization at all levels; ... (g) Work on the impact of discrimination on extreme poverty, bearing in mind the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted in September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance; (h) Pay particular attention to the situation and empowerment of women in extreme poverty, applying a gender perspective in his or her work; (i) Pay particular attention to children living in extreme poverty, as well as to the most vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities who live in extreme poverty; (j) Submit recommendations that could contribute to the realization of Millennium Development Goals, and in particular of goal 1, which consists in the halving by 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, taking into account the role of international assistance and cooperation in reinforcing national actions to reduce extreme poverty;			

Sub-area 1c. Providing social protection to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, unemployed, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and local communities and older persons

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
I. Rio+20 The future we want: the outcome document of the UNCSD UNGA A/RES/66/288, July 2012): "156. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing social protection floors for all citizens." ii. Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020: Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, May 2011: "92. Policy measures on social protection will be pursued in line with the following goals and targets: Enhance social protection systems to improve the resilience of all, including poor and disadvantaged groups" iii. ILO Recommendation 202: Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012: This Recommendation provides guidance to Members to: 1. establish and maintain, as applicable, social protection floors as a fundamental element of their national social security systems; and 2. implement social protection floors within strategies for the extension of social security that progressively ensure higher levels of social security to as many people as possible, guided by ILO social security standards. Includes: (a) Increasing non-contributory pensions (b) Increasing economic security and access to essential services (c) Reducing feminization of poverty (d) Considerations for I. pension income coverage ii. poverty rate in old age			DESA, IFAD, ILO, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, ECE, IFAD, ILO, ITC, OCHA, OHCHR, UNCDF, UNESCO, UNDESA/DSPD, UNDP, UNECE, UNIDO, UNISDR, UNWomen, Rule of Law Unit of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
iii. relative welfare of older people iv. Keeping the promise: United to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit - (UNGA A/65/L.1, September 2010): "51. We consider that promoting universal access to social services and providing social protection floors can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving further development gains (…)." v. 2002 Madrid Plan of Action for Ageing: "Provision of health care, support and social protection for older persons, including preventive and rehabilitative health care" CSW 58: Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the MDGS for women and girls 44 (ff) Promote universal social protection across the lifecycle, including for older women, that gives women and girls protection against risks and vulnerabilities and promotes their social inclusion and full enjoyment of all human rights;(ff) Promote universal social protection across the lifecycle, including for older women, that gives women and girls protection against risks and vulnerabilities and promotes their social inclusion and full enjoyment of all human rights; "			
Target 1: Guarantee basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability Target 2: Guarantee basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for older persons Target 3: Guarantee basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for youth Target 4: Increase coverage of persons Target 5: with disabilities within social protection programmes References: ESCAP Resolution 67/8 on "Strengthening social protection systems in Asia and the Pacific" ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Priority direction I: Issues 6-7: Eradication of poverty, paras 45-53) Article 25 of CRPD on health, Article 28 of CRPD on adequate standard of living and social protection and Goal 4 and target 4 B of IS			ESCAP
Continue to provide analytical and technical support in the evolving concept of social protection floors within its mandate for developing countries, particularly those that are emerging from political crisis and conflicts, especially in Africa and LDCs; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.31, a) Assist developing countries to analyse the important connection between social safety nets, trade and development. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.31, n)			UNCTAD

Focus Area 2 Food Security and Nutrition

Sub-area 2a. Boosting agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation and desertification

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• Calls for a combination of policies to promote sustainable agricultural development with social protection, for a budgetary allocation focused on the poor and recognizes the importance of non-state actors to ensure food security; • The document also reaffirms their determination to accelerate the implementation of the Maputo Declaration (July 2003) on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa as outlined within the CAADP (Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme) framework. [Reference: Renewed Partnership for a Unified Approach to end Hunger in Africa by 2025 within the CAADP Framework http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/newsroom/docs/DECLARATION_FINAL.pdf]			UNCCD
• Aims to increase food supply and reduce hunger across the region by raising smallholder productivity and improving responses to food emergencies; • Three main objectives: (i) improve domestic production and marketing; (ii) facilitate regional trade in food staples, and (iii) build household productivity and assets. (REFERENCE: NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development, CAADP Pillar 3: http://www.nepad-caadp.net/pillar-3.php#objectives)	Poverty eradication, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Sustainable consumption and production		WFP

Sub-area 2b. Eliminating all forms of harmful agricultural subsidies

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
(i) Continue its work in the area of agriculture in the context of commodities to help developing countries achieve more sustainable and strengthened agricultural production, food security and export capacity. This work should take into account the needs of small-scale farmers, and empowerment of women and youths; (iii) Continue work on commodities, food security and investment in agriculture, taking into account the special needs of Africa, LDCs and net food-importing developing countries, in cooperation with other relevant organizations; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.56, g) Fulfill in the Doha Development Agenda the 2005 pledge of members of the World Trade Organization to ensure the parallel elimination in agriculture of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect to be completed by the end of 2013 (Istanbul Plan of Action)	Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality		UNCTAD
Ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system. (REFERENCE: World Food Summit, Rome (1996). Rome Declaration on World Food Security, FAO: http://www.fao.org/wfs/index_en.htm)			WFP

Sub-area 2c. Ensuring year-round access by all to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
1996 World Food Summit Plan of Action and the 1996 Rome Declaration on World Food Security: "the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger"; 2009 Rome Declaration: "We affirm the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. We will strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the "Voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security" and we will support the practical application of the guidelines based on the principles of participation, transparency	Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production		OHCHR

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
and accountability."; Rio+20, para 8: "We also reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, the empowerment of women and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development." 2010 MDG Summit Outcome para. 70(u): "Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities" Rio+20 Outcome para. 108: "We reaffirm our commitments regarding the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger."			
• Aims to increase food supply and reduce hunger across the region by raising smallholder productivity and improving responses to food emergencies; • Three main objectives: (i) improve domestic production and marketing; (ii) facilitate regional trade in food staples, and (iii) build household productivity and assets. [Reference: NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), (2008), CAADP Pillar 3 Source: CAADP food security objectives http://www.nepad-caadp. net/pillar-3.php#objectives]	Poverty eradication, Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all		UNCCD
• Financial commitment, including emergency assistance of $22 billion supporting food aid, nutrition, and social protection. Promote local food aid purchases; • Work toward the urgent and successful conclusion of an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced Doha Round. Explore coordinated options to manage global food stocks. Strengthen infrastructure investment and develop early warning systems; • Endorses CAADP as "an effective vehicle for ensuring that resources are targeted to a country's plans and priorities" and commits G8 countries to "provide resources ? whether financial, in-kind or technical assistance - in support of CAADP". [Reference: Group of 8 (G8), L'Aquila, (2009), L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Report_Global_Food_Security,2.pdf http://www.italyun.esteri.it/Rappresentanza_ONU/Menu/Comunicazione/Archivio_News/2009_07_10+Food+Security.htm]	Poverty eradication		UNCCD
Adopted Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security to guide commitments and actions: • Principle 1: Invest in country-owned plans, aimed at channelling resources to well designed nd results-based programmes and partnerships. • Principle 2: Foster strategic coordination at national, regional and global level to improve governance, promote better allocation of resources, avoid duplication of efforts and identify response-gaps. • Principle 3: Strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of: 1) direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and 2) medium and long-term sustainable agricultural, food security, nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. • Principle 4: Ensure a strong role for the multilateral system by sustained improvements in efficiency, responsiveness, coordination and effectiveness of multilateral institutions. • Principle 5: Ensure sustained and substantial commitment by all partners to investment in agriculture and food security and nutrition, with provision of necessary resources in a timely and reliable fashion, aimed at multi-year plans and programmes. [Reference: World Summit on Food Security Rome (2009), Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/Final_Declaration/ WSFS09_Declaration.pdf]			UNCCD
• (Para 59) Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following targets: (a) Make substantial progress towards eradicating hunger by 2020; (c) Ensure access to safe food and emergency food	Economic growth, Employment and decent		UNCCD

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
assistance in all least developed countries; • Joint Actions: (b) Further explore the feasibility, effectiveness and administrative modalities of a system of stockholding in dealing with humanitarian food emergencies or as a means to limit price volatility; (c) Pursue policy options to reduce price volatility, including improved information systems for stocks and production, greater transparency in commodity markets, and free movement of food supplies; • Action by LDCs: (h) Formulate and implement, in a participatory manner, effective national plans and policies relating to national food and nutritional security and agricultural and rural development, with clear and achievable targets, including an allocation of at least 10 per cent of government expenditures to agriculture; (k) Promote the empowerment of rural omen as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food and nutritional security and ensuring their equal access to productive resources, land, financing, technologies, training and markets; (l) Mainstream food and nutritional security in marine and coastal resources management plans and strategies; (m) Strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of (i) direct action to immediately tackle hunger in least developed countries; and (ii) medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security, nutrition and rural development policies and programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty; • Action by development partners: (b) Deliver on commitments made to achieve global food security and sustainable agricultural development, and provide adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the commitments set out in the L'Aquila initiative on global food security; (e) Provide resources to the relevant United Nations agencies to expand and enhance food assistance and safety net programmes to address hunger and malnutrition, based on needs. [Reference: IV UN Conference on LDCs, Istanbul (2011), Instanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020 http://www.unohrlls.org/UserFiles/File/IPoA.pdf]	work for all, Promoting equality		
• This New Alliance will lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next decade, and be guided by a collective commitment to invest in credible, comprehensive and country- owned plans, develop new tools to mobilize private capital, spur and scale innovation, and manage risk; and engage and leverage the capacity of private sector partners - from women and smallholder farmers, entrepreneurs to domestic and international companies. [Reference: G8 Camp David Summit, (2012), New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/camp-david-declaration]	Poverty eradication		UNCCD
• As our common vision, committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency. • Reaffirm commitments regarding the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger; • acknowledge that food security and nutrition has become a pressing global challenge and, in this regard, further reaffirm the commitment to enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food for present and future generations in line with the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security adopted in 2009, including for children under two, and through, as appropriate, national, regional and global food security and nutrition strategies; • Stress the need to address the root causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, and the need to manage the risks linked to high and excessively volatile prices in agricultural commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban dwellers. [Reference: The Future We Want]	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Promoting equality		UNCCD
• The Food Assistance Convention (FAC) entered into force on 1 January 2013, and expands the traditional focus of previous Food Aid Conventions and now includes all forms of food assistance that will meet the food and nutrition needs of those most in need. Key components of the FAC are Parties' commitments to provide a defined minimum level of food assistance on an annual basis and the agreed principles of food assistance; [Reference: Food Assistance Convention, London (2012), Food Assistance Convention http://treaties.un.org/doc/source/signature/2012/CTC_XIX-48.pdf]			UNCCD

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• High-level meeting adopts Declaration for unified and focused action by all to end hunger and malnutrition by 2025; [Reference: AU High Level Meeting of African and International Leaders, Addis Ababa (2013)]			UNCCD
• Pledge political will and common and national commitment to achieve food security for all and to an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015; • Ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all; • Implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization; • Pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture; • Ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system; • Endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs; • Promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas. [Reference: World Food Summit, Rome (1996), Rome Declaration on World Food Security, Source: FAO]	Poverty eradication		UNCCD, UNCTAD
Make substantial progress towards eradicating hunger by 2020 (Istanbul Plan of Action) Strengthen agricultural production capacity, as well as facilitate greater integration of farmers into local, regional and international markets. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para. 46)	Promoting equality		UNCTAD
Implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization. (REFERENCE: World Food Summit, Rome (1996). Rome Declaration on World Food Security, FAO: http://www.fao.org/wfs/index_en.htm)		In line "eliminate all forms of malnutrition" as called for by WFP	WFP
Adopted Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security to guide commitments and actions: • Principle 1: Invest in country-owned plans, aimed at channelling resources to well designed and results-based programmes and partnerships. • Principle 2: Foster strategic coordination at national, regional and global level to improve governance, promote better allocation of resources, avoid duplication of efforts and identify response-gaps. • Principle 3: Strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of: 1) direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and 2) medium and long-term sustainable agricultural, food security, nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. • Principle 4: Ensure a strong role for the multilateral system by sustained improvements in efficiency, responsiveness, coordination and effectiveness of multilateral institutions. • Principle 5: Ensure sustained and substantial commitment by all partners to investment in agriculture and food security and nutrition, with provision of necessary resources in a timely and reliable fashion, aimed at multi-year plans and programmes. (REFERENCE: World Summit on Food Security, Rome (2009) Declaration of teh World Summit on Food Security: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/ Final_Declaration/WSFS09_Declaration.pdf)	Poverty eradication, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate	Also in line with sub-area "eliminate all forms of malnutrition" as called for by WFP	WFP
• Make substantial progress towards eradicating hunger by 2020; • (Para 59) Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following targets: (a) Make substantial	Poverty eradication, Gender equality and	In line with "eliminate all forms of malnutrition" as	WFP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
progress towards eradicating hunger by 2020; (c) Ensure access to safe food and emergency food assistance in all least developed countries; • Joint Actions: (b) Further explore the feasibility, effectiveness and administrative modalities of a system of stockholding in dealing with humanitarian food emergencies or as a means to limit price volatility; (c) Pursue policy options to reduce price volatility, including improved information systems for stocks and production, greater transparency in commodity markets, and free movement of food supplies; • Action by LDCs: (h) Formulate and implement, in a participatory manner, effective national plans and policies relating to national food and nutritional security and agricultural and rural development, with clear and achievable targets, including an allocation of at least 10 per cent of government expenditures to agriculture; (k) Promote the empowerment of rural omen as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food and nutritional security and ensuring their equal access to productive resources, land, financing, technologies, training and markets; (l) Mainstream food and nutritional security in marine and coastal resources management plans and strategies; (m) Strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of (i) direct action to immediately tackle hunger in least developed countries; and (ii) medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security, nutrition and rural development policies and programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty; • Action by development partners: (b) Deliver on commitments made to achieve global food security and sustainable agricultural development, and provide adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the commitments set out in the L'Aquila initiative on global food security; (e) Provide resources to the relevant United Nations agencies to expand and enhance food assistance and safety net programmes to address hunger and malnutrition, based on needs. (REFERENCE: UN Conference on LDCs, Istanbul (2011), Programme of Action for LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020: http://www.unohrlls.org/UserFiles/File/IPoA.pdf)	women's empowerment, Economic growth, Sustainable consumption and production?	called for by WF	
• High-level meeting adopts Declaration for unified and focused action by all to end hunger and malnutrition by 2025; • Calls for a combination of policies to promote sustainable agricultural development with social protection, for a budgetary allocation focused on the poor and recognizes the importance of non-state actors to ensure food security. (REFERENCE: AU High-Level Meeting of African and International Leaders, Addis Ababa (2013) Renewed Partnership for a Unified Approach to end Hunger in Africa by 2025 within the CAADP Framework: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/newsroom/docs/DECLARATION_FINAL.pdf)	Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Promoting equality	In line with "malnutrition" sub-area, as called for by WFP	WFP
• The Food Assistance Convention (FAC) entered into force on 1 January 2013, and expands the traditional focus of previous Food Aid Conventions and now includes all forms of food assistance that will meet the food and nutrition needs of those most in need. Key components of the FAC are Parties' commitments to provide a defined minimum level of food assistance on an annual basis and the agreed principles of food assistance; • FAC objectives are to save lives, reduce hunger, improve food security, and improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations by: (i) addressing the food and nutritional needs of the most vulnerable populations through commitments made by Parties to provide food assistance that improves access to, and consumption of, adequate, safe and nutritious food. (REFERENCE: Food Assistance Convention, London (2012) Food Assistance Convention: http://treaties.un.org/doc/source/signature/2012/CTC_XIX-48.pdf)	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics	In line with "eliminate all forms of malnutrition" as called for by WFP	WFP
FAC objectives are to save lives, reduce hunger, improve food security, and improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations by: (ii) ensuring that food assistance provided to the most vulnerable populations is appropriate, timely, effective, efficient, and based on needs and shared principles; and (iii) facilitating information-sharing, cooperation, and coordination, and providing a forum for discussion in order to improve the effective, efficient, and coherent use of the Parties' resources to respond to needs. (REFERENCE: Food Assistance Convention, London (2012) Food Assistance Convention:	Health and population dynamics, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		WFP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
http://treaties.un.org/doc/source/signature/2012/CTC_XIX-48.pdf)			
• As our common vision, committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency. • Reaffirm commitments regarding the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger; • acknowledge that food security and nutrition has become a pressing global challenge and, in this regard, further reaffirm the commitment to enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food for present and future generations in line with the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security adopted in 2009, including for children under two, and through, as appropriate, national, regional and global food security and nutrition strategies. (REFERENCE: Rio+20 Summit, Brazil (2012) The Future We Want: http://un-foodsecurity.org/sites/default/files/Rio+20_Outcome Document_Thefuturewewant_english.pdf) CSW 58: Challenges and achievements in the implemenation of the MDGs for women and girls (cc) Recognize, resource, and support programmes that advance gender equality and women's rights in all areas of economic activities including fisheries and aquaculture to address food security and nutrition, and meaningfully facilitate women's contributions to small scale and artisan fisheries and aquaculture, commercial fisheries, oceans and seas use and care;	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment		WFP, UN Women
World Health Assembly 2012 (WHA65.6) Goal: To improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition Targets, by 2025: (1) 40% reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted (2) 50% reduction of anaemia in women in reproductive age (3) 30% reduction in low birth weight (4) No increase in childhood overweight (5) Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50% (6) Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%	Health and population dynamics		WFP
• Establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system through a programme of fundamental reform encompassing strengthened rules and specific commitments on support and protection in order to correct and prevent restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets. (REFERENCE: WTO Agreement on Agriculture) • Further the agriculture reform process so as to enable developing countries to pursue agricultural policies that are supportive of their developmental goals, poverty reduction strategies, food security, and nutrition and livelihood concerns. (REFERENCE: 2004 Doha Framework Agreement on Agriculture [WT/L/579]) • Strengthen the multilateral framework of rules to guide governments in adopting and enforcing food safety and other biosecurity measures while minimizing their negative effects on trade. (REFERENCE: WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures)	Food security and nutrition, Economic growth, Industrialization?	Cross-cut with sub-area "eliminating all forms of harmful agricultural subsidies"	WTO

Sub-area 2d. Improved access to credit and other financial services, land tenure, and agricultural extension services, for all, including smallholders, women, indigenous and local communities

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
1. To have in place an efficient, accessible and transparent land administration system, which: provides all with security of tenure and real property rights; facilitates real estate investments and transactions; and ensures effective and transparent property valuation, land-use planning and sustainable land development: a. Efficient, accessible, transparent and non-discriminatory land registration systems with adequate appeal mechanisms that cover the entire national territory of each country are in place and ensure security of tenure and property rights as well as reducing: conflicts over land and housing claims; insecurity	Energy, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity		ECE

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
in real property transactions; and corruption related to real property registration b. Policies are in place that ensure security of tenure c. Policies are in place to provide secure tenure solutions for those living in informal settlements 2. To set up, or improve the performance of those organizations, such as land registries, cadastre agencies, courts and other public authorities which are essential for a well-functioning land administration system: a. Up-to-date cadastre and land registry data are easily accessible to all users b. Mechanisms and policies are in place to facilitate data-sharing among public authorities through a national spatial data infrastructure c. Information related to land administration is publicly accessible through electronic databases (REFERENCE: UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management)			
Bejiing Platform for Action: Actions to be taken by Governments (para 58): (n) Formulate and implement policies and programmes that enhance the access of women agricultural and fisheries producers (including subsistence farmers and producers, especially in rural areas) to financial, technical, extension and marketing services; provide access to and control of land, appropriate infrastructure and technology in order to increase women's incomes and promote household food security, especially in rural areas and, where appropriate, encourage the development of producer-owned, market-based cooperatives; 106 (w) Promote and ensure household and national food security, as appropriate, and implement programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status of all girls and women by implementing the commitments made in the Plan of Action on Nutrition of the International Conference on Nutrition, including a reduction world wide of severe and moderate malnutrition among children under the age of five by one half of 1990 levels by the year 2000, giving special attention to the gender gap in nutrition, and a reduction in iron deficiency anaemia; • 166 (e) Create and modify programmes and policies that recognize and strengthen women's vital role in food security and provide paid and unpaid women producers, especially those involved in food production, such as farming, fishing and aquaculture, as well as urban enterprises, with equal access to appropriate technologies, transportation, extension services, marketing and credit facilities at the local and community levels. [Reference: Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing (1995), Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action]	Poverty eradication, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality		UNCCD
Support, through its research and policy dialogue, efforts to improve access to finance for and delivery of financial services to SMEs, microenterprises and individuals in developing countries; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.56,d)	Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality		UNCTAD
Ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all; Promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas. (REFERENCE: World Food Summit, Rome (1996). Rome Declaration on World Food Security, FAO: http://www.fao.org/wfs/index_en.htm)			WFP
• New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition to accelerate the flow of private capital to African agriculture, take to scale new technologies and other innovations that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity, and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities; • This New Alliance will lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next decade, and be guided by a collective commitment to invest in credible, comprehensive and country-owned plans, develop new tools to mobilize private capital, spur and scale innovation, and manage risk; and engage and leverage the capacity of private sector partners - from women and smallholder farmers, entrepreneurs to domestic and international companies. (REFERENCE: G8 Camp David Summit (2012) New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition: (http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/camp-david-declaration	Poverty eradication, Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all		WFP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
|http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/18/fact-sheet-g-8-action-food-security-and-nutrition)			

Sub-area 2e. Promoting indigenous and sustainable farming practices

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture. (REFERENCE: World Food Summit, Rome (1996). Rome Declaration on World Food Security, FAO: http://www.fao.org/wfs/index_en.htm)			WFP

Sub-area 2f. Strengthening resilience of farming systems and food supplies to climate change

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs. (REFERENCE: World Food Summit, Rome (1996). Rome Declaration on World Food Security, FAO: http://www.fao.org/wfs/index_en.htm)			WFP
Target: Ensure worldwide access, equally for women and men, to tailored and gender- sensitive climate services to optimize farming practices and preparedness to farmers to climate adverse conditions This entails: Development of advanced crop and yield models accounting for weather, climate and water past, present and future conditions	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity		WMO

Focus Area 3 Health and population dynamics

Sub-area 3a. Access to sexual and reproductive health

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Millennium Development Goals, Target 5.B: Universal access to reproductive health Outcome documents of Regional Conferences on Population and Development (Asian and Pacific, Arab States, ECE, LAC, Africa) 2013 57th Session CSW Agreed Conclusions on VAW, 2013, para 22 2012 Rio+20 'The Future We Want' A/res/66/288. OP 145, OP146 and OP241 ECOSOC ministerial declaration on gender equality, 2010, para 10 o) & GA Resolution Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula A/res/67/147, 2012, para 3. ICPD, 1994, para 7.2 & Beijing, 1995, para 94 \57th Session CSW Agreed Conclusions on VAW, 2013, para 22 ICPD, 1994, para 7.3 & Beijing para 95 & ICPD + 5, 1999, para 3 ICPD, 1994, para 7.6	Poverty eradication, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, promoting equality		UNFPA

Sub-area 3b. Addressing non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Goal: To reduce the preventable and avoidable burden of non-communicable diseases (World Health Assembly 2013, WHA66.10) Targets, by 2020: (1) A 25% relative reduction in risk of premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases - Unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 years from CVD, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases (2) At least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context - Total alcohol per capita (15+) consumption - Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking among adolescents and adults - Alcohol-related morbidity and mortality among adolescents and adults (3) A 10% relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity - Prevalence of insufficiently physically active adolescents - Age-standardized prevalence of insufficiently physically active persons (18+) (4) A 10% relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/sodium - Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day (18+) (5) A 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years - Prevalence of current tobacco use among adolescents - Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use (18+) (6) A 25% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure or contain the prevalence of raised blood presure, according to national circumstances - Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood pressure (18+) (7) Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity - Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes (18+) - Prevalence of overweight and obesity in adolescents - Age-standardized prevalence of overweight and obesity (18+) (8) At least 50% of eligible people receive drug therapy and counselling (including glycaemic control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes - Proportion of eligible persons receiving drug therapy and counseling to prevent heart attacks and strokes (9) An 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including generics, required to treat major noncommunicable diseases in both public and private facilities - Availability and affordability of quality, safe and efficacious essential NCD medicines, including generics, and basic technologies in both public and private facilities			WHO

Sub-area 3c. Elimination of preventable child and maternal death;

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
MDG Goal 4: Reduce child mortality Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate 4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles MDG Goal 5: Improve maternal health Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning Recent World Health Assembly resolutions: Reduce under-five mortality to below 20 per 1000 live births in all countries by 2035 Reduce neonatal mortality to below 10 per 1000 live births in all countries by 2035" Reduce maternal mortality to below 50 per 100 000 live births by 2035"			WHO

Sub-area 3d. Preventing and treating communicable diseases, including malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
World Health Assembly 2012 (WHA65.6) Goal: To improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition Targets, by 2025: (1) 40% reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted (2) 50% reduction of anaemia in women in reproductive age (3) 30% reduction in low birth weight (4) No increase in childhood overweight (5) Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50% (6) Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%	Food security and nutrition		WHO
2.2 Achieve 80 per cent coverage of high-impact HIV prevention, treatment, care and support efforts among key populations at higher risk of HIV exposure and transmission 2.3 Commit a greater proportion of national resources, in line with national priorities, to HIV responses ESCAP resolution 67/9			DESA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, UN Women
Goal 2. Prevent and treat communicable diseases, including HIV, malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases 2.1 Reduce the sexual transmission of HIV 2.2 Achieve 80 per cent coverage of high-impact HIV prevention, treatment, care and support efforts among key populations at higher risk of HIV exposure and transmission 2.3 Commit a greater proportion of national resources, in line with national priorities, to HIV responses References: 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: ESCAP resolution 67/9			ESCAP
SOURCE: 2011 United Nations General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (A/Res/65/277): Achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015 Targets	Poverty eradication, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Promoting equality,		UNAIDS

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
1. Reduce sexual transmission of HIV by 50% by 2015. 2. Reduce transmission of HIV among people who inject drugs by 50% by 2015. 3. Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2015 and substantially reduce AIDS- related maternal deaths. 4. Reach 15 million people living with HIV with lifesaving antiretroviral treatment by 2015. 5. Reduce tuberculosis deaths in people living with HIV by 50 percent by 2015. 6. Close the global AIDS resource gap by 2015 and reach annual global investment of US$22-24 billion in low- and middle-income countries. 7. Eliminate gender inequalities and gender-based abuse and violence and increase the capacity of women and girls to protect themselves from HIV. 8. Eliminate stigma and discrimination against people living with and affected by HIV through promotion of laws and policies that ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. 9. Eliminate HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence. 10. Eliminate parallel systems for HIV-related services to strengthen integration of the AIDS response in global health and development efforts, as well as to strengthen social protection systems.	Means of implementation/global partnership, Education, Food security and nutrition, Employment/decent work, Economic growth, Peaceful and nonviolent societies/capable institutions		
Revolutionize HIV Prevention: - Sexual transmission of HIV reduced by half, including among young people, men who have sex with men and transmission in the context of sex work - Vertical transmission of HIV eliminated and AIDS-related maternal deaths reduced by half - All new HIV infections prevented among people who use drugs Catalyse the next phase of treatment, care and support: - Universal access to antiretroviral therapy for people living with HIV who are eligible for treatment - TB deaths among people living with HIV reduced by half - People living with HIV and households affected by HIV are addressed in all national social protection strategies and have access to essential care and support Advance human rights and gender equality for the HIV response: - Countries with punitive laws and practices around HIV transmission, sex work, drug use or homosexuality that block effective responses reduced by half - HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence eliminated in half of the countries that have such restrictions - HIV-specific needs of women and girls are addressed by at least half of all national HIV responses - Zero tolerance for gender-based violence Source: UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy: Getting to Zero			UNAIDS
1. Reduce the number of new HIV infections among children by 90% (reduce AIDS-related infant death by >50%; provide ART for all HIV-infected children) 2. Reduce the number of AIDS-related maternal death by 50% - Reduce HIV incidence in women 15-49 years by 50% - Reduce unmet need for family planning to zero - Reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV to 5% - 90% of mothers receive perinatal ART or prophylaxis - 90% of breastfeeding infant-mother pairs receive ART or prophylaxis - Provide 90% of pregnant women in need of ART for their own health with lifelong ART SOURCE: Global Plan Towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections Among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive			UNAIDS
MDG Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years			WHO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti- malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course			
Recent World Health Assembly resolutions: Reduce malaria mortality by 75% by 2025 Reduce malaria incidence by 75% by 2025 World Health Assembly 2006 (WHA59.19) Targets: 1(a). 90% of primary point-of-care sites provide comprehensive care for people with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) by 2015. 1(b). By 2015, 90% of women and men with STIs at health-care facilities are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled. 2(a). More than 90% of first-time antenatal clinic attendees aged 15?24 years screened for syphilis. 2(b). More than 90% of women seropositive for syphilis treated adequately by 2015. 3(a). Strategies and guidelines on interventions for HIV-positive patients with STIs in place by 2010. 3(b). 90% of primary point-of-care sites provide effective care to HIV-infected patients with STIs. 4(a). At least two rounds of prevalence surveys conducted by 2015. 4(b). Routine reporting of STIs established and sustained over at least five consecutive years by 2015. 5(a). Zero cases of chancroid identified in patients with genital ulcer disease by 2015. 5(b). Less than 2% of positive syphilis serology among antenatal clinic attendees aged 15-24 years. 6(a). By 2010, health needs, policies, legislation and regulations reviewed; plans in place and appropriately selected country-specific targeted interventions implemented. 6(b). At least two rounds of prevalence surveys conducted among groups with high-risk behaviour and among young people by 2015. 7(a). Review of policies and development of age-appropriate training and information materials for schools completed by 2007. 7(b). Increased number of teachers trained in participatory life-skillsbased HIV education that includes other STIs by 2015. 8(a). Plans and support materials for partner notification developed, and health-care provider training in place by 2010. 8(b). The proportion of patients who bring in, or provide treatment to, their partner(s) doubled by 2010. 9(a). Plans in place regarding vaccination against hepatitis B and human papillomavirus infection by 2008. 9(b). Pilot vaccination programmes initiated and scaling up in progress by 2010. 10(a). HIV testing and counselling available in all settings providing care for people with STIs by 2015. 10(b). The proportion of patients with STIs who receive voluntary counselling and testing for HIV doubled.			WHO
World Health Assembly 2007 (WHA60.19) & Stop TB Partnership's Global Plan to Stop TB Goal: To dramatically reduce the globalburden of TB by 2015 in line with the MDGs and the Stop TB Partnership target. Targets: (1) By 2015, reduce prevalance and death rates by 50%, compared with their levels in 1990 (2) By 2050, eliminate TB as a public health problem, defined as a global incidence of active TB of less than 1 case per 1 million population per year World Health Assembly 2011 (WHA64.14) Goals:			WHO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
(1) To achieve universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, and care by 2015 (2) To contribute to achieving MDG6, and MDGs 3, 4, 5 and 8 and associated targets Target, by 2015: (1) Reduce new infections: reduce by 50% the percentage of young people aged 15?24 years who are infected (compared with a 2009 baseline) (2) Eliminate new HIV infections in children: reduce new HIV infections in children by 90% (compared with a 2009 baseline) (3) Reduce HIV-related mortality: reduce HIV-related deaths by 25% (compared with a 2009 baseline) (4) Reduce tuberculosis-related mortality: reduce tuberculosis deaths by 50% (compared with a 1990 baseline)“ World Health Assembly 2012 (WHA65.17) & Global Vaccine Action Plan Goals: (1) To achieve a world free of poliomyelitis (2) To meet vaccination coverage targets in every region, country and community (3) To exceed the MDG4 target for reducing child mortality (4) To meet global and regional elimination targets (5) To develop and introduce new and improved vaccines and technologies Targets: (1) Interrupt wild poliovirus transmission globally (2014); Certification of poliomyelitis eradication (2018) (2.1) Neonatal tetanus eliminated in all WHO regions (2015) (2.2) Measles eliminated in at least 4 WHO regions (2015) and in at least 5 WHO regions (2020) (2.3) Rubella/congenital rubella syndrome eliminated in at least 2 WHO regions (2015) and in at least 5 WHO regions (2020) (3) Reach 90% national coverage and 80% in every district or equivalent admin unit with three doses of DTP vaccines (2015) and with all vaccines in national programmes unless otherwise recommended (2020) (4.1) At least 90 low- and middle-income countries have introduced one or more new or underutilized vaccines (2015); All low- and middle-income countries (2020) (4.2) Licensure and launch of vaccine or vaccines against one or more major currently non-vaccine preventable diseases (2020) (4.3) Licensure and launch of at least one platform delivery technology (2020) (5) Reduce by two thirds the under-five mortality rate (MDG Target 4.A) (2015); Exceed MDG Target 4.A (2020)"			

Sub-area 3d. Promoting healthy diets and lifestyles, addressing non-communicable diseases, tackling environmental causes of disease, such as exposure to harmful pollutants and substances

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
While recognizing that no country should be prevented from taking measures necessary to ensure, inter alia, the protection of human, animal or plant life or health or the environment at the levels it considers appropriate, to ensure that such measures do not create unnecessary obstacles to international trade, and that they be based on relevant international standards, where available.			WTO

Sub-area 3e. Strengthening health systems, dissemination of medical and public health knowledge and modern technologies

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Connect all health centres and hospitals with ICTs (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 5)	Health and population dynamics, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	The target deals with the ICT connectivity of health institutions. ICT applications in the health area include use of electronic health	ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		records; telemedicine, decision support systems; ICT as enabling complex and networked medical equipment; and the Internet as a source of information about health. Most of these applications rely on high-speed connectivity. There are three indicators suggested to measure this target and only one is an established ICT indicator. For the other two, it is necessary to develop statistical standards that will guide countries and enable the production of reliable and comparable statistics. Existing standards have been adapted for this purpose. The three indicators proposed are: - Indicator 5.1: Proportion of public hospitals with Internet access, by type of access. - Indicator 5.2: Proportion of public health centres with Internet access, by type of access. - Indicator 5.3: Level of use of computers and the Internet to manage individual patient information.	
Target: By 2015, use ICT to ensure access, security and continuity of health care Goal: Promote integrated, ICT-based, comprehensive health-care management, with emphasis on broadband connectivity in 100% of public hospitals and health centres, and make progress in interoperability and telehealth, paying particular attention to unified electronic clinical records and management systems. Goal: Develop interoperability for regional epidemiological cooperation and enhance the use of ICT in order to improve the coordination of decision-making between the different health-care systems Source: The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)			ITU
To improve public health services by expanding and coordinating space-based services for telemedicine and for controlling infectious diseases [Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Conference resolution 1 "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development" (A/CONF.184/6, para. 1 b) (i))]			UNOOSA [Office for Outer Space Affairs]

Sub-area 3f. Universal health coverage

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
1.1 Ensure access of all people, including the poorest and most marginalized segments of the population, as well as persons with disabilities, to a comprehensive health care over the life cycle, meeting the criteria of availability, accessibility, acceptability, affordability and quality References: 1.1 ESCAP Resolution 67/8 on "Strengthening social protection systems in Asia and the Pacific" 2.1 Reduce the sexual transmission of HIV 2.2 Achieve 80 per cent coverage of high-impact HIV prevention, treatment, care and support efforts among key populations at higher risk of HIV exposure and transmission 2.3 Commit a greater proportion of national resources, in line with national priorities, to HIV responses 3.1 Reduce maternal mortality through the provision of skilled birth attendants, use of prenatal and postnatal care, access to family planning services and information, and access to emergency obstetric care and newborn care 3.2 Make accessible through the primary health-care system, sexual and reproductive health to all individuals 3.3 Enable couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children 3.4 Ensure that all girls and women with disabilities have access to sexual and reproductive health services on an equitable basis with girls and women without disabilities ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (article 25) Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Priority direction II: Advancing health and well-being into old age, paras 57-90			ESCAP

Focus Area 4 Education

Sub-area 4a. Achieve high completion rates at all levels of education

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
MDG 2 - Achieve universal Primary Education Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling EFA Goal 2 - Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to, and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality. EFA Goal 6 - Improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.			UNESCO, as EFA lead agency

Sub-area 4b. Ensure equitable access to education at all levels with focus on the most marginalized

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Article 14) UNDG Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Advice n.1) ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Articles 26 to 31) Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (Article 4)			OHCHR
A/RES/68/146: The girl child 3. Urges all Governments and the United Nations system to strengthen efforts bilaterally and with international organizations and private sector donors in order to achieve the goals of the World Education Forum and to implement the United Nations Girls? Education Initiative, and calls for the reaffirmation and implementation of the commitments contained in the Education for All goals and the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those related to gender and education; 4. Calls upon all States to place enhanced emphasis on quality education, including communications and technology education, where available, for the girlchild, including catch-up and literacy education for those who did not receive formal education, to promote access to skills and entrepreneurship training for young women and to tackle male and female stereotypes in order to ensure that young women entering the labour market have opportunities to obtain full and productive employment, equitable compensation and decent work; CSW Agreed conclusions on access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work, 2011 22 (a) Mainstream a gender perspective in legislation, policies and programmes within all governmental sectors, including education, training, science and technology, academia, research institutions and research funding agencies, in order to address unequal access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work;			UN Women
MDG 2 - Achieve universal Primary Education Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling MDG 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women			UNESCO, as EFA lead agency

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 EFA Goal 1: Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children EFA Goal 2 - Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to, and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality. EFA Goal 3 - Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes. EFA Goal 4 - Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults. EFA Goal 5 - Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality. EFA Goal 6 - Improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills. CSW58: Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the MDGs for women and girls 44 (u) Promote and protect women's and girls' right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination throughout their lifecycle at all levels and promote equal and inclusive access to quality early childhood, primary, secondary and postsecondary education, non-formal education, catch-up and adult literacy education for those who did not receive formal education, skills development and vocational training and human rights education and training, with specific attention to: eliminating gender disparities at all levels of education by increasing the retention, transition and completion rates of women and girls; improving the quality of education and learning outcomes; eliminating gender stereotypes in the curriculum; mainstreaming a gender perspective into education and training programmes, including science and technology; eradicating female illiteracy and supporting school-to-work transition through skills development to enable their active participation in economic, social and cultural development, governance and decision-making;			
1.1 Reduce the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrolment rates for primary, secondary, and tertiary education References: Article 7 of CRPD on children with disabilities, Article 24 of CRPD on education and Goal 5 and target 5 B of IS 2.1. Ensure universal and equal access for young women and men, to vocational training or other relevant job-skills training	Gender equality and women's empowerment; Promoting equality;		ESCA{
Connect all villages with ICTs and establish community access points (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 1)	Education, Promoting equality	Target reflects the importance of connecting people living in rural and remote areas. Such areas generally lag in terms of access to services available in urban areas, and may potentially enjoy greater benefits from improved connectivity due to delivery of services online. There are four indicators suggested to measure this	ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		target and they are based on existing core ICT indicators developed and promulgated by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. The four indicators are: - Indicator 1.1: Proportion of rural population covered by a mobile cellular telephone network, by type of mobile cellular telephone technology. - Indicator 1.2: Proportion of households with telephone, by type of network, by urban/rural. - Indicator 1.3: Proportion of households with Internet access, by type of access, by urban/rural. - Indicator 1.4: Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location, by urban/rural.	
Submitted by UNESCO, as EFA lead agency MDG 2 - Achieve universal Primary Education Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling MDG 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 EFA Goal 1 - Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children EFA Goal 2 - Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to, and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality. EFA Goal 3 - Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes. EFA Goal 4 - Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults. EFA Goal 5 - Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality. EFA Goal 6 - Improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills. Submitted by UN Women: A/RES/68/146: The girl child	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production		UNESCO, UNICEF

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
3. Urges all Governments and the United Nations system to strengthen efforts bilaterally and with international organizations and private sector donors in order to achieve the goals of the World Education Forum and to implement the United Nations Girls? Education Initiative, and calls for the reaffirmation and implementation of the commitments contained in the Education for All goals and the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those related to gender and education; 4. Calls upon all States to place enhanced emphasis on quality education, including communications and technology education, where available, for the girlchild, including catch-up and literacy education for those who did not receive formal education, to promote access to skills and entrepreneurship training for young women and to tackle male and female stereotypes in order to ensure that young women entering the labour market have opportunities to obtain full and productive employment, equitable compensation and decent work; CSW Agreed conclusions on access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work, 2011 22 (a) Mainstream a gender perspective in legislation, policies and programmes within all governmental sectors, including education, training, science and technology, academia, research institutions and research funding agencies, in order to address unequal access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work; Submitted by OHCHR: UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Article 14) UNDG Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Advice n.1) ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Articles 26 to 31) Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (Article 4)			

Sub-area 4c. Ensuring effective learning outcomes at all levels and imparting knowledge and skills that match the demands of the labour market, including through vocational training

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Connect all secondary schools and primary schools with ICTs (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 2)	Education	Target reflects the importance of connecting schools with ICT. There is considerable policy interest in the potential benefits of ICT in schools, which include use of ICT-based tools for teaching and learning; providing skills needed to participate in the information society; improving attitudes to learning; and provision of community access to ICT. There are four indicators suggested to measure the target. All are existing indicators developed by the	ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		UNESCO Institute for Statistics, with three of them also Partnership core ICT indicators. The four indicators are: - Indicator 2.1: Proportion of schools with a radio used for educational purposes. - Indicator 2.2: Proportion of schools with a television used for educational purposes. - Indicator 2.3: Learners-to-computer ratio. - Indicator 2.4: Proportion of schools with Internet access, by type of access.	
Connect all scientific and research centres with ICTs (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 3)	Education	Target reflects the importance of connecting scientific and research centres with ICT. There are three indicators suggested to measure the target. None are established ICT indicators at this stage. It is therefore necessary to develop statistical standards that will guide countries and enable the production of reliable and comparable indicators for this target. As far as possible, existing standards have been adapted for this purpose. The three indicators proposed are: - Indicator 3.1: Proportion of public scientific and research centres with broadband Internet access. - Indicator 3.2: Presence of a national research and education network (NREN), by bandwidth (Mbit/s). - Indicator 3.3: Proportion of public scientific and research centres with Internet access to a NREN.	ITU
Target: By 2015, provide universal access to ICT for education and expand their use in this field Goal: Connect all educational establishments to broadband and increase their computer density, while	Education, Means of implementation		ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
promoting the use of convergent educational resources such as mobile phones, video games and open interactive digital television. Goal: Ensure that all professors, teachers and management of educational institutions have received basic ICT training which enables them to incorporate these technologies effectively into the teaching-learning process Goal: Encourage the development of interactive applications for education and promote the production of multimedia public content, based on the principles of accessibility, user-friendliness and free availability over the Internet and digital devices, with emphasis on the participation in, and production of, resources by pupils and teachers Source: The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)			
Submitted by UNESCO, as EFA lead agency: EFA Goal 3 - Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes EFA Goal 6 - Improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills. Submitted by UNDESA - Ageing/Social Integration Branch: Full access to lifelong learning • Increase availability of education programmes to reduce illiteracy and to develop skills, including IT/technology skills • Increase availability of educational programmes for income-producing endeavours (Educational status of older people) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) Submitted by UNECE: The proposed goal was agreed upon by 55 member States of the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), which was adopted at a High Level Meeting of Education and Environment Ministries in Vilnius in 2005. The overall aim of the Strategy is: “to encourage UNECE member States to develop and incorporate ESD into their formal education systems, in all relevant subjects, and in non-formal and informal education. This will equip people with knowledge of and skills in sustainable development, making them more competent and confident and increasing their opportunities for acting for a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature and with concern for social values, gender equity and cultural diversity.” (CEP/AC.13/2005/3/Rev.1, para. 6) The proposed targets where adopted as priority action areas by the UNECE Steering Committee for ESD at its 7th meeting for the Strategy’s third phase of implementation (2010-2015): “While member States stressed their dedication to continue working on implementing all aspects of the Strategy for ESD in the third phase of implementation, they decided to adopt three priority action areas: (a) ensuring there was an ESD school plan in every school by 2015; (a) promoting the introduction of ESD into teacher education; and (b) reorienting TVET in support of sustainable development and the transition to a green economy” (ECE/CEP/AC.13/2012/2 para.48) Submitted by UNFPA: GA Resolution A/RES/65/277 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS (2011) 53. Pledge to eliminate gender inequalities and gender-based abuse and violence, increase the capacity of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and services, including, inter alia, sexual and reproductive health, as well as full access to comprehensive information and education,	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production		UNESCO, UNICEF

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
59. Commit to redouble HIV-prevention efforts by taking all measures to implement comprehensive, evidence-based prevention approaches, taking into account local circumstances, ethics and cultural values, including through, but not limited to: (a) Conducting public awareness campaigns and targeted HIV education to raise public awareness about HIV; Resolution 2012/1, Adolescents and youth, The Commission on Population and Development (2012): 26. Calls upon Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-service, information and education needs of young people, with full respect for their privacy and confidentiality, free of discrimination, and to provide them with evidence-based comprehensive education on human sexuality, sexual and reproductive health, human rights and gender equality to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality; International Conference on Population and Development -ICPD- Programme of Action, A/CONF.171/13. Rev.1 Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, UNFPA (1995): 7.46. Countries, with the support of the international community, should protect and promote the rights of adolescents to reproductive health education, information and care and greatly reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies. 7.47. Governments, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations, are urged to meet the special needs of adolescents and to establish appropriate mechanisms to meet the special needs of adolescents and to establish appropriate programmes to respond to those needs. Such programmes should include support mechanisms for the education and counseling of adolescents in the areas of gender relations and equality, violence against adolescents, responsible sexual behaviour, responsible family-planning practice, family life, reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection and AIDS prevention. Programmes for the prevention and treatment of sexual abuse and incest and other reproductive health services should be provided. Such programmes should provide information to adolescents and make a conscious effort to strengthen positive social and cultural values. ... 7.48. Programmes should involve and train all who are in a position to provide guidance to adolescents concerning responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour, praticularly parents and families, and also communities, religious institutions, schools, the mass media and peer groups. Governments and non-governmental organizations should promote programmes directed to the education of parents, with the objective of improving the interaction of parents and children to enable parents to comply better with their educational duties to support the process of maturation of their children, particularly in the areas of sexual behaviour and reproductive health.			

Sub-area 4d. Extending where needed opportunities for early childhood education

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Submitted by UNESCO, as EFA lead agency: EFA Goal 1: Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production		UNESCO, UNICEF

Sub-area 4e. Improving access to education for persons with disabilities

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Comment by UNESCO, as EFA lead agency: The MDG has no reference to persons with disabilities. The Dakar Framework Education For All aimed to reach all children, youth and adults, regardless of circumstances. It did not single out marginalized groups in particular.			UNESCO, UNICEF

Sub-area 4f. Integrating sustainable development in education curricula, including awareness raising on how diverse cultures advance sustainable development

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Submitted by UNESCO: Bonn Declaration 2009: Re-orient education and training systems to address sustainability concerns through coherent policies at national and local levels. Develop and implement ESD policies through co-ordinated inter-sectoral/inter-ministerial approaches that involve business and the corporate sector, civil society, local communities and the scientific community (Para 15D) Rio+20 Outcome Document: 233. We resolve to promote education for sustainable development and to integrate sustainable development more actively into education beyond the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. Submitted by UNECE: The proposed goal was agreed upon by 55 member States of the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), which was adopted at a High Level Meeting of Education and Environment Ministries in Vilnius in 2005. The overall aim of the Strategy is: "to encourage UNECE member States to develop and incorporate ESD into their formal education systems, in all relevant subjects, and in non-formal and informal education. This will equip people with knowledge of and skills in sustainable development, making them more competent and confident and increasing their opportunities for acting for a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature and with concern for social values, gender equity and cultural diversity." (CEP/AC.13/2005/3/Rev.1, para. 6) The proposed targets where adopted as priority action areas by the UNECE Steering Committee for ESD at its 7th meeting for the Strategy's third phase of implementation (2010-2015): "While member States stressed their dedication to continue working on implementing all aspects of the Strategy for ESD in the third phase of implementation, they decided to adopt three priority action areas: (a) ensuring there was an ESD school plan in every school by 2015; (a) promoting the introduction of ESD into teacher education; and (b) reorienting TVET in support of sustainable development and the transition to a green economy" (ECE/CEP/AC.13/2012/2 para.48) Submitted by OHCHR: We reaffirm our commitments to the right to education, and in this regard we commit to strengthen international cooperation to achieve universal access to primary education, particularly for developing countries. We further reaffirm that full access to quality education at all levels is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development, poverty eradication, gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as human development, for the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and for the full participation of both women and men, in particular young people. In this regard, we stress the need for ensuring equal access to education for persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, local communities, ethnic minorities and people living in rural areas. (Para. 229 of the Rio+20 Outcome)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production		UNESCO, UNICEF

Sub-area 4g. Universal adult literacy

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Submitted by UNESCO, as EFA lead agency EFA Goal 4 - Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults.	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production		UNESCO, UNICEF

Sub-area 4h. Universal primary education for girls and boys, significant progress towards ensuring that every child receives at least a secondary education, and lifelong learning opportunities

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Adapt all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the information society, taking into account national circumstances (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 7) The target reflects the importance of enabling schools to benefit from ICT. Emphases for this target are on teacher training and use of ICT as a pedagogical aid. This target is linked to WSIS Target 2, which focuses on ICT connectivity of schools. Among the benefits of ICT in schools is the provision of skills needed in an information society increasingly reliant on ICT. Conversely, students who enter such a world without ICT skills may be disadvantaged. There are four indicators suggested to measure this target. All are existing indicators developed by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and one is also a Partnership core ICT indicator. The four indicators are: Indicator 7.1: Proportion of ICT?qualified teachers in schools. Indicator 7.2: Proportion of teachers trained to teach subjects using ICT. Indicator 7.3: Proportion of schools with computer-assisted instruction. Indicator 7.4: Proportion of schools with Internet-assisted instruction.	Education		ITU
We emphasize the critical role of both formal and informal education in the achievement of poverty eradication and other development goals as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration, in particular basic education and training for eradicating illiteracy, and strive for expanded secondary and higher education as well as vocational education and technical training, especially for girls and women, the creation of human resources and infrastructure capabilities and the empowerment of those living in poverty. In this context, we reaffirm the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum in 20009 and recognize the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization strategy for the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, in supporting the Education for All programmes as a tool to achieve the millennium development goal of universal primary education by 2015. We reaffirm our commitment to support developing country efforts to ensure that all children have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality, to eliminate gender inequality and imbalance and to renew efforts to improve girls' education. We also commit ourselves to continuing to support the efforts of developing countries in the implementation of the Education for All initiative, including with enhanced resources of all types through the Education for All fast-track initiative in support of country-led national education plans. We commit ourselves to promoting education for peace and human development.			UNDESA - DSPD

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, World Summit for Social Development, 6-12 March 1995, 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)			
MDG 2 - Achieve universal Primary Education Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling EFA Goal 2 - Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to, and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality. EFA Goal 3 - Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes. EFA Goal 4 - Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults. EFA Goal 5 - Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality.			UNESCO, as EFA lead agency
Submitted by UNESCO, as EFA lead agency: MDG 2 - Achieve universal Primary Education Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling EFA Goal 2 - Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to, and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality. EFA Goal 3 - Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes. EFA Goal 4 - Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults. EFA Goal 5 - Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality. Submitted by UNDESA - Division for Social Policy and Development: We emphasize the critical role of both formal and informal education in the achievement of poverty eradication and other development goals as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration, in particular basic education and training for eradicating illiteracy, and strive for expanded secondary and higher education as well as vocational education and technical training, especially for girls and women, the creation of human resources and infrastructure capabilities and the empowerment of those living in poverty. In this context, we reaffirm the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum in 20009 and recognize the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization strategy for the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, in supporting the Education for All programmes as a tool to achieve the millennium development goal of universal primary education by 2015. We reaffirm our commitment to support developing country efforts to ensure that all children have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality, to eliminate gender inequality and imbalance and to renew efforts to improve girls' education. We also commit ourselves to continuing to support the efforts of developing countries in the implementation of the Education for All initiative, including with enhanced resources of all types through the Education for All fast-track initiative in support of country-led national education plans. We commit ourselves to promoting education for peace and human development. The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, World Summit for Social Development, 6-12 March 1995, 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production		UNESCO, UNICEF

Focus Area 5 Gender equality and women’ s empowerment

Sub-area 5a. Ending all forms of discrimination against women of all ages

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Focus area 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment Relevant Protocols: a) Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa b) African (Banjul) Charter of Human and People’s Rights, 1981	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		OSAA
Target: Eliminate all forms of discrimination in laws, policies, and practices against women and girls References: CEDAW Beijing +5/A/S-23/Rev.1 68. (b) Create and maintain a non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive legal environment by reviewing legislation with a view to striving to remove discriminatory provisions as soon as possible, preferably by 2005, and eliminating legislative gaps that leave women and girls without protection of their rights and without effective recourse against gender-based discrimination CRPD: Article 6 - Women with disabilities 1. States Parties recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination, and in this regard shall take measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by them of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. 2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the present Convention.	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Ending discriminatory legislation, policies, and practices is fundamental for all aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment in the sub-areas.	UN Women

Sub-area 5b. Ending violence against girls and women in all its forms

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
2.1 Ensure that gender-responsive systems are in place to monitor, report and respond on violations of women’s and girls’ rights 2.2 Ensure that international, national and non-State security actors are responsive to, and held accountable for, any violations of the rights of women and girls, in line with international standards 2.3 Increase measures to protect girls and women with disabilities from all forms of violence and abuse. References: Report of the High-level Panel of Emminent Persons on the Post-2015 Agenda	Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		ESCAP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Beijing Platform for Action Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15 ESCAP Resolution 66/9 on "Full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and its regional and global outcomes in the Asia-Pacific region" Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women Article 6 of CRPD on women with disabilities and Goal 6 and targets 6, A,C and D of IS			
Targets: Ensure the rights of women and girls to live lives free of all forms of violence Achieve universal access to essential services for victims and survivors of gender-based violence References: Resolution 67/144 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women 10. Stresses that it is important that States strongly condemn all forms of violence against women and refrain from invoking any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination as set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women; 18. Urges States to continue to develop their national strategies, translating them into concrete programmes and actions and a more systematic, comprehensive, multisectoral and sustained approach, aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women, including by achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and by increasing the focus on prevention, protection and accountability in laws, policies and programmes and their implementation, monitoring and evaluation… 67/146. Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations 4. Urges States to condemn all harmful practices that affect women and girls, in particular female genital mutilations, whether committed within or outside a medical institution, and to take all necessary measures, including enacting and enforcing legislation, to prohibit female genital mutilations and to protect women and girls from this form of violence, and to end impunity; 7. Calls upon States to ensure that national action plans and strategies on the elimination of female genital mutilations are comprehensive and multidisciplinary in scope and incorporate clear targets and indicators for the effective monitoring, impact assessment and coordination of programmes among all stakeholders; 68/146. The girl child 15. Urges all States to enact and strictly enforce laws ending child, early and forced marriage and ensure that marriage is entered into only with the informed, free and full consent of the intending spouses, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, to raise the minimum age for marriage, engage all stakeholders, where necessary, …. CSW, agreed conclusions on prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls, 2013 34. (zz) Increase measures to protect women and girls from violence and harassment, including sexual harassment and bullying, in both public and private spaces, to address security and safety, through awareness-raising, involvement of local communities, crime prevention laws, policies, programmes such as the Safe Cities Initiative of the United Nations, improved urban planning, infrastructures, public transport and street lighting, and also through social and interactive media;	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Violence against women and girls is a structural barrier to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment; therefore, it is related to all the other sub-areas.	UN Women

Sub-area 5c. Ensuring equal access to education at all levels

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Achieving gender quality in access to broadband by 2020 (Broadband Commission for Digital Development Advocacy Target 5)	Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Promoting equality	The target mandates 'gender equality in broadband access by the year 2020'. At present, ITU figures confirm that in the developing world, women are much less likely to have access to technology than their male counterparts.	ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		While that disparity is lower in developed countries, a measureable gap nonetheless still exists, even in the rich world. Figures from ITU and its sister agencies like UNESCO and UNDP show a clear 'gender gap' in access to technology. There is a need to redress that imbalance to ensure that all people are empowered to take control of their own destinies through ICTs."	
Target: Ensure gender equality in access to quality education at all levels, knowledge, skills and technologies References: 68/146. The girl child 3. Urges all Governments and the United Nations system to strengthen efforts bilaterally and with international organizations and private sector donors in order to achieve the goals of the World Education Forum and to implement the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, and calls for the reaffirmation and implementation of the commitments contained in the Education for All goals and the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those related to gender and education;4. Calls upon all States to place enhanced emphasis on quality education, including communications and technology education, where available, for the girlchild, including catch-up and literacy education for those who did not receive formal education, to promote access to skills and entrepreneurship training for young women and to tackle male and female stereotypes in order to ensure that young women entering the labour market have opportunities to obtain full and productive employment, equitable compensation and decent work; CSW 2011 Agreed conclusions on access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work, 22 (a) Mainstream a gender perspective in legislation, policies and programmes within all governmental sectors, including education, training, science and technology, academia, research institutions and research funding agencies, in order to address unequal access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work;	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Equitable access to education, knowledge, skills and technologies is intrinsic to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in all aspects.	UN Women

Sub-area 5d. Ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Targets: Ensure women's rights to a decent standard of living Ensure full employment and decent work for all, women and men, and eliminate gender disparities in wages Recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work References: UDHR, ICECSR 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1) 58. We resolve to promote gender equality and eliminate pervasive gender discrimination by: (d) Promoting women's equal access to labour markets, sustainable employment and adequate labour protection;	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization?,	Access to decent paid work and reduction of unpaid care work help to enable all the aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment covered by the sub-areas.	UN Women

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
A/RES/68/227: women in development 19. Urges Governments to develop, adequately resource and implement active labour-market policies on full and productive employment and decent work for all, including the full participation of women and men in both rural and urban areas; 22. Encourages Governments and the United Nations system to recognize unremunerated work, including domestic and care work, and to provide support through the development of infrastructure and technologies and the provision of public services, including accessible and quality childcare, incentives such as parental leave, flexible working arrangements and allowances; 25. Encourages Governments to collect, analyse and disseminate sex-disaggregated data and statistics on women's access to decent work, unremunerated work and social protection and to assess the impact of associated policy measures, in cooperation with the United Nations system and other international organizations, upon the request of Governments; A/RES/68/139: improvement of the situation of women in rural areas 2 (p) Taking steps towards ensuring that women's unpaid work and contributions to on-farm and off-farm production, including income generated in the informal sector, are recognized, and supporting remunerative non-agricultural employment of rural women, improving working conditions and increasing access to productive resources; ILO resolution on Gender Equality, Pay Equity and Maternity Protection, June 2004 1. Calls upon all governments and social partners to actively contribute ? in their respective fields of competence: (a) to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in the labour market and to promote gender equality between women and men and to dismantle barriers which prevent women from obtaining economic autonomy through their labour market participation on an equal footing with men and, to this end: ... (iv) prevent discrimination against women in recruitment and at all levels in employment, to overcome barriers to promotion; (v) eliminate pay differences based on gender; (vi) ensure a safe and sound working environment for both women and men; (vii) promote measures to better reconcile work and family life; (viii) develop gender-sensitive social security schemes; (ix) ensure that the gender aspect is taken into consideration in labour market regulation and collective agreements; (x) promote opportunities for the participation of women and men on equal terms in working life as well as in civil life at all levels; ILO Convention 100, 1951 Article 2. 1. Each Member shall, by means appropriate to the methods in operation for determining rates of remuneration, promote and, in so far as is consistent with such methods, ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.	Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Sub-area 5e. Ensuring equal participation of women in decision-making

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
1.1 Increase proportion of women occupying decision-making positions in national Parliaments and other public institutions 1.2 Increase the number of women in senior management positions in private sector corporations of at least 20 employees References: Report of the High-level Panel of Emminent Persons on the Post-2015 Agenda Beijing Platform for Action	Promoting equality; Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		ESCAP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15 ESCAP Resolution 66/9 on "Full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and its regional and global outcomes in the Asia-Pacific region" Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women Article 6 of CRPD on women with disabilities and Goal 6 and targets 6, A,C and D of IS			
Targets: Ensure women's rights to full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels Ensure women's full participation in all institutions of global governance Ensure women's full participation in conflict prevention and resolution, peace-building, and the promotion of durable peace, rule of law and governance Ensure women's full participation in national governance References: Rio outcome, A/RES/66/288 45. We underscore that women have a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development. We recognize the leadership role of women, and we resolve to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable development policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels. CSW agreed conclusions on Equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes at all levels, 2006 17 (c) Establish concrete goals, targets and benchmarks for achieving equal participation of women and men in decision-making bodies at all levels and in all areas, especially in areas of macroeconomic policy, trade, labour, budgets, defence and foreign affairs, the media and the judiciary, including through positive actions and temporary special measures, as appropriate; (f) Ensure women's full and equal participation and representation at all decision-making levels in all aspects of peace processes and in post-conflict peacebuilding, reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconciliation processes; S/RES/2122 (2013) [The Security Council] 1. Recognizes the need for consistent implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in its own work and intends to focus more attention on women's leadership and participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including by monitoring progress in implementation, and addressing challenges linked to the lack and quality of information and analysis on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peacebuilding and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution; Resolution 66/130 on women and political participation 9. Further encourages States to commit themselves to establishing the goal of gender balance in governmental bodies and committees, as well as in public administrative entities, and in the judiciary, including, inter alia and as appropriate, setting specific targets and implementing measures to substantially increase the number of women with a view to achieving equal representation of women and men, if necessary through positive action, in all governmental and public administration positions.	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Achieving all the sub-areas depends on women's full participation, agency, and voice in decision-making at all levels (local, national, and global).	UN Women

Sub-area 5f. Equal access to assets and resources

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Source: Mexico City Consensus, Ninth Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, June 2004 To promote all women's access to information and communication technologies as a means of eradicating poverty and fostering development.	Poverty eradication, Economic growth		ITU
Targets: Ensure women and men's equal access to assets and resources, including housing, land and financial services Ensure universal access to modern energy services and women and men's equal access, control and	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and	Yes, access to productive assets, financial services and natural resources,	UN Women

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
sustainable management of natural resources Achieve equitable and universal access to safe and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene, with specific attention to gender differentiated needs References: A/RES/68/227: women in development 34. Reaffirms the commitment to women's equal rights and opportunities in political and economic decision-making and resource allocation and to the removal of any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy, and the resolve to undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology; Rio outcome, A/RES/66/288 125. We recognize the critical role that energy plays in the development process, as access to sustainable modern energy services contributes to poverty eradication, saves lives, improves health and helps to provide for basic human needs. We stress that these services are essential to social inclusion and gender equality, 68/157. The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation 6d. To ensure the progressive realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation for all in a non-discriminatory manner while eliminating inequalities in access, including for individuals belonging to vulnerable and marginalized groups, on the grounds of race, gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture, religion and national or social origin or on any other grounds and with a view to progressively eliminating inequalities based on factors such as rural-urban disparities, residence in a slum, income levels and other relevant considerations;	population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	including land, water, and energy are fundamental to gender equality and women's empowerment and are related to the other sub-areas.	

Sub-area 5g. Promoting gender equality policies supported by gender disaggregated data

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Targets: Mainstream gender statistics in national statistical development strategies Increase funding for gender statistics, including collection, analysis and dissemination References: Statistical Commission, 2013, Decision 44/109 on Gender Statistics (e) Agreed on the use of the minimum set of gender indicators, developed by the Inter- agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, as a guide for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics, requested further clarification on the protocols of data collection from countries as well as detailed metadata, and requested further consideration of indicators on the valuation of unpaid work and on migrants; (f) Encouraged greater integration of gender statistics into other areas of official statistics, such as sustainable development indicators; (g) Recognized that additional resources are needed to further develop and implement national work programmes on gender statistics, and requested the donor community to devote adequate resources to this area; CSW57, 2013: Agreed conclusions on the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls 34. (nnn) Collect, collate, analyse and disseminate reliable, comparable and anonymized data and statistics on a regular basis, disaggregated by sex and age, at the national and local levels on different forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, including the health costs and economic costs to society of such discrimination and violence, and also consider all other relevant factors, such as accessibility, to inform the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes;	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Gender statistics across all the sub-areas underpin progress, monitoring, and assessment.	UN Women

Sub-area 5h. Sexual and reproductive health

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Targets: Ensure women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights Ensure women's right to health, including universal access to affordable, comprehensive, and high-quality services References: CSW57, 2013: agreed conclusions on the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls. 22. The Commission recognizes that violence against women has both short- and long-term adverse consequences on their health, including their sexual and reproductive health, and the enjoyment of their human rights, and that respecting and promoting sexual and reproductive health, and protecting and fulfilling reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, is a necessary condition to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in order to enable them to enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to prevent and mitigate violence against women. CSW 58: Challenges and achievements in the implemenation of the MDGs for women and girls 43 (o): Ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women and their sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including through the development and enforcement of policies and legal frameworks, and strengthening of health systems, that make universally accessible and available quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care services, commodities, information and education, including, inter alia, safe and effective methods of modern contraception, emergency contraception, prevention programmes for adolescent pregnancy, maternal health care such as skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric care which will reduce obstetric fistula and other complications of pregnancy and delivery, safe abortion where such services are permitted by national law, and prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, and reproductive cancers, recognizing that human rights include the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination, and violence; Rio+20 'The Future We Want' 2012 A/RES/66/288 OP 145 Full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the outcomes of their review conferences, including the commitments leading to sexual and reproductive health and the promotion and protection of all human rights in this context is called for as is the need for the provision of universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, and the integration of reproductive health in national strategies and programmes. A/RES/65/1 2010 Summit on MDGs 73 (a) Realizing the values and principles of primary health care, including equity, solidarity, social justice, universal access to services, multisectoral action, transparency, accountability, community participation and empowerment … 2005 World Summit Outcome Source: A/RES/60/1 We commit to: Achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development, integrating this goal in strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, aimed at reducing maternal mortality, improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty; (57g) Twenty-Third Special Session of the General Assembly New York, 2000, Women 2000: gender equality,	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Infrastructure?, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Without universal, equitable access to quality health and full enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights, there can be no gender equality and women's empowerment; these issues are thus inextricably linked to the other sub-areas.	UN Women

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
development and peace for the twenty-first century Source: A/S-23/Rev.1 Reinforce efforts to ensure universal access to high quality primary health care throughout the life cycle, including sexual and reproductive health care, no later than 2015 (79, b)			

Focus Area 6 Water and sanitation

Sub-area 6a. Bringing fresh water use in line with supply

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Source: Millennium Development Goals, Goal 7	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institution	Also related to sub-area Protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems like mountains, watersheds and wetlands	UN-Water
To stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels, which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies. Sources: UN Millennium Declaration and GA resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, para 23	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water

Sub-area 6b. Eliminating the pollution of and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, and protecting aquifers

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination and by establishing , at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks. Source: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, para 24 (d)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Also related to the sub-areas Extending wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse and Protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems like mountains, watersheds and wetlands	UN-Water

Sub-area 6c. Enhancing effective water governance including catchment area based integrated water resources management and appropriate trans-boundary co-operation

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and	Also realted to sub-area Improving water-use efficiency	UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Source: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, para 26	population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		
We reaffirm the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Declaration regarding (...) the development of integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans, ensuring sustainable water use. We commit (...) to significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate. In this regard, we reiterate the commitments to support these efforts, in particular for developing countries, through the mobilization of resources from all sources, capacity-building and technology transfer. Source: UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio de Janeiro, 2012, The Future We Want, A/RES/66/288, para 120	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Also related to the sub-area Improving water-use efficiency	UN-Water
Improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle through cooperation in joint observation and research, and for this purpose encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, as mutually agreed, including remote-sensing and satellite technologies, particularly to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Source: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, para 28	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
Promote knowledge of and sponsor research on the role of women, particularly rural and indigenous women, in food gathering and production, soil conservation, irrigation, watershed management, sanitation, coastal zone and marine resource management, integrated pest management, land-use planning, forest conservation and community forestry, fisheries, natural disaster prevention, and new and renewable sources of energy, focusing particularly on indigenous women's knowledge and experience. Source: 4th World Conference on Women - Beijing Action Plan for Women (Beijing, 1995), Para 256f	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Energy, Economic growth, Promoting equality, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
Promote effective coordination among the various international and intergovernmental bodies and processes working on water-related issues, both within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and international financial institutions, drawing on the contributions of other international institutions and civil society to inform intergovernmental decision-making; closer coordination should also be promoted to elaborate and support proposals and undertake activities	Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
related to the International Year of Freshwater, 2003 and beyond Source: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, para 29			
We [Ministers]: - Encourage improvement of water and environmental systems and policies, and intersectoral cooperation, including, inter alia, National Policy Dialogues on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Supply and Sanitation. - Agree to pursue implementation of principles of integrated water resources management, an ecosystem approach and the integration of ecosystem values in economic accounting. - Invite countries to ratify and implement the relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), inter alia, the ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) and its Protocol on Water and Health. - Underline the role of ECE in assessing the obstacles to ratifying the ECE environmental agreements and in assisting countries to ratify and implement these agreements. - Encourage riparian countries to undertake and implement agreements on transboundary waters, to strengthen institutional frameworks and to develop strategies including on environment and security issues and for adapting their water management to extreme events and climate change. - Additional financial resources need to be mobilized for investments from all sources for improvement in the water sector, including for water supply, sustainable sanitation and more efficient, environmentally sound irrigation systems and improved technology. - Stress the need to include water and environment issues in national development plans. - Encourage a more systematic use of economic instruments, the provision of incentives for water efficiency and the generation of revenues to finance water services aiming at full cost recovery prices for water, while making adequate provisions for vulnerable social groups. - Encourage enhanced donor coordination in order to focus our joint efforts on needs- driven issues. - Endorse the Astana Water Action (ECE/ASTANA.CONF/2011/5) and welcome the initiatives launched by interested countries and organizations during our conference aimed at improving water management and strengthening transboundary cooperation. - Invite countries and other actors to implement the Astana Water Action and to report progress to the Committee on Environmental Policy.	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Sustainable consumption and production , Ecosystems and biodiversity		UN-Water
The ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes requires Parties to prevent, control and reduce transboundary impact, use transboundary waters in a reasonable and equitable way and ensure their sustainable management. They shall conserve ecosystems, exchange information and perform joint monitoring in transboundary basins, among other obligations. Parties bordering the same transboundary waters have to cooperate by entering into specific agreements and establishing joint bodies. Source: ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992), in force since 1996, with 39 Parties, amended in 2003 to allow accession by countries outside the ECE region (amendment in force in 2013) so turning the Convention into a global legal framework for transboundary water cooperation.	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Sustainable cities and human settlements, Ecosystems and biodiversity		UN-Water

Sub-area 6d. Extending wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
We stress the need to adopt measures to significantly reduce water pollution and increase water quality, significantly improve wastewater treatment and water efficiency and reduce water losses. In order to achieve this, we stress the need for international assistance and cooperation. Source: UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio de Janeiro, 2012, The Future We Want, A/RES/66/288 , para 124	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems	Also related to the sub-area Improving water-use efficiency	UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies		
Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to monitor and assess the quantity and quality of water resources, including through the establishment and/or further development of national monitoring networks and water resources databases and the development of relevant national indicators. Source: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, para 27	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water

Sub-area 6e. Improving water-use efficiency

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that gives priority to the satisfaction of basic human needs and balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystems and their functions, in particular in fragile environments, with human domestic, industrial and agricultural needs, including safeguarding drinking water quality. Source: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, para. 26 (c)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Also related to the sub-area Protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems like mountains, watersheds and wetlands	UN-Water
Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries Source: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, para 26	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Also linked to the sub-area Enhancing effective water governance including catchment area based integrated water resources management and appropriate trans-boundary co-operation	UN-Water
We stress the need to adopt measures to significantly reduce water pollution and increase water quality, significantly improve wastewater treatment and water efficiency and reduce water losses. In order to achieve this, we stress the need for international assistance and cooperation. Source: UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio de Janeiro, 2012, The Future We Want, A/RES/66/288 , para 124	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and	Also related to the sub-area Extending wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse	UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Sub-area 6f. Protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems like mountains, watersheds and wetlands

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
We recognize the key role that ecosystems play in maintaining water quantity and quality, and support actions within respective national boundaries to protect and sustainably manage these ecosystems. Source: UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio de Janeiro, 2012, The Future We Want, A/RES/66/288, para 122	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Taget 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Source: Millennium Development Goals, Goal 7	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. Source: Aichi targets, Convention of Biological Diversity, COP 10, Nagoya 2010, Target 11 and 14	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
The Parties should develop, in a spirit of partnership, cooperation among all levels of government, communities, non-governmental organizations and landholders to establish a better understanding of the nature and value of land and scarce water resources in affected areas and to work towards their sustainable use; promote cooperation among affected country Parties in the fields of environmental protection and the conservation of land and water resources, as they relate to desertification and drought; enhance the availability of water resources in affected areas, by means of, inter alia, cloud-seeding. Source: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), articles 3.c, 4.2.d, 17.1.g	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Also related to the sub-area Reducing risks and impacts of water-related disasters	UN-Water
Ensure that clean water is available and accessible to all by the year 2000 and that environmental protection and conservation plans are designed and implemented to restore polluted water systems and rebuild damaged watersheds.	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics,	Also related to the subarea Providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, both built	UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Source: 4th World Conference on Women - Beijing Action Plan for Women (Beijing, 1995), Para 256l	Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity	and natural, for safe drinking water and sanitation systems in rural and urban areas, including for bulk conveyance and storage of freshwater in rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals and aquifers	
To combat environmental threats to food security, in particular, drought and desertification, pests, erosion of biological diversity, and degradation of land and aquatic-based natural resources, restore and rehabilitate the natural resource base, including water and watersheds, in depleted and overexploited areas to achieve greater production. Source: World Food Summit, Rome (1996), Rome Declaration on World Food Security, Para 33 (Objective 3.2)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Climate		

Sub-area 6g. Providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, both built and natural, for safe drinking water and sanitation systems in rural and urban areas, including for bulk conveyance and storage of freshwater in rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals and aquifers

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation Source: Millennium Development Goals, Goal 7	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
We reaffirm the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Declaration regarding halving by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (...). We commit to the progressive realization of access to safe and affordable drinking water and basic sanitation for all, as necessary for poverty eradication, women's empowerment and to protect human health, (...). In this regard, we reiterate the commitments to support these efforts, in particular for developing countries, through the mobilization of resources from all sources, capacity-building and technology transfer. Source: UN Conference on Sustainable Development, The Future We Want, A/RES/66/288, Paragraph 120	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human		UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		
Reaffirming the responsibility of States to ensure the promotion and protection of all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, Recalling that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and is inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as to the right to life and human dignity, Acknowledging the importance of equal access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as an integral component of the realization of all human rights, 1. Reaffirms the recognition of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights; 2. Recognizes the need to give due consideration to the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, in particular while defining concrete goals, targets and indicators, taking into account an approach that supports the promotion and protection of human rights; Source: GA resolution 68/157 The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation of 2013	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
Urges all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to encourage behavioural change, together with policies for increasing access to sanitation among the poor, complemented by a call to end open defecation as an practice extremely harmful to public health Source: GA Resolution A/67/L.75 on Sanitation for All of 2013, Para 2	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
To ensure the progressive realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation for all in a non-discriminatory manner while eliminating inequalities in access, including for individuals belonging to vulnerable and marginalized groups, on the grounds of race, gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture, religion and national or social origin or on any other grounds and with a view to progressively eliminating inequalities based on factors such as rural-urban disparities, residence in a slum, income levels and other relevant considerations; Source: GA resolution A/RES/68/157. The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, para 6 (d); see also HRC Resolution 24/18 of 2013	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Ensure the availability of and universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation and put in place effective public distribution systems as soon as possible Source: 4th World Conference on Women - Beijing Action Plan for Women (Beijing, 1995), Para 106x	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
We shall also promote healthy living environments, especially through the provision of adequate quantities of safe water and effective management of waste. Source: Conference on Human Settlements, 1996, Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda, A/CONF.165/14, Para 10	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
Providing, on a sustainable basis, access to safe drinking water in sufficient quantities, and proper sanitation for all Source: World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen (1995), Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, Para 36l	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
We will promote the provision of clean water in all communities for all their children, as well as universal access to sanitation. World Summit for Children, New York (1990), Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, Para 20.2	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
We emphasize the need for nutritionally adequate and safe food and highlight the need for attention to nutritional issues as an integral part of addressing food security. The recent UNGA Special Session on Children addressed the need for investments in basic economic and social infrastructure and social services, as well as social protection for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Attention should be given to improving the quality of diet; access to potable water, health care, and education; and sanitation. We recognize the importance of interventions to tackle micro-nutrient deficiencies which are cost-effective and locally acceptable. Source: World Food Summit - Five Years later Declaration. 2002, Para 14	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures: To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution; Source: Convention on the Rights of the Child (adopted in 1989, entered into force in 1990), article 24, 2.c	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Education, Gender equality and		UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications. Source: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 14, Para 2.h	women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure, Promoting equality, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		
States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including measures: To ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to clean water services, and to ensure access to appropriate and affordable services, devices and other assistance for disability-related needs; Source: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (adopted in 2005, entered into force in 2008), article 28, 2.a	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Infrastructure, Promoting equality		UN-Water
Protection of the right to safe, affordable, potable water: Reduce prevelence of water-borne diseases that impact older persons disproportionately Source: Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)	Gender equality and women's empowerment, Promoting equality, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water
We stress that poverty reduction and food security strategies should, inter alia, include measures to increase agricultural productivity, food production and distribution. We agree to promote equal access for men and women to food, water, land, credit and technology which will also help in generating income and creating employment opportunities for the poor, thus contributing to reduction of poverty and hunger. Source: World Food Summit - Five Years later Declaration. 2002, Para 4	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Promoting equality, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		UN-Water

Sub-area 6h. Reducing risks and impacts of water-related disasters

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Promote cooperation among affected country Parties in the fields of environmental protection and the conservation of land and water resources, as they relate to desertification and drought enhance the availability of water resources in affected areas, by means of, inter alia, cloud-seeding. Sources: The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Article 4.2.d and 17.1.g	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Also related to the sub-area Protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems like mountains, watersheds and wetlands	UN-Water
We underline the need to adopt measures to address floods, droughts and water scarcity, addressing the balance between water supply and demand, including, where appropriate, non-conventional water	Poverty eradication, Food security and		UN-Water

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
resources, and to mobilize financial resources and investment in infrastructure for water and sanitation services, in accordance with national priorities. Source: UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio de Janeiro, 2012, The Future We Want, A/RES/66/288, Para 123	nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Focus Area 7 Energy

Sub-area 7a. Enhance capacities in energy production, trade and distribution with the aim of ensuring access to energy for all by 2030

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
FROM JPOI: 20. (e) ...With a sense of urgency, substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution total energy supply, ... 20 (h) Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency, including, as appropriate, by accelerating the deployment of energy efficiency technologies, with the necessary support of the international community 20 (p) Policies to reduce market distortions would promote energy systems compatible with sustainable development through the use of improved market signals and by removing market distortions, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies.			

Sub-area 7b. Ensuring universal access, for both women and men, to modern energy services

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Strive to increase total primary energy supply per capita in LDCS to the same level as other developing countries (Istanbul Plan of Action) FROM THE FUTURE WE WANT 125. .....We commit to facilitate support for access to these [energy] services by 1.4 billion people worldwide who are currently without them			UNCTAD

Focus Area 8 Economic growth

Sub-area 8a. Conducive regulatory and fiscal systems, including improved design and administration of taxation systems

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Para 4. Of the Rio+20 Outcome Para. 30 of the Millennium Declaration Paras. 38 and 155(b) of the 2005 World Outcome Para. 41 of the 2010 MDGs Summit Outcome The UN Declaration on the Right to Development			OHCHR

Sub-area 8b. Creating productive, well-paid jobs

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
The future we want: the outcome document of theUNCSD UNGA A/RES/66/288, July 2012): "149.We recognize the importance of job creation by investing in and developing sound, effective and efficient economic and social infrastructure and productive capacities for sustainable development and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth.."			ILO
UN Charter Art.55 (a)			OHCHR
Support and encourage private investment in the housing sector: 1. Policies are approved that stimulate employment through investments in "green housing" and technological innovation in the field of housing and urban planning 2. Appropriate financial regulations are supported and encouraged, including for the risk valuation of financial products backed by real estate assets		[Source] UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management [The following sub-areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • encouraging structural transformation towards higher productivity sectors and activities • technological upgrading and value addition • improvements to energy and resource productivity of economic activities • access of all, both women and men, to financial services and to markets	UNDP

Sub-area 8c. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory international trading system

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Further develop risk-based regulatory systems that are accountable, transparent and that adequately protect consumers, citizens and the environment without stifling international trade, entrepreneurship and innovation. The Future we want (para 46)			UNECE

Sub-area 8d. Encouraging structural transformation towards higher productivity sectors and activities

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Remove barriers to the development, dissemination and transfer of technological solutions relevant to sustainable development Targets: • Increase the share of expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP and ODA to reduce the gap with high-income countries • Facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies onfavourable terms to developing countries • Increase investment in higher education in science and engineering		Sources: A/RES/66/288. The Future we want A/68/310 Options for facilitating the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (SG Report) [The following sub- areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • facilitating international technology cooperation and technology transfer • technological upgrading and value addition • a climate favourable to investment, entrepreneurship, small and medium scale enterprise formation	UNDP
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory international trading system Target: • Further develop risk-based regulatory systems that are accountable, transparent and that adequately protect consumers, citizens and the environment without stifling international trade, entrepreneurship and innovation		[Source] The Future we want (para 46) [The following sub-areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • facilitating international trade through the removal of technical and procedural barriers • support regulatory environment that adequately protects consumers, citizens and the environment without stifling entrepreneurship and innovation	UNDP
Support and encourage private investment in the housing sector: 1. Policies are approved that stimulate employment through investments in “green housing” and technological innovation in the field of housing and urban planning 2. Appropriate financial regulations are supported and encouraged, including for the risk valuation of financial products backed by real estate assets		[Source] UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management [The following sub-areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.]	

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		• technological upgrading and value addition • improvements to energy and resource productivity of economic activities • creating productive, well-paid jobs • access of all, both women and men, to financial services and to markets	

Sub-area 8e. Facilitating international technology cooperation and technology transfer

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Targets: • Increase the share of expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP and ODA to reduce the gap with high-income countries • Facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms to developing countries • Increase investment in higher education in science and engineering		Sources: A/RES/66/288. The Future we want A/68/310 Options for facilitating the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (SG Report) [The following sub-areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • encouraging structural transformation towards higher productivity sectors and activities • technological upgrading and value addition • a climate favourable to investment, entrepreneurship, small and medium scale enterprise formation	UNDP
Goal: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory international trading system Target: • Further develop risk-based regulatory systems that are accountable, transparent and that adequately protect consumers, citizens and the environment without stifling international trade, entrepreneurship and innovation		[Source] The Future we want (para 46) [The following sub-areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • encouraging structural transformation towards a knowledge-based economy • support regulatory environment that adequately protects	UNDP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		consumers, citizens and the environment without stifling entrepreneurship and innovation	

Sub-area 8f. Improvements to energy and resource productivity of economic activities

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Support and encourage private investment in the housing sector: 1. Policies are approved that stimulate employment through investments in "green housing" and technological innovation in the field of housing and urban planning 2. Appropriate financial regulations are supported and encouraged, including for the risk valuation of financial products backed by real estate assets		[Source] UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management [The following sub-areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • encouraging structural transformation towards higher productivity • technological upgrading and value addition • creating productive, well-paid jobs • access of all, both women and men, to financial services and to markets	UNDP
Ensure investment in innovation and research, with particular attention to energy savings, social innovation, green, compact, inclusive and smart cities 1. Investment in research and innovation is encouraged, specifically in the areas of energy saving, social innovation and green economy in the housing sector 2. Implementation of innovative projects in the above areas is reported by member States in order to share experiences and best practices with others		[Source] UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management [The following sub-areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • technological upgrading and value addition • a climate favourable to investment, entrepreneurship, small and medium scale enterprise formation, and innovation	UNDP

Sub-area 8g. Promoting an open, rules based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system; promoting trade facilitation and preferential market access for LDCs

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• Preserve the basic principles and further the objectives underlying an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system. • Conduct trade and economic relations with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, and expanding the production of and trade in goods and services, while allowing for the optimal use of the world's resources in accordance with the objective of sustainable development, seeking both to protect			WTO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
and preserve the environment and to enhance the means for doing so in a manner consistent with WTO Members' respective needs and concerns at different levels of economic development. • Maintain the process of reform and liberalization of trade policies, thus ensuring that the multilateral trading system embodied in the World Trade Organization plays its full part in promoting growth and development, including through a conclusion of the Doha Round. • Make the movement, release and clearance of goods faster and more efficient through effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues, and to enhance technical assistance and capacity building in this area including in the context of the Trade Facilitation Agreement adopted at Bali. • Expand trade in services under conditions of transparency and progressive liberalization and as a means of promoting the economic growth of all trading partners and the development of developing countries. • Continue to make positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, and especially the LDCs, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development. • Expand Aid for Trade with the aim to help developing countries, particularly LDCs, to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure that they need to assist them to implement and benefit from WTO Agreements and to expand their trade. • Effectively and meaningfully integrate LDCs into the multilateral trading system, including through the full implementation of the Hong Kong and Bali Decisions on providing LDCs duty-free and quota-free market access for their products, and simplifying the accompanying Rules of Origin.			

Sub-area 8h. Promoting an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
We [Ministers]: - Stress the need to strengthen efforts, including through cooperation with the private sector, for the transition to a green economy by supporting the decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation, including through the internalization of externalities, as well as stimulating green investment in various economic sectors, applying effective mixes of policy instruments to promote resource efficiency and supporting research, innovations, education and training to secure the achievement of a green, and competitive economy. Natural capital and ecosystems are critical economic assets. Environmentally harmful subsidies are obstacles for greener economies and investments in sustainable policies. - Recognize that energy efficiency is one of the most cost-effective ways to address climate change and move to a green economy. Investments and policy reforms to promote energy efficiency are particularly effective for this transition. - Agree to take the lead in the transition to a green economy and to make a substantive contribution to the discussions on green economy within the context of sustainable development and poverty alleviation at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to take place in Rio de Janeiro from 4 to 6 June 2012 (Rio+20). - Invite ECE to contribute, together with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and relevant international organizations, to the development of the Rio+20 Green Economy outcomes. - Building upon the success of the ECE Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Programme, we invite ECE to conduct its third cycle of EPRs, which may include environmental governance and financing in a green economy context, countries' cooperation with the international community and environmental mainstreaming in priority sectors. - Welcome and support, as appropriate, the "Green Bridge" Initiative and Partnership Programme, and encourage its further development. We invite interested Governments, international financial institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to join this Programme to promote an environmentally sustainable, equitable and prosperous future in both the pan-European and the Asia and the Pacific regions. - Welcome the work of the Environmental Action Programme Task Force and we invite the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to continue this work, including on the themes [Sustainable		[Above targets and goals are not only for the first sub-area but also for all of the 9 sub-areas of the Focus Area 8.] [Source] Astana Ministerial Declaration [Inter-linkages] Focus Areas 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14	UNDP, UNCTAD

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
management of water and water related ecosystems; and Greening the economy: mainstreaming the environment into economic development] of this Conference, in cooperation with the Regional Environmental Centres and other partners.			

Sub-area 8i. Promoting trade facilitation and preferential market access for LDCs

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Place specific attention on the special needs of developing countries, particularly LDCs; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.18, f) Determine how to achieve the effective integration of developing countries, in particular LDCs, as well as countries with economies in transition, into the multilateral trading system; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.31,d) Continue technical assistance to developing countries, in particular LDCs, in the area of international trade in goods and services; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.31, h) Provide developing countries, in particular LDCs, and countries with economies in transition that are acceding to WTO with technical assistance and capacity building prior to, during and in the follow-up to the accession process, depending on their level of development and needs; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.56, a)			UNCTAD

Sub-area 8j. Technological upgrading and value addition

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Connect all businesses with ICTs (WSIS target added by WTDR 2010) A new target on business connectivity, Connect all businesses with ICTs, was proposed by ITU (2010a). The proposal reflects the important role of businesses in the information society and their interaction with the entities that are covered by the original 10 WSIS targets. WSIS Action Line C7 discusses the importance of businesses as providers and users of ICT. The role of the private sector is also mentioned in Action Line C1 (as a stakeholder in the promotion of ICTs for development). This Framework proposes three indicators that measure the level of connectivity of businesses. Two are existing core ICT indicators developed and promulgated by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. The three proposed indicators for measuring the connectivity of businesses are: • Indicator A.1: Proportion of businesses using computers. • Indicator A.2: Proportion of businesses using the Internet, by type of access. • Indicator A.3: Proportion of businesses using mobile cellular telephones.	Economic growth		ITU
Making broadband policy universal- by 2015 (Broadband Commission for Digital Development (BB Com) Advocacy Target 1) By 2015 - All countries should have a national broadband plan or strategy or include broadband in Universal Access/Service (UAS) Definitions. Action to enhance broadband access is more likely when there is a national broadband plan or strategy, or when broadband is included in countries' Universal Access / Service (UAS) definitions. In 2010, out of 144 developing countries, 99 had a UAS definition. Of those, 49 had included Internet dial-up and 36 had included broadband. Five years earlier, 21 developing countries had Internet dial-up as part of their UAS definition and only 1 country had included broadband.	Economic growth, Infrastructure , Promoting equality		ITU
To deliver sustainable economic and social benefits from a Digital Single Market based on fast and ultra-fast internet and interoperable applications, with broadband access for all by 2013, access for all to much higher internet speeds (30 Mbps or above) by 2020, and 50% or more of European households subscribing to internet connections above 100 Mbps. "The Digital Agenda for Europe" aims to speed up the roll-out of high-speed internet and reap the benefits of a digital single market for households and	Economic growth, Infrastructure , Promoting equality		ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
firms. This includes: - reforming the research and innovation funds and increase support in the field of ICTs so as to reinforce Europe's technology strength in key strategic fields and create the conditions for high growth SMEs to lead emerging markets and to stimulate ICT innovation across all business sectors; - exploiting Europe's leadership in the race to develop new processes and technologies, including green technologies, accelerating the roll out of smart grids using ICTs; - developing smart, upgraded and fully interconnected transport and energy infrastructures and make full use of ICT; and - incentivizing energy saving instruments that could raise efficiency in energy-intensive sectors, such as based on the use of ICTs (Source: European Commission, EUROPE 2020, A Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth, "A digital agenda for Europe").			
The enhancement of ICT development, including knowledge management, tele-medicine, distance learning as well as access to appropriate technology to develop transport infrastructure in order to meet international requirements and minimize environmental impacts. [Mauritius]	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Education, Infrastructure		ITU
Target: By 2015, achieve access to ICT for all microenterprises and SMEs and promote innovation Goal: Facilitate access by microenterprises and SMEs to the different digital technologies and ensure that most small firms have access to broadband and make productive use of it. Goal: Develop national and regional public policies on training and financing, among other areas, to help expand e-business and bring it within the reach of microenterprises and SMEs. Goal: Promote large-scale innovations that foster the development of national and regional enterprises, in order to convert Latin America and the Caribbean into ICT producers rather than merely ICT users. Source: The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)			ITU
Overall, by 2015, use ICT and other appropriate technologies to leverage and deepen the Region's, through high-speed ICT networks and trained human resources, and within good governance and sound operating partnership networks; in order to add social and economic value, for the benefit of the Region. Specifically, by 2015: - All Member States classified as being in Stage Two (or greater) in development at not less than Stage 2 in the defined Knowledge economy - An overall growth rate of not less than twenty percent (20%) towards ubiquitous access and understanding of digital technologies in the Region. - A thirty percent (30%) increase in the use of ICT and cultural content and images to create information in an acceptable format and manner, to lead to tangible benefits for education, work and everyday life. - A thirty percent (30%) increase in ICT training at all levels, as evidenced in curriculum development and ICT certifications being offered. - Fifty percent (50%) of Member States raised to top twenty (20) percent of countries Draft Regional Digital Development Strategy 2011-2015 according to appropriate global networked readiness and digital development indices; with the others increasing in present rank. - Increase the share of ICT industries to 10 percent of the average regional GDP. Source: Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Regional Digital Development Strategy (RDDS) 2010-14	Education, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Promoting equality		ITU
Targets: • Increase the share of expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP and ODA to reduce the gap with high-income countries • Facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms to developing countries • Increase investment in higher education in science and engineering		Sources: A/RES/66/288. The Future we want A/68/310 Options for facilitating the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (SG Report) [The following sub-areas	UNDP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • facilitating international technology cooperation and technology transfer • encouraging structural transformation towards higher productivity sectors and activities • a climate favourable to investment, entrepreneurship, small and medium scale enterprise formation	
Support and encourage private investment in the housing sector: 1. Policies are approved that stimulate employment through investments in “green housing” and technological innovation in the field of housing and urban planning 2. Appropriate financial regulations are supported and encouraged, including for the risk valuation of financial products backed by real estate assets		[Source] UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management [The following sub-areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • encouraging structural transformation towards higher productivity sectors and activities • improvements to energy and resource productivity of economic activities • creating productive, well-paid jobs • access of all, both women and men, to financial services and to markets	UNDP
Ensure investment in innovation and research, with particular attention to energy savings, social innovation, green, compact, inclusive and smart cities 1. Investment in research and innovation is encouraged, specifically in the areas of energy saving, social innovation and green economy in the housing sector 2. Implementation of innovative projects in the above areas is reported by member States in order to share experiences and best practices with others		[Source] UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management [The following sub-areas share the same goal and targets as above. Please be aware of the repetition.] • improvements to energy and resource productivity of economic activities • a climate favourable to investment, entrepreneurship, small and medium scale enterprise formation, and innovation	UNDP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Remove barriers to the development, dissemination and transfer of technological solutions relevant to sustainable development Targets: • Increase the share of expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP and ODA to reduce the gap with high-income countries • Facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms to developing countries • Increase investment in higher education in science and engineeringDrawing from: A/RES/66/288. The Future we want A/68/310 Options for facilitating the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (SG Report)		Also related to the following sub-areas: Facilitating international technology cooperation and technology transfer; Encouraging structural transformation towards higher productivity sectors and activities; Technological upgrading and value addition; A climate favourable to investment, entrepreneurship, small and medium scale enterprise formation	UNECE

Focus Area 9 Industrialization

Sub-area 9a. Creation of decent industrial sector jobs

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
"We call for increased efforts to enhance coordination at all levels, with a view to strengthening national development strategies, stimulating investment in productive capacities, helping to start and grow businesses and promoting opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all" (ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration 2012, para 7) "We stress the need to build a critical mass of viable and competitive productive capacity in [...] manufacturing [...] in the least developed countries, which is essential if they are to benefit from greater integration into the global economy, increase resilience to shocks and sustain inclusive and equitable growth, as well as eradicate poverty, achieve structural transformation and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all" (ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration 2012, para 20) "We reaffirm the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to [...], enhancing productive capacity, [...] and promoting full and productive employment" (A/RES/66/288: Rio+ 20 Outcome Document, para 23) "We recognize the importance of job creation by investing in and developing sound, effective and efficient economic and social infrastructure and productive capacities for sustainable development and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth" (A/RES/66/288: Rio+ 20 Outcome Document, para 149) "We recognize the importance of job creation by adopting forward-looking macroeconomic policies that [...], increase productive employment opportunities and promote agricultural and industrial development" (A/RES/66/288: Rio+ 20 Outcome Document, para 150)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production	Relates to new Sub-Area 1 ("Accelerate industrialization and international industrial cooperation to ensure economic sustainability in development"), Sub-Area 2 ("Ensure that the benefits of industrialization are distributed more equally in society, and ensure advancements in gender equality, thereby strengthening social inclusiveness") and Sub-Area 3 ("Reduce the burden of industrial production on natural resources and the environment, and promote environmentally sustainable industrial growth that improves competitiveness and productivity, while reducing environmental impact")	DESA, GEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ECA, ECE, OHRLLS, WIPO, IOM, UNISDR

Sub-area 9b. Encouraging industrial entrepreneurship and enterprise formation

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
"We call for increased efforts to enhance coordination at all levels, with a view to strengthening national development strategies, stimulating investment in productive capacities, helping to start and grow businesses and promoting opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all" (ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration 2012, para 7) "We recognize that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty, emphasize the need to pursue, at the national level and in a manner consistent with national laws, appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks" (ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration 2012, para 13) "The General Assembly [···] Reiterates the importance of promoting the creation and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy for achieving industrial development, economic dynamism and poverty and hunger eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster sustainable and inclusive development" (A/RES/67/255: GA Resolution on Industrial Development Cooperation, para 27) "The General Assembly [···] Emphasizes the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and foster small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as microenterprises, and stresses the positive role entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth" (A/RES/67/202: GA Resolution on	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production	Relates to new Sub-Area 1 "Accelerate industrialization and international industrial cooperation to ensure economic sustainability in development"	DESA, GEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO, ECA, ECE, OHRLLS, WIPO, UNISDR, IMO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Entrepreneurship for Development, para 1) "The General Assembly [···] stresses the need for a comprehensive approach to entrepreneurship that includes support from development partners in the areas of technology transfer on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, finance and capacity-building, with a focus on education and skills development" (A/RES/67/202: GA Resolution on Entrepreneurship for Development, para 2) "The General Assembly [···] Encourages the international community to support the efforts of countries to promote entrepreneurship and foster the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and microenterprises, taking into account the challenges and opportunities of increased trade liberalization" (A/RES/67/202: GA Resolution on Entrepreneurship for Development, para 13) "We affirm that green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should: [···] Enhance the welfare of women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, [...] and those working in small and medium-sized enterprises" (A/RES/66/288: Rio+ 20 Outcome Document, para 58 (k)) "We recognize that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty. In order to foster private-sector development, we shall endeavour to promote an enabling environment that facilitates entrepreneurship and doing business by all, including women, the poor and the vulnerable. The international community, national Governments and regional economic groups should continue to support these efforts" (A/RES/63/239 : Doha Declaration on Financing for Development , para 10) "We undertake to support the efforts of developing countries to create a domestic enabling environment for mobilizing domestic resources. To this end, we therefore resolve: (a) To [...] support developing countries in their efforts to put in place the policies and investments to drive sustained economic growth, promote small and medium sized enterprises, promote employment generation and stimulate the private sector" (A/RES/60/1 : 2005 World Summit Outcome, Para 24(a))			

Sub-area 9c. Enhanced science and math, engineering and technical skills

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
"Policy measures on youth development will be pursued in line with the following goals and targets: [···] Build the education and skills capacity of the youth and achieve full and productive employment and decent work" (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 80b) "We underscore the importance of educational policies and institutions to promote science, technology and innovation, including through building the capacities of higher educational institutions, especially in developing countries, to carry out research and innovation for sustainable development, including in the field of education, and to develop quality and innovative programmes, including entrepreneurship and business skills training, professional, technical and vocational training and lifelong learning, geared to bridging skills gaps for advancing national sustainable development objectives" (ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration 2013 on "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals")	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas	Relates to new Sub-Area 1 "Accelerate industrialization and international industrial cooperation to ensure economic sustainability in development"	DESA, GEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ECA, ECE, OHRLLS, UNISDR, IMO, WIPO

Sub-area 9d. Ensuring adequate policy space for industrial development

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Goal. Ensure adequate policy space for promoting industrial development and structural transformation Goal: Ensure favourable market access for industrial products and processed commodities of developing	Economic growth;		ESCAP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
countries Goal: Increase the diversification of production base Target: Full flexibility and policy space for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in framing their national and sectoral development strategies and plans to pursue a developmental state References: Bangkok Declaration on the United Nations Development Agenda for Asia-Pacific Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Annex of ESCAP Resolution 69/3; Vientiane Consensus E/ESCAP/69/1, annex			

Sub-area 9e. Ensuring favorable market access for industrial products and processed commodities of developing countries

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Goal. Ensure adequate policy space for promoting industrial development and structural transformation Goal: Ensure favourable market access for industrial products and processed commodities of developing countries Goal: Increase the diversification of production base Target: Full flexibility and policy space for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in framing their national and sectoral development strategies and plans to pursue a developmental state References: Bangkok Declaration on the United Nations Development Agenda for Asia-Pacific Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Annex of ESCAP Resolution 69/3; Vientiane Consensus E/ESCAP/69/1, annex	Economic growth;		ESCAP
“The following goals and targets may be pursued, in accordance with national development policies and strategies: [···] Diversify domestic productive and export capability with a focus on dynamic value added sectors in agriculture, manufacturing and services” (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 45b) “Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following goals and targets: [···] Significantly increase the share of LDCs' trade in global trade with the aim of doubling the share of LDCs' exports in global exports by 2020” (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 65a) “Actions by the least developed countries and their development partners on productive capacities will be along the following lines: [···] LDCs establish or upgrade quality assurance and standards of products and services to meet international standards” (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 46.1c) “The General Assembly [···] Acknowledges the important role trade plays in enhancing the capacity of enterprises, and reaffirms in this regard the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development” (A/RES/67/202: GA Resolution on Entrepreneurship for Development, para 3) “We [...] underline the important role that trade plays in promoting economic growth. [...]. We call for stronger national action and international support to build domestic productive competitive export supply capacities, as well as trade support, infrastructure and institutions for African countries” (A/RES/63/1 :Political Declaration on Africa’s development needs, Para 20) “We commit ourselves to promoting the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization” (A/RES/60/1: 2005 World Summit Outcome, Para 19) “Effectively and meaningfully integrate LDCs into the multilateral trading system” (WTO Ministerial Conference, Hong Kong 2005, Ministerial Declaration) “In the context of negotiations, reduce or as appropriate eliminate tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to development countries” (WTO Ministerial Conference, Hong Kong 2005, Ministerial Declaration) “Create and maintain an environment which is favourable to the future development of electronic commerce” (WTO Ministerial Conference, Bali 2013, Ministerial Declaration and Decisions)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Means of implementation	Relates to new Sub-Area 1 ““Accelerate industrialization and international industrial cooperation to ensure economic sustainability in development“	DESA, GEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ECA, ECE, OHRLLS, IOM, UNISDR, WIPO, UNCTAD

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
The following goals and targets may be pursued, in accordance with national development policies and strategies: [···] Diversify domestic productive and export capability with a focus on dynamic value added sectors in agriculture, manufacturing and services" (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 45b) "Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following goals and targets: [···] Significantly increase the share of LDCs' trade in global trade with the aim of doubling the share of LDCs' exports in global exports by 2020" (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 65a) "Actions by the least developed countries and their development partners on productive capacities will be along the following lines: [···] LDCs establish or upgrade quality assurance and standards of products and services to meet international standards" (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 46.1c) "The General Assembly [···] Acknowledges the important role trade plays in enhancing the capacity of enterprises, and reaffirms in this regard the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development" (A/RES/67/202: GA Resolution on Entrepreneurship for Development, para 3) "We [...] underline the important role that trade plays in promoting economic growth. [...]. We call for stronger national action and international support to build domestic productive competitive export supply capacities, as well as trade support, infrastructure and institutions for African countries" (A/RES/63/1 :Political Declaration on Africa's development needs, Para 20) "We commit ourselves to promoting the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization" (A/RES/60/1: 2005 World Summit Outcome, Para 19) Provide follow-up to the WTO Ministerial Decisions done at Hong Kong, 2005 and at Bali in 2013 on duty-free quota-free market access for LDCs. "Effectively and meaningfully integrate LDCs into the multilateral trading system" (WTO Ministerial Conference, Hong Kong 2005, Ministerial Declaration) "In the context of negotiations, rReduce or as appropriate eliminate tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation, as well as non- tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to development countries" (WTO Ministerial Conference, Doha Hong Kong 2005, Ministerial Declaration) "Create and maintain an environment which is favourable to the future development of electronic commerce" (WTO Ministerial Conference, Bali 2013, Ministerial Declaration and Decisions)			

Sub-area 9f. Investment in sound infrastructure

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Targets: a) Increase value addition of primary commodity exporting countries by a certain percentage. b) Reduce by a certain percentage the number of unemployed through industrialization and economic diversification strategies, while paying attention to promoting decent jobs. (the ILO recent report on "global employment trends 2014" indicates that the absolute number of working poor in Sub-Sahara Africa who earn less than $ 2 dollars per day has reached 200 million workers in 2013 which constitutes more than 60% of the total employment in Sub-Sahara Africa). c) The allocation by all States of certain percentage of their GDPs for investment in science research and development Relevant Protocols: a) Protocol On The African Investment Bank	Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Means of implementation		OSAA
"Actions by the least developed countries and their development partners on productive capacities will be along the following lines: [···] LDCs foster economic activity by promoting, inter alia, economic clusters, removing obstacles to business and prioritizing domestic and foreign investments, which increases connectedness" (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 46.1e) "Development Partners [···] Enhance initiatives to support investment in LDCs. Development partners	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth,	Relates to new Sub-Area 1 "Accelerate industrialization and international industrial cooperation to ensure	UNIDO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
should adopt, expand and implement investment promotion regimes, as appropriate, in the form of risk and guarantee schemes and other incentives in favour of their firms seeking to invest in productive capacity development in LDCs" (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 46.2c) "We call for increased efforts to enhance coordination at all levels, with a view to strengthening national development strategies, stimulating investment in productive capacities, helping to start and grow businesses and promoting opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all" (ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration 2012, para 7) "To complement national efforts, there is a need for the relevant international and regional institutions, as well as appropriate institutions in source countries, to increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas, [...] .To this end, it is important to provide [...] , business development services, forums to facilitate business contacts and cooperation between enterprises of developed and developing countries [...]. Inter-enterprise partnership is a powerful means for the transfer and dissemination of technology" (A/RES/63/239 : Doha Declaration on Financing for Development , para 26) "We recognize the challenges of inadequate infrastructure and industrialization in Africa and the need to substantively increase investment in all forms of infrastructure in accordance with the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (A/RES/63/1 :Political declaration on Africa's development needs, Para 27) "We recognize that science and technology, [...], are vital [...] that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advancements and enhance their productive capacity. We therefore commit ourselves to: (c) Assisting developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for [...] science and technology" (A/RES/60/1: 2005 World Summit Outcome, Para 60 (c))	Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas	economic sustainability in development"	

Sub-area 9g. Promoting new industries that supply goods and services for low-income consumers as well as environmentally sustainable products and services

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
"Actions by the least developed countries and their development partners on productive capacities will be along the following lines: [···] LDCs Strengthen programmes for promoting agro-processing industries with value addition as a means to increase agricultural productivity, raise rural incomes and foster stronger linkages between agriculture and industries" (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 46.1f)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Marine resources, oceans and seas	Relates to new Sub-Area 2 "Ensure that the benefits of industrialization are distributed more equally in society, and ensure advancements in gender equality, thereby strengthening social inclusiveness"	DESA, GEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ECA, ECE, OHRLLS, WIPO, IOM, UNISDR

Sub-area 9h. Re-industrialization as relevant

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
"The objective of revitalization of the EU economy calls for the endorsement of the reindustrialisation	Economic growth,	Relates to new Sub-Area 1	DESA, GEF, ILO,

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
efforts in line with the Commission's aspiration of raising the contribution of industry to GDP to as much as 20% by 2020." (Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, 2014)	Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production	"Accelerate industrialization and international industrial cooperation to ensure economic sustainability in development"	OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ECA, ECE, OHRLLS, IOM, WIPO, UNISDR

Sub-area 9i. Strengthening institutions that support industrial production, technological upgrading and value addition

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
"The following goals and targets may be pursued, in accordance with national development policies and strategies: [···] Increase significantly the value addition in natural resource- based industries paying special attention to employment generation" (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 45a) "We express deep concern about the ongoing adverse impacts, [...] , of the world financial and economic crisis, [...] and stress [...] the need for continuing efforts to promote productive capacity, employment and decent work" (ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration 2012, para 1) "To complement national efforts, there is a need for the relevant international and regional institutions, as well as appropriate institutions in source countries, to increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas, [...] .To this end, it is important to provide [...], business development services, forums to facilitate business contacts and cooperation between enterprises of developed and developing countries [...]. Inter-enterprise partnership is a powerful means for the transfer and dissemination of technology" (A/RES/63/239 : Doha Declaration on Financing for Development , para 26) "We undertake to support the efforts of developing countries to create a domestic enabling environment for mobilizing domestic resources. To this end, we therefore resolve: (d) [...] to create an enabling environment for partnership and innovation that contributes to accelerated economic development and hunger and poverty eradication" (A/RES/60/1 : 2005 World Summit Outcome, Para 24(d)) "We recognize that science and technology, [...], are vital [...] that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advancements and enhance their productive capacity. We therefore commit ourselves to: (e)Implementing policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity" (A/RES/60/1: 2005 World Summit Outcome, Para 60 (e)) "Actions by the least developed countries and their development partners on productive capacities will be along the following lines: [···] Support least developed countries in diversification and value addition by their firms to effectively participate in the global value chains" (Istanbul Program of Action: Para 46.2b)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas	Relates to new Sub-Area 1 "Accelerate industrialization and international industrial cooperation to ensure economic sustainability in development"	DESA, GEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ECA, ECE, OHRLLS, IOM, UNISDR, WIPO

Sub-area 9j. Sustainable industrial development based on energy- and resource-efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, including phase out of harmful chemicals, waste and pollution, and minimizing material use and maximizing material recovery in industry with technology cooperation and transfer to support such development

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
"We, the Ministers, Vice-Minsters and representatives of Governments of Asia countries [···] hereby declare: that we are determined [···] to establish policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks, where appropriate, which are conducive to shifting towards resource-efficient and low-carbon industries, [···] and [···] will intensify our efforts towards the achievement of the following actions and measures: Incorporate cleaner production policies in national development plans and set goals and formulate	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Education, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic	Relates to new Sub-Area 3 "Reduce the burden of industrial production on natural resources and the environment, and promote	DESA, GEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ECA,

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
action plans, as appropriate, for promoting low-carbon and resource-efficient manufacturing industries" (Manila Declaration 2009, para 4) "We [···] Encourage all relevant United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, to promote and raise awareness of cleaner production, energy efficiency, and renewable energy concepts throughout the manufacturing/production-based industry in the region, in support of related efforts of countries in the region consistent with their mandates" (Manila Declaration 2009, para 19)	growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity	environmentally sustainable industrial growth that improves competitiveness and productivity, while reducing environmental impact"	ECE, OHRLLS, WIPO, IOM, UNISDR

Focus Area 10 Infrastructure

Sub-area 10a. Accessibility to persons with disabilities

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Goal 1. Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication for all persons with disabilities and older persons Target ▪ Increase the accessibility for persons with disabilities of the physical environment that is open to the public ▪ Increase the accessibility to public transportation accessibility for persons with disabilities and older persons ▪ Increase the accessibility and usability for persons with disabilities to information and communication services for persons with disabilities and older persons Mandate ▪ Article 9 of CRPD on accessibility, Article 21 of CRPD on freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information and Goal 3 and targets 3 A, B and C of IS	Promoting equality		ESCAP

Sub-area 10b. Addressing trans-border infrastructure needs for trade and related challenges facing developing countries

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Source: [Almaty] Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Enhancing ICT development and connectivity for the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) through: The international community, including financial and development institutions and donor countries, which should play an important supporting role to assist those countries to deal effectively with their transit transport problems and requirements… by facilitating access to, and encouraging transfer of, technologies related to transit transport systems, including information and communication technology Private-public partnership platforms along trade and transport corridors which should be promoted through the development and extensive use of common information and communication technology-based management and monitoring systems	Industrialization , Means of implementation		ITU

Sub-area 10c. Due account for environmental and social impacts of existing and planned infrastructure from a lifecycle perspective

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Source: Framework for Action 2005-2015 [Hyogo] Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning - by 2015 - by: Supporting the development and sustainability of the infrastructure and scientific, technological, technical and institutional capacities needed to research, observe, analyze, map and where possible forecast natural and related hazards, vulnerabilities and disaster impacts. Supporting the improvement of scientific and technical methods and capacities for risk assessment, monitoring and early warning, through research, partnerships, training and technical capacity-building. Promote the application of in situ and space-based earth observations, space technologies, remote sensing, geographic information systems, hazard modelling and prediction, weather and climate modelling and forecasting, communication tools and studies of the costs and benefits of risk assessment and early warning.			ITU
Double the number of successful PPPs infrastructure projects that are efficient, environmentally sustainable and respective of human wellbeing as well as ensuring good value for money by adopting international PPP best practices and standards developed by the UNECE International PPP Centre of Excellence (UNECE)			UN Habitat, World Bank, ITU
Increase access to knowledge on project whole-life-cycle management to implement successful infrastructure projects through PPPs (UNECE)			UN Habitat, World Bank, ITU

Sub-area 10d. Provision of infrastructure for access to modern energy services, as well as provision of reliable transport and communications, including road and rail links, ports and ICT connectivity

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Goal 2. Provision of infrastructure for access to modern information and communications services Target : ▪ Deployment of fixed broadband transmission infrastructure Mandate : ▪ Vientiane Consensus E/ESCAP/69/1, annex	Sustainable cities and human settlement;		ESCAP
Develop a global partnership for development/ In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications (MDG8, Target 8.F)	Poverty eradication, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Target 8F of the MDGs has three indicators: 8.14 Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 8.15 Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants	ITU
Connecting homes to broadband - by 2015 (Broadband Commission fro Digital Development Advocacy Target 3)	Economic growth, Infrastructure	By 2015, 40% of households in developing countries should have Internet access. Access to broadband or the Internet at home is the most inclusive way of bringing people online. At home, all household members can have access - no matter whether they have jobs, go to school, are male or female, children, adults or elderly. Research has shown that children with Internet access at home perform better in school. And children using the Internet at home are usually under parental guidance and therefore better-protected against online dangers. In developed countries, more than two thirds of households already had Internet access at the end of 2010, compared to around 16% of households in the developing world. This is likely to increase significantly by 2015, especially with the rise of mobile Internet. This target includes access via both fixed and mobile networks.	ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Getting people online - by 2015 (Broadband Commission for Digital Development (Advocacy Target 4)	Economic growth, Infrastructure , Promoting equality	By 2015, Internet user penetration should reach 60% worldwide, 50% in developing countries and 15% in LDCs. At the end of 2010, just over two billion people were using the Internet – or 30% of the global population. Internet penetration in 2010 stood at 21% in the developing world and at just under 5% in the world's least developed countries (LDCs). The Broadband Commission has set targets for Internet use (as opposed to access) by 2015 that are higher than ITU would forecast for 2015. Internet use can be via fixed or mobile networks, and covers use of the Internet at home, at work, in school, at friends' houses, in Internet cafés, in public places – in other words Internet use anywhere.	ITU
Overall, by 2015, develop next generation ICT infrastructure and skilled human capital, promote content and innovative industries, and establish an enabling policy and regulatory environment. Specifically, by 2015: - create a conducive business environment to attract and promote trade, investment and entrepreneurship in the ICT sector. ICT will also be the engine that transforms other sectors of the economy - enhance the quality of life through affordable and equitable ICT - foster a creative, innovative and green ICT sector - develop ICT infrastructure to support the provision of services to all ASEAN communities - develop competent and skilled human capital in ICT to support the growth of the ICT sector and help transform other sectors of the economy - address the varying levels of ICT development and adoption within individual countries and across the region. ASEAN will also focus on bridging other gaps within the digital divide to promote greater adoption of ICT Source: ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2015	Poverty eradication, Economic growth, Infrastructure , Promoting equality		ITU
Overall, by 2027, achieve a 'Digital SADC' and ensure that every Member State citizen has full access to ICTs. This is a regional policy and strategy on Information and Communications Technology that promotes sustainable economic development, technology and bridges the digital divide within the region and the rest of the world. Priority areas of action include: - The Regulatory Environment for Information and Communications Technology - Infrastructure for ICT Development - Community Participation and Governance in ICT Development	Economic growth, Infrastructure , Promoting equality		ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
- ICT in Business Development - Human Resource Capacity for ICT Development Source: Southern African Development Community (SADC) ICT Sector Infrastructure Development Master Plan			
MDG 8, Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications			UN Habitat, World Bank, ITU
Develop and deploy ICTs, Aganda 21 (31.4h) and JPOI (X.112)			UN Habitat, World Bank, ITU
Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS 2003), including Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action			UN Habitat, World Bank, ITU
Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS 2005), including Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society. ▪ Article 9 of CRPD on accessibility, Article 21 of CRPD on freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information and Goal 3 and targets 3 A, B and C of IS			UN Habitat, World Bank, ITU, ESCAP
To improve knowledge-sharing by giving more importance to the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services and by devising efficient policies, infrastructure, standards and applications development projects To improve the efficiency and security of transport, search and rescue, geodesy and other activities by promoting the enhancement of, universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems [Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Conference resolution 1 "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development" (A/CONF.184/6, para. 1 b) (iv) (v))]			UNOOSA (Office for Outer Space Affairs)

Sub-area 10e. Provision of technical and financial support for adequate operation and maintenance of infrastructure

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Increase the overall amount of funding, and within that the percentage financed by PPPs, for infrastructure projects in priority sectors in low and middle-income countries, such as water and sanitation, healthcare, energy, transport and ICT, through PPPs (UNECE)			UN Habitat, World Bank, ITU

Focus Area 11. Employment and decent work for all

Sub-area 11a. Addressing youth unemployment

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
▪ 1.1 Increase employment rates for youth who have left the education system 1.1 GA Resolution 65/312 Outcome Document of the High-Level Meeting on the General assembly on Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding			ESCAP
• The future we want: the outcome document of the UNCSD UNGA A/RES/66/288, July 2012): "148. (…). We urge all governments to address the global challenge of youth employment by developing and implementing strategies and policies that provide young people everywhere access to decent and productive work, as over the coming decades, decent jobs will need to be created to be able to ensure sustainable and inclusive development and reduce poverty." • Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020: Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, May 2011 "80. Policy measures on youth development will be pursued in line with the following goals and targets: (…) (b) Build the educational and skills capacity of youth and achieve full and productive employment and decent work; (c) Enhance youth participation in the economy through improving access to vocational education, volunteering and employment. • "Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding". (A/RES/65/312), July 2011 "Member States are urged to address the global youth employment challenge by developing and implementing strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work, including through partnerships involving governments, employers' organizations, trade unions, private sector, institutions of education at all levels, youth organizations and civil society. Goal 1. Increase decent work and employment opportunities for young people; 1.1 Increase employment rates for youth who have left the education system • ILO Resolution on "The youth employment crisis: A call for action", http://www.ilo.org/ ilc/ILCSessions/ 101stSession/texts-adopted/WCMS_185950/lang--en/index.htm, containing guiding principles to shape national strategies and action on youth employment fostering pro-employment growth and decent job creation through macroeconomic policies; education, training and skills; labour market policies to ease the school-to-work transition; entrepreneurship and self-employment; and rights for young people. • World Program of Action for Youth for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (UNGA A/RES/50/81): 8. (…) K. "Every state should promote the goal of full employment as a basic priority of its economic and social policies, giving special attention to youth employment"	Economic growth		ILO

Sub-area 11b. Decent wages aligned with productivity

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
C131 - Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131), ratified by 52 ILO member States, requires ratifying states to establish a minimum wage fixing machinery capable of determining and periodically reviewing and adjusting minimum wage rates having the force of law.	Economic growth, Promoting equality		ILO

Sub-area 11c. Eliminating gender-based and other forms of labour market discrimination including against persons with disabilities and older persons

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
▪ 2.1 Increase work and employment for persons of working age with disabilities who can and want to work ▪ 2.1 Article 27 of CRPD on work and employment and Goal 1 and targets 1 B and C of IS ▪ 3.1 Increase women's access to decent work ▪ 3.2 Ensure that existing labour legislation is applied to migrant workers 3.1-.3			ESCAP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
▪ Beijing Platform for Action, Strategic Objective F ▪ Bangkok Declaration on the Beijing+15			
• ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Resolution 2012: 34. We stress the importance of promoting and protecting the rights of women workers, of taking action to remove structural and legal barriers to, as well as eliminating stereotypical attitudes towards, gender equality at work, and initiating positive steps towards the promotion of equal pay for equal work or for work of equal value. 35. We encourage Member States to undertake gender analyses of national labour laws and standards and to establish gender-sensitive policies and guidelines for employment practices, building on multilateral instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization. • ILO Convention 100, 1951, Article 2" 1. Each Member shall, by means appropriate to the methods in operation for determining rates of remuneration, promote and, in so far as is consistent with such methods, ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value". • Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2002): "28. Objective 1: Employment opportunities for all older persons who want to work" • Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond A/68/L.1: " (g) Encourage Member States to take sustainable measures to ensure equal access to full and productive employment and decent work on an equal basis and without discrimination to persons with disabilities, including by promoting access to inclusive education systems, skills development and vocational and entrepreneurial training, in order to enable persons with disabilities to attain and maintain maximum independence;" CSW 58: Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the MDGs for women and girls (k) Address the multiple and intersecting factors contributing to the disproportionate impact of poverty on women and girls over their lifecycle as well as intra-household gender inequalities in allocation of resources, opportunities and power by realizing women's and girls' civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development; and ensure women's and girls' inheritance and property rights, equal access to quality education, equal access to justice, social protection, and an adequate standard of living, including food security and nutrition, safe drinking water and sanitation, energy and fuel resources and housing, as well as women's and adolescent girls' access to health including sexual and reproductive health care services, and women's equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, women's full participation and integration in the formal economy, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and equal sharing of unpaid work;	Promoting equality		ILO

Sub-area 11d. Encouraging transition from informal sector to formal sector employment

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• ILO, 2002, Resolution concerning decent work and the informal economy, Provisional Record 25, ILC, 90th Session, Geneva: ILO	Poverty eradication, Economic growth		ILO

Sub-area 11e. Facilitating the participation of women in the labour force

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• UN Resolution on Women in Development A/RES/68/227. " 19. Urges Governments to develop, adequately resource and implement active labour-market policies on full and productive employment and decent work for all, including the full participation of women and men in both rural and urban	Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth,		ILO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
areas" • UN Resolution on Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas ; A/RES/68/139: "2 (p) Taking steps towards ensuring that women's unpaid work and contributions to on-farm and off-farm production, including income generated in the informal sector, are recognized, and supporting remunerative non-agricultural employment of rural women, improving working conditions and increasing access to productive resources;" • ILO Resolution concerning Gender Equality at the heart of Decent Work (Provisional Record, 13, ILC 98th session, Geneva:ILO) • The Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No.100), ratified by 171 member States, the objective of which is to apply to all workers equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Article 2); • The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958 (No. 111), ratified by 172 member States, the objective of which is to eliminate all discrimination in employment and occupation on the basis of at least seven grounds, namely race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction and social origin, with the possibility of extending protection to address discrimination on the basis of other criteria, through the concrete of a national policy designed to promote equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation (Articles 1 and 2).	Promoting equality		

Sub-area 11f. Increasing access to credit to the youth, women and other vulnerable groups

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Resolution 2012: "14. We recognize that in order to achieve equitable development and foster a vibrant economy, it is vital to have a financial infrastructure that provides access to a variety of sustainable products and services for micro, small and medium-sized businesses, with particular emphasis on women, rural populations and the poor"	Economic growth, Promoting equality		ILO

Sub-area 11g. Promoting full employment through macroeconomic policy

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• The future we want: the outcome document of the UNCSD UNGA A/RES/66/288, July 2012): "150. We recognize the importance of job creation by adopting forward-looking macroeconomic policies that promote sustainable development and lead to sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, increase productive employment opportunities and promote agricultural and industrial development." • ILO Convention on Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122) ratified by 108 ILO member States - Art. 1 "… each Member shall declare and pursue, as a major goal, an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment. … • Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995). A/CONF.166/9 "29. (…) Commitment 3. We commit ourselves to promoting the goal of full employment as a basic priority of our economic and social policies, and to enabling all men and women to attain secure and sustainable livelihoods through freely chosen productive employment and work. • Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization: : (…) Recognizing that their relations in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, and expanding the production of and trade in goods and services, while allowing for the optimal use of the world's resources in accordance with the objective of sustainable development (…)" • UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.56, o: Work on the impact of trade on employment and inclusive and sustainable development, with special focus on the poor and youth;	Economic growth		ILO
Work on the impact of trade on employment and inclusive and sustainable development, with special focus on the poor and youth; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.56, o)			UNCTAD

Sub-area 11h. Protecting the rights of migrant workers in compliance with the ILO norms and standards

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• The future we want: the outcome document of the UNCSD UNGA A/RES/66/288, July 2012):, "157. We call upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedom of all migrants regardless of the migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and for a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability." • Declaration of the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development UN General Assembly, A/68/L.5, October 2013, paragraph 14: "Emphasize the need to respect and promote international labour standards as appropriate, and respect the rights of migrants in their workplaces". • Protection of migrants A/RES/68/179 OP4 (i) Requests all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they are party, to enforce labour law effectively, including by addressing violations of such law, with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association; • ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), • ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), • ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189). • UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990	Economic growth, Promoting equality		ILO
Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development (A/RES/68/4), para 14: Emphasize the need to respect and promote international labour standards as appropriate, and respect the rights of migrants in their workplaces; A/RES/68/179 Protection of migrants OP4 (i) Requests all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they are party, to enforce labour law effectively, including by addressing violations of such law, with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association; In particular, the following international (labour) standards are relevant: Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102), Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19), Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118), Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157), Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189). The UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990 (http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/ Pages/CMW.aspx), one of the nine core international human rights instruments, is also relevant.	Economic growth, Promoting equality		ILO

Sub-area 11i. Social security for those retired from the labour force, persons with disabilities and older persons

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit - (UNGA A/65/L.1, September 2010): "51. We consider that promoting universal access to social services and providing social protection floors can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving further development gains (…)." • The future we want: the outcome document of the UNCSD UNGA A/RES/66/288, July 2012): "156. We	Poverty eradication, Economic growth, Promoting equality		ILO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing social protection floors for all citizens." • Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020: Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, May 2011: "92. Policy measures on social protection will be pursued in line with the following goals and targets: Enhance social protection systems to improve the resilience of all, including poor and disadvantaged groups" • ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation (R 202), 2012 which provides guidance to Members to establish and maintain social protection floors as a fundamental element of their national social security systems, comprising at least the following guarantees: (a) access to a nationally defined set of goods and services, constituting essential health care, including maternity care, that meets the criteria of availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality; (b) basic income security for children, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, providing access to nutrition, education, care and any other necessary goods and services; (c) basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability; and (d) basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for older persons • ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Resolution 2012: "We stress the importance of promoting universal access to social protection systems, including by establishing and maintaining, as applicable, nationally determined social protection floors as a fundamental element of national social security systems, in line with International Labour Organization Recommendation 202 on national floors for social protection and bearing in mind International Labour Organization Convention 102 (1952) on Social Security (Minimum Standards) as an important means of assisting those living in or vulnerable to poverty while also helping to stabilize the economy, maintaining and promoting employability and protecting and further consolidating gains towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. • ILO Convention 102 on Social Security Minimum Standards which sets out principles for the design and implementation of social security schemes. • Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Priority direction I: Issues 6-7: Eradication of poverty, paras 45-53) 2002 "Provision of health care, support and social protection for older persons, including preventive and rehabilitative health care". "Goal2. Establish and maintain, as applicable, social protection floors as a fundamental element of national social security systems to reduce vulnerability and poverty. Target 1: Guarantee basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability Target 2: Guarantee basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for older persons Target 3: Guarantee basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for youth Target 4: Increase coverage of persons with disabilities within social protection programmes			

Sub-area 11j. Supporting small- and medium-sized enterprises

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Resolution 2012: "14. We recognize that in order to achieve equitable development and foster a vibrant economy, it is vital to have a financial infrastructure that provides access to a variety of sustainable products and services for micro, small and medium-sized businesses, with particular emphasis on women, rural populations and the poor" • Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020: Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, May 2011			ILO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
1. (a) Continue promoting an enabling environment for private sector development including for small and medium-sized enterprises through a transparent and rule-based regulatory framework; 2. (b) Support initiatives to strengthen the institutional and managerial capacities and the productivity of small and medium-sized enterprises in least developed countries to improve their competitiveness. • UNGA Res 67/202 on Entrepreneurship for development: 1. Emphasizes the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and foster small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as microenterprises, and stresses the positive role entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth;			

Sub-area 11k. Training and re-skilling for displaced workers

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• ILO Human Resources Development Recommendation 195, 2004, calls for "Members should, based on social dialogue, formulate, apply and review national human resources development, education, training and lifelong learning policies which are consistent with economic, fiscal and social policies.". The Recommendation highlights employability skills as those portable competences and qualifications that enhance a worker's ability to secure and retain a job, progress and work and cope with change, secure another job if he/she so wishes or has been retrenched or displaced).	Education, Economic growth		ILO

Focus Area 12. Promoting equality

Sub-area 12a. Eliminate stigma and discrimination against people living with and affected by HIV

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Achieve a 80% reduction in laws, policies and practices that impede access to HIV services.			UNFPA

Sub-area 12b. Eliminating discrimination in laws, policies and practices

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
▪ 2.1 Reduce the incidence of acts of violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity ▪ 2.2 Reduce the incidence of acts of violence against individuals based on their migration status References: 2.1 Human Rights Council resolution 17/19 2.2 GA Resolution 67/185, "Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families "	Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		ESCAP
1) End all forms of prohibited discrimination and inequalities in the delivery of all public goods and services, implementation of the rule of law, access to justice and participation in political and economic life on the basis of gender, ethnicity, race, religion, disability, national origin, age, and social or other status. 2) Eliminate all forms of violence and hate crimes against particular social groups 3) Eliminate discriminatory provisions that persist in law 4) Increase by x% the proportion of countries having a comprehensive and rights-based policy framework for the inclusion of marginalized groups. 5) Strengthen and protect the rights of all social groups in order to ensure the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security. Beijing +5: A/S-23/Rev.1 67. (c) Create and maintain a non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive legal environment by reviewing legislation with a view to striving to remove discriminatory provisions as soon as possible, preferably by 2005, and eliminating legislative gaps that leave women and girls without protection of their rights and without effective recourse against gender- based discrimination; (67, c) References: UN Charter Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, World Summit for Social Development Convention on the elimination of racial discrimination International Convention on Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities Declaration on International Migration and Development (A/68/L.5), Chapter X of the ICPD Programme of Action, Rio +20 outcome document Outcome document of the Durban Review Conference para 106. Reaffirms that the eradication of racism,	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF, Various Contributing Agencies, UNCTAD

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance should aim not only at promoting equality and eliminating discrimination but also at promoting interaction, social harmony and integration, respect for tolerance and diversity among ethnic, cultural and religious communities; Millennium Declaration: V. 25. We resolve therefore: • To respect fully and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. • To strive for the full protection and promotion in all our countries of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all. • To strengthen the capacity of all our countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights. • To combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. • To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies. • To work collectively for more inclusive political processes, allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all our countries. • To ensure the freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information Beijing +5/A/S-23/Rev.1 68. (b) Create and maintain a non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive legal environment by reviewing legislation with a view to striving to remove discriminatory provisions as soon as possible, preferably by 2005, and eliminating legislative gaps that leave women and girls without protection of their rights and without effective recourse against gender- based discrimination Human Rights Council HRC/RES/17/19 expresses concern at acts of violence and discrimination committed against individuals because of the sexual orientation and gender identity Sustainable Development Solutions Network Report http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf			

Sub-area 12c. Empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Rio+20 para 157: We call upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability. (Same language also in High-level Dialogue Declaration para 10; A/RES/68/179 OP1 and previous resolutions on protection of migrants). A/RES/68/179 Protection of migrants OP3(a) Strongly condemns the acts, manifestations and expressions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief, and urges States to apply and, where needed, reinforce the existing laws when hate crimes, xenophobic or intolerant acts, manifestations or expressions against migrants occur in order to eradicate impunity for those who commit those acts; ICPD Programme of Action, para 10.10(c): To ensure protection (of migrants) against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia;			DESA, IOM, In consultation with other GMG members and the SRSG for Migration

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
▪ 1.1 Ensure that men and women with disabilities are represented in government decision- making bodies Reference: Article 5 of CRPD on equality and non-discrimination, Article 12 of CRPD on equal protection before the law, Article 29 of CRPD on participation in political and public life and Goal 2 and target 2 A of IS and Goal 9 and target 9 A of IS	Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		ESCAP
	Means of implementation		ITU
Every child and adolescent, young and older people, and all marginalized groups (including indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, caste and other relevant groups) enjoy all human rights and are empowered to contribute to their societies. 1) Every child, adolescent and youth has the knowledge, skills, and equal opportunities to live a productive and healthy life and enjoy all human rights - Target 1: Ensure equitable access to quality, inclusive, and sustainable early childhood programmes and services - Target 2: All adolescent girls and boys complete at least primary and secondary education, with recognized and measurable learning outcomes - Target 3: Adolescents and youth, ages 15-24, who have left school, have basic competencies, as well as technical or vocational skills, sufficient to qualify for paid employment or self-employment - Target 4: All adolescent girls and boys (10-19 years) complete comprehensive sexuality education - Target 5: Every adolescent enters adulthood in good health - Target 6: Eliminated all forms of violence and harmful practices against children, adolescent girls and young women - Target 6: Children, Adolescents and youth participate in decision-making about policies and programs that affect them 2) All older persons are empowered to live a healthy and enriching old age and enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms - Target 1: Ensure access to continuous learning and formal adult education throughout the life course. - Target 2: Ensure access to affordable and accessible age-appropriate and age-friendly essential health care information and services, including prevention and treatment, including sexual and reproductive health care, throughout the life course. - Target 3: Increase the percentage of the population covered by social protection programmes and ensure social protection floors for poor elderly. - Target 4. Increase the number of employment opportunities for persons past the age of 60/65 who are able and willing to work. - Target 5: Protect the human rights of older persons, and eliminate age discrimination, and abuse and violence against older persons. - Target 6. Ensure equal access to basic social services to people of all ages. 3) Vulnerable groups such as women, children, refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, minorities are empowered to meaningfully participate in, influence and implement local and national policy processes and sustainable development strategies that are risk-informed/sensitive. Sources: 2012 Rio+20 'The Future We Want' A/res/66/288, 2012, para 146 & 57th Session CSW Agreed Conclusions VAW, 2013, para 34 nn) - (…) and to protect the rights of women, men and youth to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including access to sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination and violence… 2012 Rio+20 'The Future We Want' A/res/66/288 OP 24. We express deep concern about the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, and note the need for sustainable development strategies to proactively address youth employment at all levels. 2012 Rio+20 'The Future We Want' ' A/res/66/288 OP 24. We stress the importance of the active	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF, Various Contributing Agencies

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
participation of young people in decision-making processes, as the issues we are addressing have a deep impact on present and future generations and as the contribution of children and youth is vital to the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognize the need to promote intergenerational dialogue and solidarity by recognizing their views. CSW 2012 Eliminating maternal mortality and morbidity through the empowerment of women Para 9. Age-appropriate, evidence based and comprehensive sex education is needed in order to help prepare young people to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality and to navigate issues such as marriage, childbearing, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and complications of pregnancy and childbirth, in particular the high risk connected to early sexual relations, early pregnancy and early childbearing, as well as the need to improve the referral and access of adolescents to quality, comprehensive, integrated, accessible and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning. 45th Session CPD 'Adolescents and Youth', 2012, para 26 - Calls upon Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health service, information and education needs of young people with full respect for their privacy and confidentiality, free of discrimination, and to provide them with evidence-based comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, human rights and gender equality, to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality 45th Session CPD 'Adolescents and Youth', 2012,PP5. Acknowledging the largest generation of adolescents and youth ever in history and cognizant that different demographic trends and age structures impact directly their lives and have various impacts on development, depending on circumstances in each country, and on the size of investments required to ensure the health and development of current and future generations, and recognizing the evolving capacities, needs, contributions and challenges of adolescents and youth, and that classifications and definitions of age groups vary in accordance with each country´s national legislation ICPD+5, 1999, para 73(a) - In order to protect and promote the right of adolescents to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of health, provide appropriate, specific, user-friendly and accessible services to address effectively their reproductive and sexual health needs, including reproductive health education, information, counseling on health promotion strategies. These services should safeguard the rights of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality and informed consent, respecting their cultural values and religious beliefs and in conformity with relevant existing international agreements and conventions 2012 Rio+20 'The Future We Want' A/res/66/288. Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (Article 5) Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster - Expected Outcome - The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries. - Goals - (1) more effective integration of disaster risk into sustainable development; (2) the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels to building resilience; and (3) the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into emergency preparedness, response and recovery. - Priority Actions - Priority Action 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; Priority Action 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning; Priority Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; Priority Action 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors; Priority Action 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels. The Future We Want, Outcome Document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) The outcome document includes several paragraphs on the importance of disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate change. Among other issues, the document includes: (Paras 186-192)			

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
- A call for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and, as appropriate, to be integrated into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and considered within relevant future frameworks. - A call for all relevant stakeholders to take appropriate and effective measures, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development, including by strengthening coordination and cooperation to reduce exposure to risk for the protection of people, and infrastructure and other national assets, from the impact of disasters, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action and any post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. - A call for more coordinated and comprehensive strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment and decision-making. - A call for planning of humanitarian and development actions, in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development. The Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) of September 2000 identified key objectives of “Protecting the vulnerable” and “Protecting our common environment”, which resolve to "spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, [genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies] are given every assistance and protection" (paragraph 26) and “intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters” (paragraph 23). Outcomes of the third World Climate Conference (WCC-3), Intergovernmental meeting for the High-level Taskforce on Global Framework for Climate Services, World Meteorological Congress (XVI regular session - 2011 - and first extraordinary session - 2012), First session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (2013) - The WCC-3 High level declaration “decide to establish a Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) to strengthen production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services.” In 2013, the first session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services “decides to approve the Implementation Plan of the Global Framework for Climate Services, whose implementation should start without delay.” The GFCS should ""enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change, through the development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale. - Four priority areas of the GFCS are: Agriculture and Food Security, Disaster Risk Reduction, Health and Water			
Focus area 12: Promoting equality Goal: Protect, empower and promote equality of youth and persons in vulnerable situations. Goal: Address inequality nationally and internationally at all levels, including gender inequality. Relevant Protocols: a) African Youth Charter b) African Union Convention For The Protection And Assistance Of Internally Displaced Persons In Africa (Kampala Convention) c) African (Banjul) Charter of Human and People’s Rights, 1981	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Energy, Economic growth, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		OSAA

Sub-area 12d. End preventable child deaths

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
all countries to reduce the under-five mortality rate to 20 (deaths per 1,000 live births) or less by 2035 (or to 25 or less by 2030). If they are already at or below that level, to sustain the progress, with a focus on reducing inequalities at the sub-national level. Source: MDG4, This target is also contained in A Promise Renewed to which 170 countries have signed up. Glass RI, Guttmacher AE, Black RE. Ending preventable child death in a generation. JAMA. 2012; 308: 141-2			UNFPA

Sub-area 12e. Ensuring equality of economic opportunities for all, including marginalized groups

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
1) Double the number of urban citizens that have access to mass transit systems by 2030, and double the percentage of people in rural areas within 30 minutes' walk of an all-weather road 2) Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets , including use and access rights; 3) Ensure equal right of women and all marginalized groups to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account 4) Increase Rural-urban connectivity via efficient and sustainable infrastructure and services (including water, energy, transport, finance, ICTs) 5) Ensure that all of the world's population has access to television and radio services 6) Ensure that more than half the world's inhabitants have access to ICTs within their reach 7) Increase access to affordable broadband 8) Increase access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet, and to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost. Sources: WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Targets 1, 8, 10; UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; BB Com Advocacy Target 2; Secretary General's High-level Panel on Post-2015; http://www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf	Poverty eradication, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Sustainable cities and human settlements, Means of implementation		OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF

Sub-area 12f. Promoting differentially high per capita income growth at the bottom of the income distribution

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
1) Gini-coefficient not above x% or ratio of income/consumption of the top quintile to the bottom quintile not greater than y% 2) Increase manufacturing value added (MVA) at a higher rate than population growth; 3) Increase share of 'bottom of the pyramid' industrial innovation 4) Ensure adequate minimum wage, indexed to the cost of living and sufficient to ensure an adequate standard of living 5) Reduce by x% the number of households with less than half the national median income (relative poverty) 6) Increase the extent of trickle down of benefits of economic growth by x% Sources: Sustainable Development Solutions Network Report; http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf	Poverty eradication, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Economic growth, Industrialization , Employment and decent work for all		OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF, Various Contributing Agencies

Sub-area 12g. Reducing inequalities between social groups, including economic, social, political and environmental inequalities

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Ensure that all of the world's population has access to television and radio services (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 8)	Education, Promoting equality		ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
The target reflects the importance of providing television and radio access to the world's population. While TV and radio are older ICTs, they remain very important for providing information to people in both developed and developing countries. They also provide an opportunity to express national identity, provide vehicles for domestic content and fulfil educational purposes. TV and radio are particularly important where other information sources such as newspapers and the Internet are not widely accessible. Another aspect of WSIS Target 8 is the extent to which programmes are broadcast in minority and indigenous languages. Of the three indicators suggested to measure the target , two are based on existing core ICT indicators developed and promulgated by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. The three indicators are: • Indicator 8.1: Proportion of households with a radio. • Indicator 8.2: Proportion of households with a TV. • Indicator 8.3: Proportion of households with multichannel television service, by type of service.			
To ensure that more than half the world's inhabitants have access to ICTs within their reach (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 10) The target reflects the importance of providing access to, and encouraging use of, ICT. It is linked to Action Lines C2, C3 and C6 dealing with ICT infrastructure, access to information and knowledge, and creation of an enabling regulatory environment. This target covered radio and TV access. Computers have not been included as the Internet is increasingly accessible through other devices, such as mobile phones. There are five indicators suggested to measure WSIS Target 10 and all are based on existing core ICT indicators developed and promulgated by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. The five indicators for WSIS Target 10 are: • Indicator 10.1: Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. • Indicator 10.2: Proportion of households with telephone, by type of network. • Indicator 10.3: Proportion of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone. • Indicator 10.4: Proportion of individuals using the Internet. • Indicator 10.5: Proportion of households with Internet access, by type of access.	Infrastructure , Promoting equality		ITU
Significantly increase access to telecommunication services and strive to provide 100 per cent access to the Internet by 2020 in LDCs (IV UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries - Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020) One of the major challenges facing least developed countries is the lack of adequate physical infrastructure, including electricity, transport, information and communications technology (ICT) and water and institutional capacity. Reliable and affordable infrastructure services are essential for efficient operation of existing productive assets and enterprises in least developed countries, attracting new investment, connecting producers to market, assuring meaningful economic development and promoting regional integration. When designed in a regional perspective, infrastructure development could contribute to regional integration and region-wide production. Action by least developed countries ((c) Develop modern ICT infrastructure and Internet access, including expansion into rural and remote areas, including through mobile broadband and satellite connections.	Economic growth, Infrastructure , Promoting equality		ITU
Making broadband affordable - by 2015 (Broadband Commission for Digital Development Advocacy Target 2) By 2015 - Entry-level broadband services should be made affordable in developing countries through adequate regulation and market forces (amounting to less than 5% of average monthly income). The price of broadband access plays a critical role in terms of broadband diffusion. While broadband is becoming more affordable worldwide, with prices falling everywhere, it nonetheless remains unaffordable in many parts of the developing world. In 49 economies in the world - mostly rich-world economies - broadband access in 2010 cost less that 2% of average income. This compares to 32 economies in the world in 2010 where broadband access cost more than half of average national income. In 2010, there were 35 developing economies (out of 118) where broadband access cost less than 5% of average	Economic growth, Promoting equality		ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
monthly income, up from 21 two years earlier. Current data is based on fixed broadband, but as mobile broadband data becomes available it will be included in the rankings.			
Target: By 2015, achieve a leap towards universal broadband access Goal 1: Increase direct investment in broadband connectivity to make it available in all public establishments. Goal 2: Advance towards universal availability of affordably priced broadband connectivity in homes, enterprises and public access centres to ensure that, by 2015, at least 50% of the Latin American and Caribbean population have access to multiple convergent interactive and interoperable services. Goal 3: Coordinate efforts to bring down the costs of international links by means of a larger and more efficient regional and subregional broadband infrastructure, the inclusion of (at least) the necessary ducts for fibre-optic cables in regional infrastructure projects; the creation of Internet exchange points; the promotion of innovation and local content production; and the attraction of contents suppliers and distributors. Goal 4: Collaborate and coordinate with all regional stakeholders to ensure that Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) is broadly deployed in the region by 2015; and implement, as soon as possible, national plans to make government public services portals in Latin America and the Caribbean accessible over IPv6 and to make public sector networks native IPv6 capable. Goal 6: Promote ICT access and use by persons with disabilities, with emphasis on the development of applications that take into account standards and criteria on inclusion and accessibility. (Source: The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)	Poverty eradication, Promoting equality		ITU
By 2018, facilitate and promote the integral and sustainable development of interoperable, innovative and reliable telecommunications/ICTs in the Americas, under the principles of universality, equity and affordability. CITEL envisions for 2018 the full integration of the American States into the Global Information Society, with a view to enabling and accelerating social, economic and environmentally sustainable development for all the region's inhabitants through the development of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs). Source: Strategic Plan For the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) for 2014-2018	Poverty eradication, Promoting equality		ITU
	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation,		OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF, Various Contributing Agencies

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		
2005 World Summit Outcome (2005): "We recognize the need for access to financial services, in particular for the poor, including through microfinance and microcredit (paragraph 23i)."			UNCDF

Sub-area 12g. Strengthening social protection systems

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Source: Based on 2011 Political Declaration on HIV	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Employment and decent work for all, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF, Various Contributing Agencies

Focus Area 13. Sustainable cities and human settlements

Sub-area 13a. Access to safe public space and services

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Ensure that there is an accessible public park or recreational open space within half-a-kilometer of every city resident by 2015 (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 10)			
34. (zz) Increase measures to protect women and girls from violence and harassment, including sexual harassment and bullying, in both public and private spaces, to address security and safety, through awareness-raising, involvement of local communities, crime prevention laws, policies, programmes such as the Safe Cities Initiative of the United Nations, improved urban planning, infrastructures, public transport and street lighting, and also through social and interactive media (CSW, 2013)			

Sub-area 13b. Enhancing capacities for urban planning

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
The objective is to provide for the land requirements of human settlement development through environmentally sound physical planning and land use so as to ensure access to land to all households and where appropriate, the encouragement of communally and collectively owned and managed land. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of women, and indigenous people for economic and cultural reasons (Local Agenda 21, 7.28)	Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	Social Cohesion and Accessibility	UN Habitat, UNEP
Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walkable, bikeable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological restoration (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 8)		Safe Public Space; Transport, Safety and Air Quality	UN Habitat, UNEP
Increase urban density through intensification of land use, as part of improved urban planning, so as to promote development patterns that allow housing for all, increased job opportunities and reduced urban sprawl, to reduce infrastructure investment costs, the ecological footprint of urban centres and demand for transport and energy use, and to overcome a growing social divide, spatial fragmentation and resulting land use patterns (UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/17)	Energy, Employment and decent work for all, Sustainable consumption and production	Transport, Safety and Air Quality; Social Cohesion and Accessibility	UN Habitat, UNEP
Review and improve urban land governance mechanisms, including land and spatial planning administration and management, land information systems and land-based tax systems, so as to strengthen tenure rights and expand secure and sustainable access to land, housing, basic services and infrastructure, particularly for the poor and women (UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/17)		Slums, Housing and Services	UN Habitat, UNEP
We commit to promote an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements, including by supporting local authorities, increasing public awareness and enhancing participation of urban residents, including the poor, in decision-making. We also commit to promote sustainable development policies that support inclusive housing and social services; a safe and healthy living environment for all, particularly children, youth, women and the elderly and disabled; affordable and sustainable transport and energy; the promotion, protection and restoration of safe and green urban spaces; safe and clean drinking water and sanitation; healthy air quality; the generation of decent jobs; and improved urban planning and slum upgrading. We further support the sustainable management of waste through the application of the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle). We underline the importance of considering disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risks in urban planning. We recognize the efforts of cities to balance development with rural regions (The Future We Want, Paragraph 135)	Water and sanitation, Energy, Employment and decent work for all	Slums, Housing and Services; Transport, Safety and Air Quality; Safe Public Space; Strengthening Resilience.	UN Habitat, UNEP
We recognize the important role of municipal governments in setting a vision for sustainable cities, from the initiation of city planning through to revitalization of older cities and neighborhoods, including by adopting energy efficiency programmes in building management and developing sustainable, locally appropriate transport systems (The Future We Want, Paragraph 136)	Energy	Transport, Safety and Air Quality	UN Habitat, UNEP
We recognize that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy and cleaner	Energy, Climate	Transport, Safety and Air	UN Habitat,

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
and energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development, including in addressing climate change. We also recognize the need for energy efficiency measures in urban planning, buildings and transportation and in the production of goods and services and the design of products. We also recognize the importance of promoting incentives in favour of, and removing disincentives to, energy efficiency and the diversification of the energy mix, including promoting research and development in all countries, including developing countries (The Future We Want, Paragraph 128)		Quality	UNEP
Balance the competing demand for and limited supply of available land, minimise the loss of rural land and increase the efficient use of urban land: 1. Strategic directions/policies for the sustainable spatial development of the entire territory of each country are developed with the participation of all stakeholders 2. Territorial plans and/or other instruments to enforce regulations are developed, at least for the following: • Areas prone to natural and human generated disasters • Attractive areas for private investments • Ecologically sensitive areas and heritage sites • Urban areas for: inner-city densification, urban regeneration, mixed-use development, re-use or redevelopment of blight areas and brownfield sites. (UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management)		Strengthening Resilience	UN Habitat, UNEP
Integrate transport, health and environmental objectives into urban spatial planning policies (Forthcoming Paris Declaration to be adopted at the 4th High Level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment, April 2014)	Health and population dynamics	Transport, Safety and Air Quality	UN Habitat, UNEP
25 UN member countries declared to establish a broad set of goals on cities and slum eradication by promoting sustainable urban planning and urban configuration (Rabat Declaration, 2012)		Slums, Housing & Services	UN Habitat, UNEP
Reinforcing the protection and promotion of cultural diversity in all its forms Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999); Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Property (1970); Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972); Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001); Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005); UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001); UNESCO Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage (2003). The Hangzhou Declaration, (China, 15-17 May 2013);		Social Cohesion and Accessibility	UN Habitat, UNEP

Sub-area 13c. Enhancing social cohesion and personal security and promoting accessible cities for people with disabilities

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
The objectives are to ensure sustainable management of all urban settlements, particularly in developing countries, in order to enhance their ability to improve living conditions of residents, especially the marginalized and disenfranchised, thereby contributing to the achievement of national economic development goals (Local Agenda 21, 7.15)	Poverty eradication, Promoting equality		UN Habitat, UNEP
Improve the overall access of all to adequate, affordable, good-quality, healthy and secure housing and utility services, with particular attention to young people and vulnerable groups: 1. Investments in social and/or affordable housing are increased, as appropriate 2. Policies are established for supporting access to affordable and secure housing, especially for socially and economically vulnerable groups		Rural-urban Linkages	UN Habitat, UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
3. Policy instruments are in place which ensure an adequate contribution of new residential construction to social and affordable housing 4. Strategies are in place and investments provided for reducing the gaps between urban and rural areas in the provision of infrastructure and services 5. Regulations are in place to ensure the legal security of tenure for all, regardless of the type of tenure, including rules and procedures with regard to evictions, and based on international standards and guidance Improve the access of persons with disabilities to barrier-free housing: 1. Universal design criteria are included in national standards systems 2. New buildings apply universal design criteria 3. Existing public housing is adapted, to the extent possible, to universal design criteria (UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management)			

Sub-area 13d. Improving the lives of those living in slums, including by provision of adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Source: Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by bridging the digital divide by: Assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide, creating digital opportunities and harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development through technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and the provision of financial and technical support and, in this context, support the World Summit on the Information Society. Using information and communication technologies, where appropriate, as tools to increase the frequency of communication and the sharing of experience and knowledge and to improve the quality of and access to information and communications technology in all countries, building on the work facilitated by the United Nations Information and Communications Technology Task Force and the efforts of other relevant international and regional forums. Integrating information and communications technology in school curriculum development to ensure its access by both rural and urban communities and provide assistance, particularly to developing countries, inter alia, for the establishment of an appropriate enabling environment required for such technology.	Poverty eradication, Education, Promoting equality, Means of implementation		ITU
The objective is to ensure the provision of adequate environmental infrastructure facilities in all settlements by the year 2025. The achievement of this objective would require that all developing countries incorporate in their national strategies programmes to build the necessary technical, financial and human resource capacity aimed at ensuring better integration of infrastructure and environmental planning by the year 2000 (Local Agenda 21, 7.38)	Infrastructure, Means of implementation	Rural-urban Linkages, Social Cohesion and Accessibility	UN Habitat, UNEP
The objective is to achieve adequate shelter for rapidly growing populations and for the currently deprived urban and rural poor through an enabling approach to shelter development and improvement which is environmentally sound (Local Agenda 21, 7.8)	Poverty eradication		UN Habitat, UNEP
Adopt and implement a policy to increase the use of renewable energy to meet ten per cent of the city´s peak electric load within seven years (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 1)	Energy		UN Habitat, UNEP
Adopt and implement a policy to reduce the city´s peak electric load by ten per cent within seven years through energy efficiency, shifting the timing of energy demands, and conservation measures (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 2)	Energy		UN Habitat, UNEP
Adopt a policy that mandates a green building rating system standard that applies to all new municipal buildings (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 7)	Energy		UN Habitat, UNEP
Adopt a policy or implement a program that creates environmentally beneficial jobs in slums and/or low-income neighborhoods (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 9)	Employment and decent work for all		UN Habitat, UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Promot[e] decentralization and the role of local authorities and enabling institutional frameworks for partnerships with service providers and civil society, sustainable financing, pro-poor policies and environmental sustainability in the delivery of basic services for all (UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/17)			UN Habitat, UNEP
Promote security of tenure for all segments of society by recognizing and respecting a plurality of tenure systems, identifying and adopting, as appropriate to particular situations, intermediate forms of tenure arrangements, adopting alternative forms of land administration and land records alongside conventional land administration systems, and stepping up efforts to achieve secure tenure in post-conflict and post-disaster situations (UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/17)			UN Habitat, UNEP
Create mechanisms for broadening land-based revenue streams, including by improving the competencies and capacities of local and regional authorities in the field of land and property valuation and taxation, so as to generate additional local revenue for pro-poor policies and to finance infrastructure development (UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/17)	Economic growth, Infrastructure		UN Habitat, UNEP
Promote enabling housing policies, including slum upgrading initiatives, and reforms that facilitate the delivery of affordable and adequate housing solutions for all social groups (UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/17)			UN Habitat, UNEP
Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers (Millennium Development Goals, 7D)	Poverty eradication		UN Habitat, UNEP
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (Millennium Development Goals, 7C)	Water and sanitation		UN Habitat, UNEP
The objective of the Protocol on Water and Health is to promote at all appropriate levels the protection of human health and well-being within a framework of sustainable development, through improving water management, including the protection of water ecosystems, and through preventing, controlling and reducing water-related disease. The Protocol requires Parties to pursue the aims of achieving access to drinking water and the provision of sanitation for everyone. In accordance with article 6 of the Protocol, Parties are required to set targets and target dates in 20 areas covering the entire water cycle and strive to achieve continuous progress in their implementation. Those target areas particularly pertain to access to drinking water and sanitation; occurrence of discharges of untreated wastewater; quality of discharges of wastewater from wastewater installations; and other relevant areas. The Parties set targets in accordance with their national circumstances and periodically report on their implementation. (ECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health (London, 1999) to the ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, in force since 2005, with 26 Parties)	Infrastructure	Waste and Wastewater Management	UN Habitat, UNEP
Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control (UDHR, Article 25)			UN Habitat, UNEP
The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent (ICESCR, Article 11)			UN Habitat, UNEP
Sustainable cities and settlements, including settlements of indigenous and minority communities, will be central in addressing socio-economic and environmental challenges and in building resilient societies. Some areas that could be considered include: improving the lives of those living in slums, including by provision of adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services; preventing forced evictions (Recommendations of the Forum on Minority Issues)		Social Cohesion and Accessibility	UN Habitat, UNEP
By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, as proposed in the “Cities without slums” initiative including action at all levels to ‘(b)Use low-cost and sustainable	Education, Means of implementation	Rural-urban Linkages, Strengthening Resilience	UN Habitat, UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
materials and appropriate technologies for the construction of adequate and secure housing for the poor, with financial and technological assistance to developing countries, taking into account their culture, climate, specific social conditions and vulnerability to natural disasters.' Paragraph 52: Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide, creating digital opportunities and harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development through technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and the provision of financial and technical support and, in this context, support the World Summit on the Information Society. Paragraph 112: Use information and communication technologies, where appropriate, as tools to increase the frequency of communication and the sharing of experience and knowledge and to improve the quality of and access to information and communications technology in all countries, building on the work facilitated by the United Nations Information and Communications Technology Task Force and the efforts of other relevant international and regional forums. Paragraph 124 (a): Integrate information and communications technology in school curriculum development to ensure its access by both rural and urban communities and provide assistance, particularly to developing countries, inter alia, for the establishment of an appropriate enabling environment required for such technology. (Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development)			

Sub-area 13e. Improving waste and wastewater management

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Establish a policy to achieve zero waste to landfills and incinerators by 2040 (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 4)	Sustainable consumption and production		UN Habitat, UNEP
Implement 'user-friendly' recycling and composting programs, with the goal of reducing by twenty per cent per capita solid waste disposal to landfill and incineration in seven years (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 6)	Sustainable consumption and production		UN Habitat, UNEP
Adopt municipal wastewater management guidelines and reduce the volume of untreated wastewater dischargers by ten per cent in seven years through the expanded use of recycled water and the implementation of a sustainable urban watershed planning process that includes participants of all affected communities and is based on sound economic, social, and environmental principles (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 21)	Sustainable consumption and production	Rural-urban Linkages	UN Habitat, UNEP

Sub-area 13f. Providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport, improving road safety and urban air quality

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Develop and implement a policy which expands affordable public transportation coverage to within half-a-kilometer of all city residents in ten years (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 13)			UN Habitat, UNEP
Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten per cent in seven years (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 13)			UN Habitat, UNEP
Establish an Air Quality Index (AQ) to measure the level of air pollution and set the goal of reducing by ten per cent in seven years the number of days categorized in the AQI range as „unhealthy" or „hazardous" (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 18)			UN Habitat, UNEP
Promote public transport and mass transit systems, non-motorized transport and the provision of equitable space for pedestrians and cyclists, along with improvements in road systems and urban connectivity (UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/17)			UN Habitat, UNEP

Sub-area 13g. Strengthening positive economic and social links between cities and peri-urban and rural areas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Pass legislation that protects critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics (e.g. water features, food-bearing plants, shelter for wildlife, use of native species, etc.) from unsustainable development (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 12)	Ecosystems and biodiversity		UN Habitat, UNEP
Undertake coordinated action to promote cities and biodiversity, including urban forestry and urban wetlands and ecosystems services, as an integral part of their sustainable urban development strategies, and to cooperate with developing countries and their local authorities to strengthen their capacities in promoting, measuring, monitoring and protecting urban biodiversity and developing local biodiversity strategies and action plans (UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/17)	Ecosystems and biodiversity		UN Habitat, UNEP

Sub-area 13h. Strengthening resilience to natural disasters

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
▪ Strengthen disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction planning Reference: Article 11 of CRPD on situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies and Goal 7 and targets 7 A and B of IS	Promoting equality		ESCAP
Focus area 13: Sustainable cities and human settlements Goal: Build resilient cities and sustainable human settlements. Relevant Protocols: a) Hyogo Protocol b) Habitat Agenda, UN Habitat II Conference, Istanbul, 1996	Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		OSAA
Adopt a citywide greenhouse gas reduction plan that reduces the jurisdiction´s emissions by twenty-five per cent by 2030, and which includes a system for accounting and auditing greenhouse gas emissions (Urban Environmental Accords, Action 3)	Climate		UN Habitat, UNEP
Invite international agencies to facilitate the improvement of access by cities, and by local and regional authorities, to climate change mitigation and adaptation financing, prioritizing countries that are most vulnerable to climate change, including least developed countries and small island developing States, and to monitor the implementation of any projects funded for appropriateness and completion (UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/17)	Climate		UN Habitat, UNEP
Improve the resilience of buildings to natural and human-generated disasters: 1. Building regulations are reviewed and adapted to better respond to seismicity and the effects of climate change and climate variability (UNECE Strategy for Housing and Land Management)	Climate		UN Habitat, UNEP
...[T]he commitment of mayors and subnational leaders to scale up climate action, urge engagement with the global level on climate change, and enhance access to finance. The declaration is a road map of action towards the 2015 climate agreement, with commitments and strategies (Nantes Declaration of Mayors and Subnational Leaders on Climate Change, 2013)	Climate, Means of implementation		UN Habitat, UNEP

Focus Area 14. Sustainable consumption and production

Sub-area 14a. All sub-areas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPoI), Introduction and Chapter 3 Plan of implementation • SCP was recognized as "one of three overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for sustainable development" • Called for the "development of a 10 year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems". This has been implemented through the Marrakech Process • To ensure that, "by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse effects on the environment and human health". This is implemented through the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) adopted in 2006. • "Prevent and minimize waste and maximize reuse, recycling and use of environmentally friendly alternative materials"	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Water and sanitation, Economic growth, Industrialization, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		UNEP
Convention of Biological Diversity, COP 10, Nagoya 2010 Convention Aichi Target 4 • Target 4 "By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits"	Poverty eradication, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		UNEP
UNCCD (1994) Final text of the convention • Article 2, Objective 2 – "Achieving [the convention] objective will involve long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level." Online at: http://www.unccd.int/en/about-the-convention/Pages/Text-overview.aspx	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		UNEP
Green Industry Platform, Multi-stakeholder Statement of Support	Poverty eradication,		UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
online at: http://www.greenindustryplatform.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Green-Industry-Platform-Statement-of-Support.pdf • Over 150 government, businesses and civil society organizations have signed the Green Industry Platform "Statement of Support" document, committing them to pursue and promote core sustainability policies and practices in global manufacturing processes. Signatories of the "Statement of Support" subscribe to a common understanding that amongst other things, "b) Our current systems of production and consumption are unsustainable and are causing rapid resource depletion, pollution, degradation of ecosystems and the threat of climate change, with potentially irreversible and disastrous consequences, some of which are already being witnessed and are causing further hardship, in particular to poor communities in developing countries." Signatories have further committed to eleven core SCP-relevant principles, amongst them: • "Improve Resource Efficiency; • Strengthen Waste Management; • Reduce and Eliminate Toxic Materials; • Use Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; • Adopt a Lifetime Approach to Product Manufacture." 26 national governments have signed the "Statement of Support" to date (09/08/13).	Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity		
REGIONAL Asia-Pacific International Conference on Green Industry in Asia - Manila, 2009 Regional Ministerial Declaration Manila Declaration on Green Industry in Asia Online at: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Services/Green_Industry/Manila_declaration.pdf • Underscoring the importance of SCP in large-scale industrial production, 21 Asian governments adopted the Ministerial "Manila Declaration on Green Industry in Asia" in 2009. Amongst commitments to increase resource efficiency and phase out toxic substances in production processes, the Manila Declaration included the provision to "Encourage the adoption of strategies and plans for the greening of economic growth by integrating sustainable consumption and production into national development policies, and by de-linking economic growth from environmental degradation through increased efficiency in energy, material and water use in production processes."	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		UNEP
(2003) LAC regional strategy on SCP http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/pdf/Reg_LatinAmericaCaribbean_RegionalStrategy.pdf • The strategy identified priorities in the region: Cleaner production, Eco - design, Life Cycle Analysis, Corporate social and environmental responsibility, Integrated sustainable development, Green market opportunities, etc. and committed to implement priority projects. LAC - Mercosur Policy for promotion and cooperation on SCP http://www.mercosur.int/msweb/Normas/normas_web/Decisiones/ES/2007/DEC-026-07_ES_Politicas de Coop y Prod.pdf • The Mercosur SCP policy focuses primarily on the productive sector, and on small, micro, and medium-sized enterprises. Signatories commit to developing a competitiveness strategy driven by environmental performance criteria, aiming at the sustainable use of natural resources, encouraging the use of less polluting materials and minimizing residues and toxic emissions.	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate,		UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		
EGIONAL Middle East North Africa (ESCWA) Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment (CAMRE) (2009) Arab regional strategy for SCP - Online at: http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/publications/pdf/Final Draft Arab Strategy on SCP - 06-10-09.pdf • It promotes the concept of sustainable consumption and production in the Arab region by encouraging the utilization of products and services that ensure environmental protection, conserve water and energy as well as other natural resources, while contributing to poverty eradication and sustainable lifestyles • Priority implementation area: 1. Energy for Sustainable Development, 2. Water Resources Management, 3. Waste Management, 4. Rural Development and Eradication of Poverty, 5. Education and Sustainable Lifestyles, 6. Sustainable Tourism	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity		UNEP
African 10YFP (and ARSCP) MCEN Dakar Declaration (2005) Regional initiative • the Dakar Declaration (2005) emphasizes the importance of linking SCP with the challenges of poverty and meeting basic needs. The African 10YFP, endorsed by AMCEN, focuses on the following priorities: energy, water and sanitation, habitat and sustainable urban development, industrial development. Online at: http://www.unep.org/roa/docs/pdf/Africa_10YFP_March05.pdf	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity		UNEP
Rio+20 Outcome Document, Annex 5 - A/CONF.216/1 - A/CONF.216/5 • SCP Paragraph 4: “we recognize that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base economic and social development are the overarching objectives of an essential requirements for sustainable development.” • SCP Paragraph 224 “We recognize that fundamental changes in the way societies consume and produce are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.” • SCP Paragraph 226: “We adopt the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (10YFP), as contained in Document A/CONF.216/5. • SCP A/CONF.216/5 is the actual 10YFp adopted text. • Energy paragraph 128. “We recognize that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Education, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable		UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
renewable energy and cleaner and energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development, including in addressing climate change. We also recognize the need for energy efficiency measures in urban planning, buildings and transportation, and in the production of goods and services and the design of products…". • Tourism Paragraph 131: "we encourage the promotion of investment in sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism and cultural tourism…we underline the importance of establishing where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism." • Cities/buildings: paragraph 136: "We recognize the important role of municipal governments in setting a vision for sustainable cities, from the initiation of city planning through to revitalization of older cities and neighbourhoods, including by adopting energy efficiency programmes in building management and developing sustainable, locally appropriate transport systems" • Chemicals and Waste Paragraph 213-223: "We recognize that the sound management of chemicals is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment. We further recognize that growing global production and use of chemicals and their prevalence in the environment calls for increased international cooperation. We reaffirm our aim to achieve, by 2020, the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous waste in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation." • Education paragraphs 229-235 "We resolve to promote education for sustainable development and to integrate sustainable development more actively into education beyond the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development."	consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		
Agenda 21 Chapter IV on "Changing Consumption Patterns" • "the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances."	Poverty eradication, Water and sanitation, Energy, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity		UNEP

Sub-area 14b. Improvements in energy efficiency and materials productivity, with differentiated but progressively converging levels of ambition for developed and developing countries

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
UN SG Sustainable Energy for All Initiative: 3 objectives 1. Ensure universal access to modern energy services. 2. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. 3. Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. online at: http://www.se4all.org/our-vision/our-objectives/ The Sustainable Energy for All initiative also acts in support of the 2014-2024 Decade of Sustainable Energy for All as declared by the UN General Assembly.	Poverty eradication, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate,		UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		
EU (2011) Regional roadmap for a resource efficient Europe Online at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/resource_efficiency/pdf/com2011_571.pdf text While indicators are still being identified, the following milestones, for 2020, were adopted: - Improving products and changing consumption patterns Milestone: By 2020, citizens and public authorities have the right incentives to choose the most resource efficient products and services, through appropriate price signals and clear environmental information. Their purchasing choices will stimulate companies to innovate and to supply more resource efficient goods and services. Minimum environmental performance standards are set to remove the least resource efficient and most polluting products from the market. Consumer demand is high for more sustainable products and services. - Boosting efficient production Milestone: By 2020, market and policy incentives that reward business investments in efficiency are in place. These incentives have stimulated new innovations in resource efficient production methods that are widely used. All companies, and their investors, can measure and benchmark their lifecycle resource efficiency. Economic growth and wellbeing is decoupled from resource inputs and come primarily from increases in the value of products and associated services. - Turning waste into a resource Milestone: By 2020, waste is managed as a resource. Waste generated per capita is in absolute decline. Recycling and re-use of waste are economically attractive options for public and private actors due to widespread separate collection and the development of functional markets for secondary raw materials. More materials, including materials having a significant impact on the environment and critical raw materials, are recycled. Waste legislation is fully implemented. Illegal shipments of waste have been eradicated. Energy recovery is limited to non recyclable materials, landfilling is virtually eliminated and high quality recycling is ensured. - As well as milestones on : Supporting research and innovation, Environmentally harmful subsidies and getting the prices right, Getting the prices right and reorienting the burden of taxation, Ecosystem services, Biodiversity, Water, Air, Land and Soils, Marine resources, key sectors such Food, buildings or mobility, Governance, Internal support to RE	Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity		UNEP

Sub-area 14c. Preventing, reducing, recycling and reusing waste

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
(i) Encourage private sector, including SMEs to implement measures to increase resource efficiency and productivity, creation of decent work, and to improve environmentally friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies and cleaner production; (ii) Promote the greening of industrial value chains by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors to adopt clean technologies and cleaner production methods; (iii) Promote industrial symbiosis (i.e. recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another) by providing relevant incentives and support; (iv) Increase local capacity of both current and future practitioners, to enable private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive employment; (v) Establish a global classification and inventory of hazardous waste for guiding hazardous waste management; (vi) Achieve environmentally sound management of global e-waste; (vii) Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production ,		UN Habitat, UNEP, UNIDO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
import of waste, including transit trade of hazardous waste and e-waste; (viii) Progressive implementation of "Progressive producer responsibility"; (ix) Promote 3R concept in global healthcare waste management. (3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific) http://www.uncrd.or.jp/env/spc/docs/130318HaNoiDeclarationFINAL.pdf	Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		
ASEAN (2009) Regional roadmap - ASEAN socio-cultural community blueprint Text • Components of Section D, on Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, show SCP as a cross-cutting theme for "promoting clean and green environment by protecting the natural resource base for economic and social development." Online at: http://www.asean.org/archive/5187-19.pdf	Poverty eradication, Health and population dynamics, Water and sanitation, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity		UNEP
Existing Targets: (i) Encourage private sector, including SMEs to implement measures to increase resource efficiency and productivity, creation of decent work, and to improve environmentally friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies and cleaner production; (ii) Promote the greening of industrial value chains by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors to adopt clean technologies and cleaner production methods; (iii) Promote industrial symbiosis (i.e. recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another) by providing relevant incentives and support; (iv) Increase local capacity of both current and future practitioners, to enable private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive employment; (v) Establish a global classification and inventory of hazardous waste for guiding hazardous waste management; (vi) Achieve environmentally sound management of global e-waste; (vii) Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade of hazardous waste and e-waste; (viii) Progressive implementation of "Progressive producer responsibility"; (ix) Promote 3R concept in global healthcare waste management. (3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific) http://www.uncrd.or.jp/env/spc/docs/130318HaNoiDeclarationFINAL.pdf	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity		UNIDO

Sub-area 14d. Reducing waste in food production and consumption

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
UN SG Zero Hunger Challenge UN SG initiative 5 challenges • All food systems are sustainable	Poverty eradication, Food security and		UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income. • Zero loss or waste of food. Online at: http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/challenge.shtml	nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Economic growth, Industrialization, Sustainable consumption and production, Ecosystems and biodiversity		

Sub-area 14e. Sound management of chemicals and hazardous materials in accordance with agreed frameworks

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Basel Convention, on controlling transboundary movement of hazardous waste and their disposal, Preambule, Article 1. Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, preamble and Art. 1 Convention and Protocol • "Determined to protect, by strict control, human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from the generation and management of hazardous wastes and other wastes" • "The most effective way of protecting human health and the environment from the dangers posed by such wastes is the reduction of their generation to a minimum in terms of quantity and/or hazard potential" • "Convinced of the need to provide for third party liability and environmental liability in order to ensure that adequate and prompt compensation is available for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes" • "The objective of the Protocol is to provide for a comprehensive regime for liability and for adequate and prompt compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes and their disposal including illegal traffic in those wastes."	Health and population dynamics, Water and sanitation, Energy, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		UNEP
BASEL CONVENTION (1989) Basel Convention, on controlling transboundary movement of hazardous waste and their disposal, Preambule, Article 1. Convention and Protocol • "Determined to protect, by strict control, human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from the generation and management of hazardous wastes and other wastes" • "The most effective way of protecting human health and the environment from the dangers posed by such wastes is the reduction of their generation to a minimum in terms of quantity and/or hazard potential" • "Convinced of the need to provide for third party liability and environmental liability in order to ensure that adequate and prompt compensation is available for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes" • "The objective of the Protocol is to provide for a comprehensive regime for liability and for adequate and prompt compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes and their disposal including illegal traffic in those wastes." ROTTERDAM CONVENTION (1998) Rotterdam Convention, art. 1 on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade • "The objective of this Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision	Health and population dynamics, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties." Online at: http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1048/language/en-US/Default.aspx STOCKHOLM CONVENTION (2001) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), art. 1, art. 3 (1) • "Mindful of the precautionary approach as set forth in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the objective of this Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants." • "[Each Party shall:] (a) Prohibit and/or take the legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate: (i) Its production and use of the chemicals listed in Annex A subject to the provisions of that Annex; and (ii) Its import and export of the chemicals listed in Annex A in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2; and (b) Restrict its production and use of the chemicals listed in Annex B in accordance with the provisions of that Annex." Online at: http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/2232/Default.aspx			
Minamata Convention (2013) Minamata Convention on Mercury, art 1 • "The objective of this Convention is to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds." Online at: http://www.mercuryconvention.org/Convention/tabid/3426/Default.aspx	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation		UNEP
UNFCCC (1992) Convention • Article 2 Objective: "The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner." • Goals are established in terms of GHG emission reduction in the Kyoto protocol (for Annex 1 countries) Online at: http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf	Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity		UNEP
Vienna convention and The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Food security and		UNEP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer goals are to reduce the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances in order to reduce their abundance in the atmosphere, and thereby protect the earth's fragile ozone Layer. Online at: http://ozone.unep.org/new_site/en/montreal_protocol.php	nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure , Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity		

Focus Area 15. Climate

Sub-area 15a. Building resilience and adaptive capacity in all countries

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster - Expected Outcome - The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries. - Goals - (1) more effective integration of disaster risk into sustainable development; (2) the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels to building resilience; and (3) the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into emergency preparedness, response and recovery. - Priority Actions - Priority Action 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; Priority Action 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning; Priority Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; Priority Action 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors; Priority Action 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.	Sustainable cities and human settlement; water and sanitation		OCHA
The Future We Want, Outcome Document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) The outcome document includes several paragraphs on the importance of disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate change. Among other issues, the document includes: (Paras 186-192) - A call for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and, as appropriate, to be integrated into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and considered within relevant future frameworks. - A call for all relevant stakeholders to take appropriate and effective measures, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development, including by strengthening coordination and cooperation to reduce exposure to risk for the protection of people, and infrastructure and other national assets, from the impact of disasters, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action and any post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. - A call for more coordinated and comprehensive strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment and decision-making. - A call for planning of humanitarian and development actions, in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development.	Poverty eradication; Marine resources, oceans and seas; Infrastructure; Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		OCHA
The Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) of September 2000 identified key objectives of “Protecting the vulnerable” and “Protecting our common environment”, which resolve to "spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, [genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies] are given every assistance and protection" (paragraph 26) and “intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters” (paragraph 23).	Peacefulandnon-violent societies,capableinstitutions;Promotingequality; Healthandpopulationdynamics;Genderequalityandwomen'sempowerment		OCHA
Outcomes of the third World Climate Conference (WCC-3), Intergovernmental meeting for the High-level Taskforce on Global Framework for Climate Services, World Meteorological Congress (XVI regular session - 2011 - and first extraordinary session - 2012), First session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (2013) - The WCC-3 High level declaration “decide to establish a Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) to strengthen production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services.” In 2013, the first session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services “decides to approve the Implementation Plan of the Global Framework for Climate Services, whose implementation should start without delay.” The GFCS should ""enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change, through the	Food security and nutrition; Health and population dynamics; Gender equality and women's empowerment; Water and sanitation; Sustainable cities and human settlemnets		OCHA

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale. - Four priority areas of the GFCS are: Agriculture and Food Security, Disaster Risk Reduction, Health and Water			
Building resilience and adaptive capacity in all countries (i.e. not only developing countries) Target: Progressively increase the resilience of populations, infrastructures, eco-systems, and production mechanisms to the negative impacts of climate conditions, and reduce the mortality and economic losses due to adverse the effect of climate conditions - by ..% in 2030 This entails: - Fully integrate Human Rights and Rule of Law commitments - Better awareness of authorities, organizations, media and general public to climate risks - Building the national institutional, legal, technical, financial and human framework to adopt a climate risk management approach and develop and continuously improve the preparedness, prevention, early warning systems, crisis management, reconstruction and feedback virtuous cycle (N-B: possible specific target measuring the number of countries to have climate risk management incorporated in national planning processes and instruments in place) - Special provisions to those at most risk, including women, older persons, indigenous peoples, minorities, all migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, and workers- Draw on traditional community-based practices - Expand scientific knowledge of interactions between the climate system and society - Promote biosphere reserves as sites for adaptation and mitigation measures			UNFCCC, WMO

Sub-area 15b. Providing effective means of implementation

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Ensure worldwide availability of and access to supportive and enabling climate information and services at global, regional, national and local levels by 2030 This entails: - Enhanced/sustained technical and human infrastructures in support of both research and operations to deliver human-centered, user-oriented products and services - Financial support and technology transfer to upgrade the capacities of the most vulnerable, especially those exposed to the negative impacts of weather and climate conditions - Accelerate transfer of low carbon technologies to industry - Promote resource efficient production and consumption	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure, Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and		UNFCCC, WMO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Sub-area 15c. Reaffirming and reinforcing international commitments, such as limiting the increase in global average temperature through equitable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Phase-in of climate friendly and energy efficient alternatives as HCFCs are phased out. Montreal Protocol targets for HCFC consumption phaseout: • Non-Article 5 countries - 1 Jan 2020: 99.5%, 1 Jan 2030: 100% phaseout • Article 5 countries - 1 Jan 2030: 97.5%, 1 Jan 2040: 100% phaseout	Energy, Sustainable consumption and production		UNEP, UNFCCC, WMO
Reduction of chemicals HCFCs and HFCs in the atmosphere and/or active chlorine and bromine in the stratosphere.Target: Improved understanding and monitoring of possible effects of countries' actions(e.g. GHG emissions) on populations, infrastructures, eco-systems and production mechanisms of other countries. This entails: - an internationally agreed reporting system on national GHG emissions and loss and damages attribution protocol being put in place Target: Parties to the UNFCCC agreed: - In 2010, to keep the global average temperature rise below two degrees (Cancun Agreements). - In 2011, to deliver a new and universal protocol, legal instrument or other outcome with legal force by 2015 to enter into force and be implemented from 2020 (the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action). Parties to the Kyoto Protocol agreed to new commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in a second commitment period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020 (Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol).	Health and population dynamics, Sustainable consumption and production		UNEP, UNFCCC, WMO
Parties to the UNFCCC agreed: - In 2010, to keep the global average temperature rise below two degrees (Cancun Agreements). - In 2011, to deliver a new and universal protocol, legal instrument or other outcome with legal force by 2015 to enter into force and be implemented from 2020 (the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action). Parties to the Kyoto Protocol agreed to new commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in a second commitment period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020 (Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol).	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization, Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production, Climate, Marine resources,		UNFCCC, WMO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Focus Area 16. Marine resources, oceans and seas

Sub-area 16a. Addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and destructive fishing practices

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Commitments under FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, 2009 (FAO Port State Measures Agreement)	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	FAO Port State Measures Agreement	TST Oceans and Seas
Art 3 : Drift nets: "Each Party undertakes [···] to take measures consistent with international law to restrict driftnet fishing activities within the Convention area"	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Drift Nets in the South Pacific, 1989	TST Oceans and Seas
170 : We recommit to eliminate IUU fishing as advanced in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and to prevent and combat these practices including through the following: - developing and implementing national and regional action plans in accordance with the 30 FAO's international plan of action to combat IUU fishing; - implementing—in accordance with international law—effective and coordinated measures by coastal States, flag States, port Statesand chartering nations and the States of nationality of the beneficial owners and others who support or engage in IUU fishing by identifying vessels engaged in IUU fishing and by depriving offenders of the benefits accruing from IUU fishing; as well as cooperating with developing countries to systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
171 : We call upon States that have signed the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing to expedite procedures for its ratification with a view to its early entry into force.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
173 : We reaffirm our Johannesburg Plan of Implementation commitment to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and overcapacity taking into account the	Sustainable agriculture, food security and	Document name : The future we want RIO+20,	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
importance of this sector to developing countries. We reiterate our commitment to conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies which give effect to the WTO Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong Ministerial mandates to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and over-fishing with special and differenciate treatment for developing countries and least developped countries	nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	2012	
6,6 “Selective and environmentally safe fishing gear and practices should be further developed and applied, to the extent practicable, in order to maintain biodiversity and to conserve the population structure and aquatic ecosystems and protect fish quality.”	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	TST Oceans and Seas
6,1 “States and users of living aquatic resources should conserve aquatic ecosystems. The right to fish carries with it the obligation to do so in a responsible manner so as to ensure effective conservation and management of the living aquatic resources.”	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	TST Oceans and Seas
6,2 “Fisheries management should promote the maintenance of the quality, diversity and availability of fishery resources in sufficient quantities for present and future generations in the context of food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Management measures should not only ensure the conservation of target species but also of species belonging to the same ecosystem or associated with or dependent upon the target species.”	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	TST Oceans and Seas
“Ensure that a global moratorium on a large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented in the high seas of the world’s oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas by December 1992”	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and	GA Resolution 46/215	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Urgently take further action to address, in accordance with international law, destructive practices that have adverse impacts on marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Exercise effective control over their nationals, including beneficial owners, and vessels flying their flag, in order to prevent and deter them from engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities or supporting vessels engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, including those vessels listed by regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements as engaged in those activities, and to facilitate mutual assistance to ensure that such actions can be investigated and proper sanctions imposed	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt and implement internationally agreed market-related measures in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in World Trade Organization agreements, as called for in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen or establish, consistent with national and international law, positive or negative lists of vessels fishing within the areas covered by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to promote compliance with conservation and management measures and to identify products from illegal, unreported and unregulated catches, and improve coordination among all States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in sharing and using this information	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop, in accordance with international law, more effective measures to trace fish and fishery products to enable importing States to identify fish or fishery products caught in a manner that undermines international conservation and management measures agreed in accordance with	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
international law, taking into account the special requirements of developing States and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and at the same time to recognize the importance of market access, in accordance with provisions 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, for fish and fishery products caught in a manner that is in conformity with such international measures	sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Take the necessary measures, consistent with international law, to help to prevent fish and fishery products caught in a manner that undermines applicable conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with international law from entering international trade	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adequately regulate, monitor and control trans-shipment at sea to contribute to combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take all necessary measures to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not engage in trans-shipment of fish caught by fishing vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, through adequate regulation, monitoring and control of trans-shipment of fish at sea, including through additional national measures applicable to vessels flying their flag to prevent such trans-shipment	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop and adopt effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures for trans-shipment, as appropriate, in particular at-sea trans-shipment, in order to, inter alia, monitor compliance, collect and verify fisheries data, and to prevent and suppress illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, in accordance with international law and, in parallel, encourage and support the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in studying the current practices of trans-shipment and produce a set of guidelines for this purpose	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Develop and implement, as a matter of priority, national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take effective measures, at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, to deter the activities, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, of any vessel which undermines conservation and management measures that have been adopted by subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with international law	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas or in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, unless duly authorized by the authorities of the States concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, and to take specific measures, including deterring the reflagging of vessels by their nationals, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to further coordinate measures for combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, such as through the development of a common list of vessels identified as engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing or the mutual recognition of the illegal, unreported and unregulated vessel lists established by each organization or arrangement	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take all necessary measures consistent with international law, without prejudice to a State's sovereignty over ports in its territory and to reasons of force majeure or distress, including the prohibition of vessels from accessing their ports followed by a report to the flag State concerned, when there is clear evidence that they are or have been engaged in or have supported illegal, unreported and unregulated	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
fishing, or when they refuse to give information either on the origin of the catch or on the authorization under which the catch has been made	growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Adopt and implement internationally agreed market-related measures in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in World Trade Organization agreements, as called for in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Initiate, as soon as possible, work within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the elaboration, in accordance with international law, including the agreements established under the World Trade Organization, of guidelines and other relevant criteria relating to catch documentation schemes, including possible formats	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen or establish, consistent with national and international law, positive or negative lists of vessels fishing within the areas covered by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to promote compliance with conservation and management measures and to identify products from illegal, unreported and unregulated catches, and encourages improved coordination among all States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in sharing and using this information, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Work to ensure that fisheries and other ecosystem data collection is performed in a coordinated and integrated manner, facilitating incorporation into global observation initiatives, where appropriate	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	and capable institutions		

Sub-area 16b. Appropriate means of implementation

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
114 : We encourage the States to Improve access to information, technical knowledge and know-how, including through new information and communications technologies that empower farmers, fisherfolk and foresters to choose among diverse methods of achieving sustainable agricultural production	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas

Sub-area 16c. Eliminating harmful subsidies

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
173:WeencourageStatestofurtherimprovethetransparencyandreportingofexistingfisheriessubsidiesprogrammesthroughtheWTO.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
173 : Given the state of fisheries resources and without prejudicing the WTO Doha and Hong Kong Ministerial mandates on fisheries subsidies nor the need to conclude these negotiations, we encourage States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and over-fishing, and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies or from extending or enhancing existing such subsidies.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
Integrate appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries in World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all,	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Commit to urgently reducing the capacity of the world's fishing fleets to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks, through the establishment of target levels and plans or other appropriate mechanisms for ongoing capacity assessment, while avoiding the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas in a manner that undermines the sustainable management of fish stocks, including those areas where fish stocks are overexploited or in a depleted condition, and recognizing in this context the legitimate rights of developing States to develop their fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks consistent with article 25 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, article 5 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and paragraph 10 of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Eliminate subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity and to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including by accelerating work to complete World Trade Organization negotiations on fisheries subsidies in accordance with the 2001 Doha Ministerial Declaration to clarify and improve and the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration to strengthen disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of the fisheries sector to developing countries	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Aichi Target 3	TST Oceans and Seas

Sub-area 16d. Ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas, and establishing Marine Protected Areas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Relevant provisions of Regional Seas Conventions	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment	ConventionontheRegulation ofAntarcticMineralResource Activities,PAME,CCAMLR,H ELCOM,HelsinkiConvention, BucharestConvention,Teher	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	anConvention,NairobiConvention,COBSEA,MediterraneanActionPlan,BarcelonaConvention,OSPARConvention,NEP,AntiguaConvention,North-WestPacificActionPlan,PERSGA,JeddahConvention,KuwaitConventionandActionPlan,SAS,SACEP,CPPS,LimaConvention,SPREP,ApiaConvention,WaiganiConventionandConventionforNRESP,AbidjanConvention,CartagenaConvention	
200 : We welcome the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the commitment to substantially increasing resources from all sources in support of biodiversity, in accordance with decisions taken at the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
192 : Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and parties to the Kyoto Protocol must fully implement their commitments, as well as decisions adopted under those agreements	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
177 : We note decision X/2 of the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, that by 2020, 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are to be conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	institutions		
172 : We encourage the implementation of independant performance review by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and recommend that the comprehensiveness of those reviews be strengthened over time, as necessary.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
6,5 “States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations should apply a precautionary approach widely to conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources in order to protect them and preserve the aquatic environment, taking account of the best scientific evidence available.”	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	TST Oceans and Seas
- Rio+20 outcome: paragraph 177: "We reaffirm the importance of area based conservation measures, including marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information as a tool for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components. We note decision X/2 of the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, that by 2020, 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are to be conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures." - Aichi Biodiversity Target 11: “By 2020, at least 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures”; - JPoI paragraph 32 (c): establishment of marine protected areas, including representative networks; - MDG7: 7.6. proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Rio+20 outcome, JPoI, Agenda 21, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	TST Oceans and Seas
“Promote national, regional and international cooperation and coordination for developing and developed countries in the implementation of marine and coastal initiatives; reduce and prevent marine and coastal pollution; urge long term conservation.”	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNEP GC special session XI decision on oceans	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
All States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Cooperate, including through capacity-building and transfer of marine technology, to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able both to implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, as well as to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Build capacity, including the transfer of marine technology and in particular fisheries-related technology, to enhance the ability of such States to exercise their rights in order to realize the benefits from fisheries resources and fulfil their obligations under international instruments	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Improve cooperation and coordination at the national, regional and global levels, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to support and supplement the efforts of each State	Sustainable agriculture, food security and	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
in promoting the implementation and observance of the Convention, and the integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas	nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Harmonize national legislation with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and, where applicable, relevant agreements and instruments, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
International cooperation for capacity-building, including cross-sectoral cooperation, at national, regional and global levels, to address, in particular, gaps in capacity-building in ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including marine science	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Build capacity for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, for the protection of the marine environment and the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Explore prospects for improving cooperation with and assistance to developing States, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, with a view to better integrating into national policies and programmes sustainable and effective development in the marine sector	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Focus on strengthening South-South cooperation as an additional way to build capacity and as a cooperative mechanism to further enable countries to set their own priorities and needs	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Donor agencies and international financial institutions to keep their programmes systematically under review to ensure the availability in all States, particularly in developing States, of the economic, legal, navigational, scientific and technical skills necessary for the full implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the objectives of its resolutions, as well as the sustainable development of the oceans and seas nationally, regionally and globally, and in so doing to bear in mind the interests and needs of landlocked developing States	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen capacity-building activities in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, to develop their maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to promote effective compliance with and implementation and enforcement of their responsibilities under international law	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Build the capacity of developing States to raise awareness of and support the implementation of improved waste management practices, noting the particular vulnerability of small island developing States to the impact of marine pollution from land-based sources and marine debris	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all,	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Flag States without an effective maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with and implementation and enforcement of their responsibilities under international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and, until such action is taken, to consider declining the granting of the right to fly their flag to new vessels, suspending their registry or not opening a registry	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of substandard vessels	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Continue to strengthen capacity-building activities, in particular in developing countries, in the field of marine scientific research by, inter alia, training personnel to develop and enhance relevant expertise, providing the necessary equipment, facilities and vessels and transferring environmentally sound technologies	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Cooperate, including through capacity-building and transfer of marine technology, to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able both to implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, as well as to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Intensify efforts to build capacity for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to improve hydrographic services and the production of nautical charts, including electronic charts, as well as the mobilization of resources and building of capacity with support from international financial institutions and the donor community	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Assist developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, in implementing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Build capacity for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, for the protection of the marine environment and the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Continue to assist developing States, and especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, at the bilateral and, where appropriate, multilateral levels, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, including the assessment of the nature and extent of the continental shelf of a coastal State	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies,	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	rule of law and capable institutions		
Explore prospects for improving cooperation with and assistance to developing States, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, with a view to better integrating into national policies and programmes sustainable and effective development in the marine sector	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Make further efforts to promote a culture of safety and security in the shipping industry and to address the shortage of adequately trained personnel, and establish more centres to provide the required education and training	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Be guided in the application of ecosystem approaches by a number of existing instruments, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which sets out the legal framework for all activities in the oceans and seas, and its implementing Agreements, as well as other commitments, such as those contained in the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Summit on Sustainable Development call for the application of an ecosystem approach by 2010, and enhance efforts towards applying such an approach	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen, in a manner consistent with international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the conservation and management of marine biodiversity and ecosystems and national policies in relation to marine protected areas	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Further progress towards the establishment of marine protected areas, including representative networks, and further consider options to identify and protect ecologically or biologically significant areas, consistent with international law and on the basis of the best available scientific information	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Continue and intensify efforts, directly and through competent international organizations, to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools for conserving and managing vulnerable marine ecosystems, including the possible establishment of marine protected areas, consistent with international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and based on the best scientific information available	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Implement safety and security measures in the maritime sector with minimal negative effects on seafarers and fishers, especially in relation to their working conditions	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Increased emphasis on the link between fresh water, the coastal zone and marine resources in the implementation of international development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and of the time-bound targets in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), in particular the target on sanitation, and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which sets out the legal framework within which	Sustainable agriculture, food security and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, taking into account the relationship between the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
All States, and entities referred to in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, that have not done so to ratify or accede to the Agreement and in the interim to consider applying it provisionally	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
States parties to the Agreement to effectively implement, as a matter of priority, the provisions of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks through their domestic legislation and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Distant-water fishing nations, when negotiating access agreements and arrangements with developing coastal States, must do so on an equitable and sustainable basis and take into account their legitimate expectation to fully benefit from the sustainable use of the natural resources of their exclusive economic zones, to ensure that vessels flying their flag comply with the laws and regulations of the developing coastal States adopted in accordance with international law and to give greater attention to fish processing and fish-processing facilities within the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State to assist the realization of the benefits from the development of fisheries resources and also to the transfer of technology and assistance for monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement within areas under the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State providing fisheries access, taking into account the forms of cooperation set out in article 25 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and article 5 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Eliminate barriers to trade in fish and fisheries products which are not consistent with the rights and obligations under the World Trade Organization agreements, taking into account the importance of the	Sustainable agriculture, food security and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
trade in fish and fisheries products, particularly for developing countries	nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Provide assistance according to Part VII of UNFSA, including, if appropriate, the development of special financial mechanisms or instruments to assist developing States, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, including developing their domestically flagged fishing fleet, value-added processing and the expansion of their economic base in the fishing industry, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
ProvideassistancetodevelopingStatestomeetdata-collectionandreportingobligations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Increase the capacity of developing States to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the GA resolution on sustainable fisheries	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Increased capacity-building and technical assistance by States, international financial institutions and relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies for fishers, in particular small-scale fishers, in developing countries, and in particular small island developing States, consistent with environmental sustainability, in recognition of the fact that food security and livelihoods may depend on fisheries	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Provide greater assistance and promote coherence in such assistance for developing States in designing, establishing and implementing relevant agreements, instruments and tools for the conservation and sustainable management of fish stocks, including in designing and strengthening their domestic regulatory fisheries policies and those of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in their regions, and the enhancement of research and scientific capabilities through existing funds, such as the Assistance Fund under Part VII of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, bilateral assistance, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements assistance funds, the FishCode programme, the World Bank's global programme on fisheries and the Global Environment Facility	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Enhance the opportunities for sustainable development in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and coastal African States, by encouraging greater participation of those States in authorized fisheries activities being undertaken within areas under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, by distant-water fishing nations in order to achieve better economic returns for developing countries from their fisheries resources within areas under their national jurisdiction and an enhanced role in regional fisheries management, as well as by enhancing the ability of developing countries to develop their own fisheries, as well as to participate in high seas fisheries, including access to such fisheries, in conformity with international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and taking into account article 5 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Provide for the participation of small-scale fishery stakeholders in related policy development and fisheries management strategies in order to achieve long-term sustainability for such fisheries, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
States parties to the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks to effectively implement, as a matter of priority, the provisions of the Agreement through their domestic legislation and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Inform, either directly or through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, all States whose vessels fish on the high seas in the same subregion or region of the form of identification issued by those States parties to officials duly authorized to carry out boarding and inspection functions in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Designate an appropriate authority to receive notifications pursuant to article 21 and to give due publicity to such designation through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Assist developing States in enhancing their participation in regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, including by facilitating access to fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 1 (b), of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, taking into account the need to ensure that such access benefits the developing States concerned and their nationals	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
States and international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance according to Part VII of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, including, if appropriate, the development of special financial mechanisms or instruments to assist developing States, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, including developing their domestically	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
flagged fishing fleet, value-added processing and the expansion of their economic base in the fishing industry, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources	biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
All States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have not yet become parties to that Agreement to do so as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to consider applying it provisionally	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop appropriate processes to assess the performance of States with respect to implementing the obligations regarding fishing vessels flying their flag set out in relevant international instruments	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Ensure that the urgent actions required in the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity are undertaken expeditiously and that its implementation is facilitated without delay	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Address global fishing capacity for tunas, inter alia, in a way that recognizes the legitimate rights of developing States, in particular small island developing States, to participate in and benefit from such fisheries	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Take steps to implement instruments relevant to sustainable fisheries	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen and enhance cooperation among existing and developing regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate, including increased communication and further coordination of measures, such as through the holding of joint consultations, and to strengthen integration, coordination and cooperation by such regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with other relevant fisheries organizations, regional seas arrangements and other relevant international organizations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence to manage straddling fish stocks to share experiences and good practices, for example by considering organizing joint meetings, where appropriate	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Promote, through continuing dialogue and the assistance and cooperation provided in accordance with articles 24 to 26 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, further ratifications of or accessions to the Agreement by seeking to address, inter alia, the issue of lack of capacity and resources that might stand in the way of developing States becoming parties	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	institutions		
Mainstream efforts to assist developing States, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, with other relevant international development strategies with a view to enhancing international coordination to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, consistent with the duty to ensure the conservation and management of those resources, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to fully mobilize and coordinate the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including at the level of the regional economic commissions, within their respective mandates	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Sub-area 16e. Halting destruction of marine habitat including ocean acidification

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
"States [···] commit themselves in accordance with their policies, priorities and resources, to prevent, reduce and control degradation of the marine environment so as to maintain and improve its life-support and marine environment so as to maintain and improve its life-support and productive capacities. To this end, it is necessary to: (a) Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment, as well as to reduce the risk of long-term or irreversible adverse effects upon it; (b) Ensure prior assessment of activities that may have significant adverse impacts upon the marine environment; (c) Integrate protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development policies; (d) Develop economic incentives, where appropriate, to apply clean technologies and other means consistent with the internalization of environmental costs, such as the polluter pays principle, so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment; (e) Improve the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in developing countries, so as to contribute to reducing the degradation of the coastal and marine environment."	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Agenda 21, chapter 17	TST Oceans and Seas
164: We commit to implement measures to prevent the introduction of, and manage the adverse environmental impacts of alien invasive species including, as appropriate, those adopted in the framework of the IMO.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
176: We support international cooperation with a view to conserving coral reef and mangrove ecosystems and realizing their social, economic and environmental benefits as well as facilitating technical collaboration and voluntary information-sharing, recognizing the significant economic, social and environmental contributions of coral reefs, in particular to islands and other coastal States, as well as the significant vulnerability of coral reefs and mangroves to impacts, including from climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all,	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
165 : We call upon the international community to enhance its efforts to adress the challenges arisen by the sea level rise and the coastal erosion.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
Mainstream sustainable coral reef management and integrated watershed management into national development strategies	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt, as appropriate, measures to protect ocean data buoy systems moored in areas beyond national jurisdiction from actions that impair their operation	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Continue to strive to improve understanding and knowledge of the oceans and the deep sea, including, in particular, the extent and vulnerability of deep sea biodiversity and ecosystems, by increasing their marine scientific research activities in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Strengthen cooperation in this respect of the linkages between environmental change in the polar regions and global climate systems	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Rio+20, para 166: We call for support to initiatives that address ocean acidification and the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources. In this regard, we reiterate the need to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification, as well as enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems and of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them, and to support marine scientific research, monitoring and observation of ocean acidification and particularly vulnerable ecosystems, including through enhanced international cooperation in this regard. Aichi Biodiversity Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Rio+20 outcome paragraph 166; Aichi Biodiversity Target 10	TST Oceans and Seas
Intensify efforts to assess and address, as appropriate, the impacts of global climate change and ocean acidification on the sustainability of fish stocks and the habitats that support them, in particular the most affected ones	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take action immediately, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and consistent with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, to continue implementing the 2008 International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to sustainably manage fish stocks and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals, from destructive fishing practices, recognizing the immense importance and value of deep-sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies,	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	rule of law and capable institutions		
166 : We call for support to initiatives that address the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources. In this regard, we reiterate the need to work collectively, as well as enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems and of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
166 : We call for support to initiatives that address ocean acidification and call for support of marine scientific research, monitoring and observation of ocean acidification and particularly vulnerable ecosystems, including through enhanced international cooperation in this regard.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
167: We resolve to continue addressing with utmost caution ocean fertilization, consistent with the precautionary approach.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
Urgently consider ways to integrate and improve, based on the best available scientific information and the precautionary approach and in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and related agreements and instruments, the management of risks to the marine biodiversity of seamounts, cold water corals, hydrothermal vents and certain other underwater features	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Urgently take further action to address, in accordance with international law, destructive practices that have adverse impacts on marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in exchanging information in the event of accidents involving vessels on coral reefs and in promoting the development of economic assessment techniques for both restoration and non-use values of coral reef systems	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop capacity-building activities in, and transfer, on mutually agreed terms, and taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, environmentally sound technologies to study and minimize the impacts of ocean acidification, to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Make significant efforts to tackle the causes of ocean acidification and further study and minimize its impacts, to enhance local, national, regional and global cooperation in this regard, including the sharing of relevant information, and to take steps to make marine ecosystems more resilient to the impacts of ocean acidification	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Improve efforts to address coral bleaching by, inter alia, improving monitoring to predict and identify bleaching events, supporting and strengthening action taken during such events and improving strategies to manage reefs to support their natural resilience and enhance their ability to withstand other pressures, including ocean acidification	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Enhance cooperation to better protect the marine environment	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Apply the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches in adopting and implementing conservation and management measures addressing, inter alia, by-catch, pollution and overfishing, and protecting habitats of specific concern, taking into account existing guidelines developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Intensify efforts to assess and address, as appropriate, the impacts of global climate change and ocean acidification on the sustainability of fish stocks and the habitats that support them, in particular the most affected ones	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Sub-area 16f. None of the above

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
199 : Invite parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to ratify or accede to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, so as to ensure its entry into force at the earliest	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
possible opportunity	sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
135: We encourage state to Consider disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risks in urban planning	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012; Disaster Risk, Reduction	TST Oceans and Seas
187 : - Encourage States to integrate early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction at all levels into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, and encourage donors and the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of disaster risk reduction in developing countries, as appropriate, through technical assistance, technology transfer as mutually agreed, capacity building and training programmes - Undertake and strengthen in a timely manner risk assessment and disaster risk reduction instruments	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Documentname:ThefuturewewantRIO+20,2012:Riskassessments,Disasterriskreduction	TST Oceans and Seas
31 : Support the development of regional mechanisms and capacities for early warning to disasters, including for tsunami	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015; Disasters, Tsunami, Risks, Regional cooperation	TST Oceans and Seas
Past commitments/agreements:	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic	Rio+20 outcome; JPoI; Agenda 21; Aichi Biodiversity Targets; Climate change; Disaster	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	risk reduction	
- Rio+20 outcome: paragraphs 166: "We call for support to initiatives that address ocean acidification and the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources. In this regard, we reiterate the need to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification, as well as enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems and of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them, and to support marine scientific research, monitoring and observation of ocean acidification and particularly vulnerable ecosystems, including through enhanced international cooperation in this regard." and paragraph 191: "We recognize the importance of mobilizing funding from a variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including innovative sources of finance, to support nationally appropriate mitigation actions, adaptation measures, technology development and transfer and capacity building in developing countries." - Aichi Biodiversity Targets 10 and 15: "By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification. "; -JPoI paragraphs 37, 38, 39 and 58; -Agenda 21 paragraphs 17.101, 17.128, 17.129.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Rio+20 outcome; JPoI; Agenda 21; Aichi Biodiversity Targets; Climate change; Disaster risk reduction	TST Oceans and Seas
Establish and sustain national warning and mitigation systems, within a global, ocean-related multi-hazard approach, as necessary, to reduce loss of life and damage to national economies and strengthen the resilience of coastal communities to natural disaster	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70; disaster, risks, marine hazards	TST Oceans and Seas

Sub-area 16g. Promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Relevant Protocols and conventions: a) UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (UNCLOS) b) UN Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of UNCLOS relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 1995 (UN Fish Stocks Agreement) c) FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, 1993 (FAO Compliance Agreement) d) FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, 2009 (FAO Port State Measures Agreement) e) Regional Agreements (these include PAME, HELCOM, Helsinki Convention, Bucharest Convention, Nairobi Convention, Teheran Convention, COBSEA, Mediterranean Action Plan, Barcelona	Sustainable consumption and production, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and		TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Convention, OSPAR Convention, North East Pacfici, Antigua Convention, North-West Pacific Action Plan, PERSGA, Jeddah Convention, Kuwait Convention and Action Plan, South Asian Seas, SACEP, CPPS, Lima Convention, SPREP, Apia Convention, Waigani Convention and Convention for NRESP, Abidjan Convention, Cartagena Convention, Wellington Convention) f) Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) and the Nagoya Protocol, Aichi Targets (2010) g) Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (1973) h) Protocols of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1996) i) Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships (2009) j) International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, (1973) k) Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973 l) Convention on Migratory species (1979) Non- Binding Instruments (not exhaustive) 1. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (Code of Conduct, 1995) 2. FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs) • IPOA for reducing the Incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries (1999) • IPOA on the management of fishing capacity (1999) • IPOA for the conservation and management of sharks (1999) • IPOA to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2001) 2.1 FAO Strategies on Information • The Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (STF, 2003) • The Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture (2008) 3. UN General Assembly resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea (the most recent one being 68/70 and 68/71 adopted in December 2013) 4. Declarations (not actual instruments but adopted by governments during assembly in International fora). Some examples include: • Declaration adopted by the UN Conference on Sustainable Development - - Rio+20 Outcome document (2012) - Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (WSSD, 2002) - Rio Declaration (1992), Agenda 21 • The Cancun Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Responsible Fishing (1992) • The Rome Declaration on the implementation of the Code of Conduct adopted by the FAO Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries (1999) • The Reykjavik Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem (2001) • The Rome Declaration on IUU Fishing adopted by the FAO Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries (2005) • UNEP Governing Council special session XI Decision on oceans • Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA/LBA), Washington, 1995 • Resolutions/decisions of the Assembly and Executive Council of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO Resolutions of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Congress and Executive Council • Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability and Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss (Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits and portion of marine areas protected) Goal: Promote sustainable management of land and oceanic spaces. Relevant Protocols and conventions: a) UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (UNCLOS) b) UN Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of UNCLOS relating to the Conservation and	peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 1995 (UN Fish Stocks Agreement) c) FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, 1993 (FAO Compliance Agreement) d) FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, 2009 (FAO Port State Measures Agreement) e) Regional Agreements (these include PAME, HELCOM, Helsinki Convention, Bucharest Convention, Nairobi Convention, Teheran Convention, COBSEA, Mediterranean Action Plan, Barcelona Convention, OSPAR Convention, North East Pacfici, Antigua Convention, North-West Pacific Action Plan, PERSGA, Jeddah Convention, Kuwait Convention and Action Plan, South Asian Seas, SACEP, CPPS, Lima Convention, SPREP, Apia Convention, Waigani Convention and Convention for NRESP, Abidjan Convention, Cartagena Convention, Wellington Convention) f) Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) and the Nagoya Protocol, Aichi Targets (2010) g) Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (1973) h) Protocols of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1996) i) Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships (2009) j) International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, (1973) k) Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973 l) Convention on Migratory species (1979) Non- Binding Instruments (not exhaustive) 1. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (Code of Conduct, 1995) 2. FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs) • IPOA for reducing the Incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries (1999) • IPOA on the management of fishing capacity (1999) • IPOA for the conservation and management of sharks (1999) • IPOA to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2001) 2.1 FAO Strategies on Information • The Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (STF, 2003) • The Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture (2008) 3. UN General Assembly resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea (the most recent one being 68/70 and 68/71 adopted in December 2013) 4. Declarations (not actual instruments but adopted by governments during assembly in International fora). Some examples include: • Declaration adopted by the UN Conference on Sustainable Development - - Rio+20 Outcome document (2012) - Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (WSSD, 2002) - Rio Declaration (1992), Agenda 21 • The Cancun Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Responsible Fishing (1992) • The Rome Declaration on the implementation of the Code of Conduct adopted by the FAO Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries (1999) • The Reykjavik Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem (2001) • The Rome Declaration on IUU Fishing adopted by the FAO Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries (2005) • UNEP Governing Council special session XI Decision on oceans • Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA/LBA), Washington, 1995 • Resolutions/decisions of the Assembly and Executive Council of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO			

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Resolutions of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Congress and Executive Council • Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability and Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss (Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits and portion of marine areas protected)			
Relevant Commitments from Agenda 21, particularly Chapter 17	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Agenda 21, Chapter 17	TST Oceans and Seas
Relevant commitments set out in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNCLOS	TST Oceans and Seas
Relevant commitments under Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 (CBD)	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	CBD	TST Oceans and Seas
Relevant commitments under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, 1973 (CITES)	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies,	CITES	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	rule of law and capable institutions		
115 : We encourage the States to Implement the Committee on World Food Security Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
161:Calluponthestatestotakeintoconsiderationattheappropriatelevel, the first global intergrated assessment of the state of the marine environment of the Regular Process for Global reporting and Assessment of the State Marine Environment.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
198 : Implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
162 : Commit to adress on an urgent basis, the issue of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under UNCLOS.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
174: We urge the identification and mainstreaming of strategies by 2014 that further assist developing countries in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
175 : We commit to observe the need to ensure access to fisheries, and the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
201 : Mainstream the consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
201 : Encourage investments, through appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and restoration of degraded ecosystems, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
204 : Invite an early commencement the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in order to provide the best available policy-relevant information	Sustainable agriculture, food security and	Document name : The future we want RIO+20,	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
on biodiversity to assist decision makers.	nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	2012	
160 "(…) We emphasize the need for cooperation in marine scientific research to implement the provision of UNCLOS and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, as well as for the transfer of technology, taking into account the IOC Guidelines for the transfer of marine technology"	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
158: "(…)We therefore commit to protect and restore, the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems, and to maintain their biodiversity, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations (…)"	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
111 : We encourage States to Promote, enhance and support more sustainable agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger and is economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
197 : Widen the application of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities that make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
168 : We commit to - Intensify efforts to meet the 2015 target as agreed to in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis. - Urgently take the measures necessary to maintain or restore all stocks at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, with the aim of achieving these goals in the shortest time feasible, as determined by their biological characteristics - Urgently develop and implementscience-based management plans, including by reducing or suspending fishing catch and effort commensurate with the status of the stock - Enhance action to manage bycatch, discards and other adverse ecosystem impacts from fisheries, including by eliminating destructive fishing practices - Enhance actions to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems from significant adverse impacts, including through the effective use of impact assessments - States Parties are urged to fully implement the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Documentname:Thefuturew ewantRIO+20,2012 JohannesburgPlanof Implementation	TST Oceans and Seas
“Ensuring the sustainable development of the oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas”	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	JohannesburgPlanof Implementation,para.30a.	TST Oceans and Seas
- Rio+20 outcome: paragraph 158: "...and to effectively apply an ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach in the management, in accordance with international law, of activities having an impact on the marine environment,..." - Mission of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; - Aichi Biodiversity Target 6: "By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits"; - JPoI paragraph 30 (d), 32 (c): "Elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources, noting in particular areas which are subject to accelerated environmental changes and development pressures"; - Agenda 21 paragraph 17.5. "Coastal States commit themselves to integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and the marine environment under their national jurisdiction. To this end, it is necessary to, inter alia:..."	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Rio+20 outcome, JPoI, Agenda 21, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	TST Oceans and Seas
- Rio+20 outcome: paragraphs 168: "We commit to intensify our efforts to meet the 2015 target as agreed	Sustainable agriculture,	Rio+20 outcome, JPoI,	TST Oceans and

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
to in JPOI to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis. In this regard we further commit to...", 170, 171, 172, 173, 174; - Aichi Biodiversity Targets 3, 6, 7 and 12; - JPoI paragraph 31; - Agenda 21 paragraph 8.32 (b), 17.46, 17.50, 17.70, 17.72, 17.75; - MDG 7: 7.B. Reduce biodiversity loss, 7.4. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits, 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction.	food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Agenda 21, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Seas
Rio+20 outcome: paragraph 163: "By 2025, achieve significant reductions in marine debris"; Aichi Biodiversity Target 8; JPoI paragraphs 33, 34, 58 (e) and 66 (d);Agenda 21 paragraph 17.24, 17.25, 17.26, 17.28, 17.29, 17.30, 17.34 and 17.35, 17.39, 17.40, 18.39, 18.40, 18.76.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Rio+20, Aichi Biodiversity Targets; JPoI, UNCLOS 196	TST Oceans and Seas
Undertake further research on marine genetic resources for the purpose of enhancing the scientific understanding, potential use and application, and management of marine ecosystems	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen the regular scientific assessment of the state of the marine environment	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Cooperate and coordinate their efforts and take, individually or jointly, as appropriate, all measures, in conformity with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other applicable instruments, to address impacts on marine ecosystems within and beyond areas of	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
national jurisdiction, taking into account the integrity of the ecosystems concerned	sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Take necessary action and to cooperate in relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the World Meteorological Organization, to address damage to ocean data buoys deployed and operated in accordance with international law, including through education and outreach about the importance and purpose of these buoys, and by strengthening these buoys against such damage, and increasing reporting of such damage	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Collect and, where appropriate, report to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations required catch and effort data, and fishery related information, in a complete, accurate and timely way, including for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction, discrete high seas fish stocks, and by-catch and discards	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Where they do not exist, establish processes to strengthen data collection and reporting by members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, including through regular reviews of member compliance with such obligations, and, when such obligations are not met, require the member concerned to rectify the problem, including through the preparation of plans of action with timelines	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen or establish data-collection programmes to obtain reliable species-specific estimates of shark, marine turtle, fin-fish, marine mammal and sea bird by-catch, and to promote further research on selective fishing gear and practices and on the use of appropriate by-catch mitigation measures	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Cooperate in achieving sustainable aquaculture, including through information exchange, developing equivalent standards on such issues as aquatic animal health and human health and safety concerns, assessing the potential positive and negative impacts of aquaculture, including socioeconomics, on the marine and coastal environment, including biodiversity, and adopting relevant methods and techniques to minimize and mitigate adverse effects	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take immediate and concerted action to improve the implementation of and compliance with existing regional fisheries management organization or arrangement and national measures that regulate shark fisheries and incidental catch of sharks, in particular those measures which prohibit or restrict fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins and, where necessary, to consider taking other measures, as appropriate, such as requiring that all sharks be landed with each fin naturally attached	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Analyse, as appropriate, the impact of fishing for marine species corresponding to low trophic levels	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
In accordance with international law, strengthen implementation of or, where they do not exist, adopt comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance measures and compliance and enforcement schemes individually and within those regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in which they participate, in order to provide an appropriate framework for promoting compliance with agreed conservation and management measures, and further urges enhanced coordination among all relevant States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in these efforts	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Establish mandatory vessel monitoring, control and surveillance systems, in particular to require that vessel monitoring systems be carried by all vessels fishing on the high seas as soon as practicable, recalling that paragraph 62 of resolution 63/112 of 5 December 2008 urged that large-scale fishing vessels be required to carry vessel monitoring systems no later than December 2008, and to share information on fisheries enforcement matters	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take the necessary measures, consistent with international law, to help to prevent fish and fishery products caught in a manner that undermines applicable conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with international law from entering international trade	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt effective measures, or strengthen existing measures, to implement and enforce the provisions of resolution 46/215 and subsequent resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in order to eliminate the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets in all seas and oceans, which means that efforts to implement resolution 46/215 should not result in the transfer to other parts of the world of drift nets that contravene the resolution	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt effective measures, or strengthen existing measures, to implement and enforce the present global moratorium on the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets on the high seas, and calls upon States to ensure that vessels flying their flag that are duly authorized to use large-scale drift nets in waters under their national jurisdiction do not use such gear for fishing while on the high seas	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Take action, including with consideration of the interests of developing coastal States and, as appropriate, subsistence fishing communities, to reduce or eliminate by-catch, catch by lost or abandoned gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and in particular to consider measures including, as appropriate, technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries, the establishment of mechanisms for communicating information on areas of high concentration of juvenile fish, taking into account the importance of ensuring the confidentiality of such information, and support for studies and research that will reduce or eliminate by-catch of juvenile fish, and to ensure that these measures are implemented so as to optimize their effectiveness	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Further study, develop and adopt effective management measures, taking into account the best available scientific information on fishing methods, including fish aggregating devices, to minimize by-catch	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Collect the necessary data in order to evaluate and closely monitor the use of large-scale fish aggregating devices and other devices, as appropriate, and their effects on tuna resources and tuna behaviour and associated and dependent species, to improve management procedures to monitor the number, type and use of such devices and to mitigate possible negative effects on the ecosystem, including on juveniles and the incidental by-catch of non-target species, particularly sharks and turtles, and notes in this regard the measures adopted by different regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop and implement effective management measures to reduce the incidence of catch of non-target species, including the utilization of selective fishing gear, where appropriate	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	institutions		
Adopt or improve measures to assess the impact of their fisheries on species caught as by-catch and to improve the comprehensiveness and accuracy of information and reporting on incidental catch of species caught as by-catch, including through adequate observer coverage and the use of modern technologies, and to provide assistance to developing States to meet data-collection and reporting obligations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen or establish data-collection programmes to obtain reliable species-specific estimates of shark, marine turtle, fin-fish, marine mammal and seabird by-catch, and to promote further research on selective fishing gear and practices and on the use of appropriate by-catch mitigation measures	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take urgent action to reduce the by-catch of seabirds, including albatrosses and petrels, in fisheries by adopting and implementing conservation measures consistent with the 2009 best practices technical guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support implementation of the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries and taking into account the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels and of organizations such as the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Undertake performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on a regular basis, and to make the results publicly available, to implement the recommendations of such reviews and to strengthen the comprehensiveness of those reviews over time, as necessary	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Cooperate, taking into account those performance reviews, to develop best practice guidelines for	Sustainable agriculture,	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and to apply, to the extent possible, those guidelines to organizations and arrangements in which they participate	food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		Seas
Enhance efforts to apply an ecosystem approach to fisheries, taking into account paragraph 30 (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Play an active role in global efforts to conserve and sustainably use living marine resources, so as to contribute to marine biological diversity	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Where they do not exist, establish processes to strengthen data collection and reporting by members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, including through regular reviews of member compliance with such obligations, and, when such obligations are not met, require the member concerned to rectify the problem, including through the preparation of plans of action with timelines	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen or establish data-collection programmes to obtain reliable species-specific estimates of shark, marine turtle, fin-fish, marine mammal and sea bird by-catch, and to promote further research on selective fishing gear and practices and on the use of appropriate by-catch mitigation measures	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Cooperate in achieving sustainable aquaculture, including through information exchange, developing equivalent standards on such issues as aquatic animal health and human health and safety concerns, assessing the potential positive and negative impacts of aquaculture, including socioeconomics, on the marine and coastal environment, including biodiversity, and adopting relevant methods and techniques to minimize and mitigate adverse effects	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take immediate and concerted action to improve the implementation of and compliance with existing regional fisheries management organization or arrangement and national measures that regulate shark fisheries and incidental catch of sharks, in particular those measures which prohibit or restrict fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins and, where necessary, to consider taking other measures, as appropriate, such as requiring that all sharks be landed with each fin naturally attached	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Analyse, as appropriate, the impact of fishing for marine species corresponding to low trophic levels	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
In accordance with international law, strengthen implementation of or, where they do not exist, adopt comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance measures and compliance and enforcement schemes individually and within those regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in which they participate, in order to provide an appropriate framework for promoting compliance with agreed conservation and management measures, and further urges enhanced coordination among all	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
relevant States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in these efforts	and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Establish mandatory vessel monitoring, control and surveillance systems, in particular to require that vessel monitoring systems be carried by all vessels fishing on the high seas as soon as practicable, recalling that paragraph 62 of resolution 63/112 of 5 December 2008 urged that large-scale fishing vessels be required to carry vessel monitoring systems no later than December 2008, and to share information on fisheries enforcement matters	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take the necessary measures, consistent with international law, to help to prevent fish and fishery products caught in a manner that undermines applicable conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with international law from entering international trade	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt effective measures, or strengthen existing measures, to implement and enforce the provisions of resolution 46/215 and subsequent resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in order to eliminate the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets in all seas and oceans, which means that efforts to implement resolution 46/215 should not result in the transfer to other parts of the world of drift nets that contravene the resolution	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt effective measures, or strengthen existing measures, to implement and enforce the present global moratorium on the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets on the high seas, and calls upon States to ensure that vessels flying their flag that are duly authorized to use large-scale drift nets in waters under their national jurisdiction do not use such gear for fishing while on the high seas	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Take action, including with consideration of the interests of developing coastal States and, as appropriate, subsistence fishing communities, to reduce or eliminate by-catch, catch by lost or abandoned gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and in particular to consider measures including, as appropriate, technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries, the establishment of mechanisms for communicating information on areas of high concentration of juvenile fish, taking into account the importance of ensuring the confidentiality of such information, and support for studies and research that will reduce or eliminate by-catch of juvenile fish, and to ensure that these measures are implemented so as to optimize their effectiveness	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Further study, develop and adopt effective management measures, taking into account the best available scientific information on fishing methods, including fish aggregating devices, to minimize by-catch	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Collect the necessary data in order to evaluate and closely monitor the use of large-scale fish aggregating devices and other devices, as appropriate, and their effects on tuna resources and tuna behaviour and associated and dependent species, to improve management procedures to monitor the number, type and use of such devices and to mitigate possible negative effects on the ecosystem, including on juveniles and the incidental by-catch of non-target species, particularly sharks and turtles, and notes in this regard the measures adopted by different regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop and implement effective management measures to reduce the incidence of catch of non-target species, including the utilization of selective fishing gear, where appropriate	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Adopt or improve measures to assess the impact of their fisheries on species caught as by-catch and to improve the comprehensiveness and accuracy of information and reporting on incidental catch of species caught as by-catch, including through adequate observer coverage and the use of modern technologies, and to provide assistance to developing States to meet data-collection and reporting obligations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Strengthen or establish data-collection programmes to obtain reliable species-specific estimates of shark, marine turtle, fin-fish, marine mammal and seabird by-catch, and to promote further research on selective fishing gear and practices and on the use of appropriate by-catch mitigation measures	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take urgent action to reduce the by-catch of seabirds, including albatrosses and petrels, in fisheries by adopting and implementing conservation measures consistent with the 2009 best practices technical guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support implementation of the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries and taking into account the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels and of organizations such as the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Undertake performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on a regular basis, and to make the results publicly available, to implement the recommendations of such reviews and to strengthen the comprehensiveness of those reviews over time, as necessary	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	institutions		
Cooperate, taking into account those performance reviews, to develop best practice guidelines for regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and to apply, to the extent possible, those guidelines to organizations and arrangements in which they participate	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Enhance efforts to apply an ecosystem approach to fisheries, taking into account paragraph 30 (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Play an active role in global efforts to conserve and sustainably use living marine resources, so as to contribute to marine biological diversity	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Enhance or develop observer programmes, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, in order to improve data collection on, inter alia, target and by-catch species, which could also assist monitoring, control and surveillance tools, and take into account standards, forms of cooperation and other existing structures for such programmes as described in article 25 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and article 5 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt, implement and enforce appropriate measures to minimize by-catch, waste, discards, including	Sustainable agriculture,	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
high-grading, loss of fishing gear and other factors that adversely affect the sustainability of fish stocks and ecosystems and, consequently, can also have harmful effects on the economies and food security of small island developing States, other developing coastal States and subsistence fishing communities	food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		Seas
Apply widely, in accordance with international law and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Apply stock-specific precautionary reference points, to ensure that populations of harvested stocks and, where necessary, associated or dependent species, are maintained at or restored to sustainable levels, and to use these reference points for triggering conservation and management action	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt the necessary measures to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of discrete high seas fish stocks in accordance with UNCLOS and consistent with the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the general principles set forth in the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop, in accordance with international law, more effective measures to trace fish and fishery products to enable importing States to identify fish or fishery products caught in a manner that undermines international conservation and management measures agreed in accordance with	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
international law, taking into account the special requirements of developing States and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and at the same time recognize the importance of market access, in accordance with provisions 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, for fish and fishery products caught in a manner that is in conformity with such international measures	sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Regional fisheries management organizations with the competence to conserve and manage highly migratory fish stocks that have not yet adopted effective conservation and management measures in line with the best scientific information available to conserve and manage stocks falling under their mandate to do so urgently	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve transparency and to ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent, rely on the best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, address participatory rights, including through, inter alia, the development of transparent criteria for allocating fishing opportunities which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, taking due account, inter alia, of the status of the relevant stocks and the respective interests in the fishery	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Undertake, on an urgent basis, performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements initiated either by the organization or arrangement itself or with external partners, including in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, using transparent criteria based on the provisions of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and other relevant instruments, and taking into account the best practices of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and, as appropriate, any set of criteria developed by States or other regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, and encourages that such performance reviews include some element of independent evaluation and propose means for improving the functioning of the regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, as appropriate	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt, implement and enforce appropriate measures to minimize by-catch, waste, discards, including high-grading, loss of fishing gear and other factors that adversely affect the sustainability of fish stocks and ecosystems and, consequently, can also have harmful effects on the economies and food security of small island developing States, other developing coastal States and subsistence fishing communities	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Apply widely, in accordance with international law and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Apply stock-specific precautionary reference points, to ensure that populations of harvested stocks and, where necessary, associated or dependent species, are maintained at or restored to sustainable levels, and to use these reference points for triggering conservation and management action	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Adopt the necessary measures to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of discrete high seas fish stocks in accordance with UNCLOS and consistent with the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the general principles set forth in the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Regional fisheries management organizations with the competence to conserve and manage highly migratory fish stocks that have not yet adopted effective conservation and management measures in line with the best scientific information available to conserve and manage stocks falling under their mandate to do so urgently	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve transparency and to ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent, rely on the best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, address participatory rights, including through, inter alia, the development of transparent criteria for allocating fishing opportunities which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, taking due account, inter alia, of the status of the relevant stocks and the respective interests in the fishery	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Undertake, on an urgent basis, performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements initiated either by the organization or arrangement itself or with external partners, including in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, using transparent criteria based on the provisions of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and other relevant instruments, and taking into account the best practices of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and, as appropriate, any set of criteria developed by States or other regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, and encourages that such performance reviews include some element of independent evaluation and propose means for improving the functioning of the regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, as appropriate	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Collect and, where appropriate, report to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations required catch and effort data, and fishery related information, in a complete, accurate and timely way, including for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction, discrete high seas fish stocks, and by-catch and discards	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop, in accordance with international law, more effective measures to trace fish and fishery products to enable importing States to identify fish or fishery products caught in a manner that undermines international conservation and management measures agreed in accordance with international law, taking into account the special requirements of developing States and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and at the same time recognize the importance of market access, in accordance with provisions 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Organization of the United Nations, for fish and fishery products caught in a manner that is in conformity with such international measures	non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Enhance or develop observer programmes, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, in order to improve data collection on, inter alia, target and by-catch species, which could also assist monitoring, control and surveillance tools, and take into account standards, forms of cooperation and other existing structures for such programmes as described in article 25 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and article 5 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.-Aichi Target 7	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Aichi Target 7	TST Oceans and Seas

Sub-area 16h. Protecting marine resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Commitments under the FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, 1993 (FAO Compliance Agreement)	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	FAO Compliance Agreement	TST Oceans and Seas

Sub-area 16i. Reducing marine pollution and debris including from land-based activities

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Art 2 : “Protect and preserve the marine environment from all sources of pollution and take effective measures [···] to prevent, reduce and where practicable eliminate pollution caused by dumping or incineration at sea of wastes or other matter.”	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and	1996 Protocol of the Convention on the Prevention	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter	
163: We commit to follow up on the relevant initiatives such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Landbased Activities, as well as to the adoption of coordinated strategies to this end.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
163: "We commit to take action to reduce the incidence and impacts of pollution (marine pollution, including marine debris, especially plastic, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals, and nitrogen-based compounds, from a number of marine and landbased sources, including shipping and land runoff) on marine ecosystems, including through the effective implementation of relevant conventions adopted in the framework of the International Maritime Organization (IMO)"	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
163: We further commit to take action to, by 2025, based on collected scientific data, achieve significant reductions in marine debris to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Document name : The future we want RIO+20, 2012	TST Oceans and Seas
“Ensure that ships are disposed of in a safe and environmentally friendly manner”	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment	Hong Kong International Convention for the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships, preamble	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
"Desiring to achieve the complete elimination of intentional pollution of the marine environment by oil and other harmful substances and the minimization of accidental discharge of such substances"	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, preamble	TST Oceans and Seas
Art 1 "Parties [···] may take such measures as are necessary on the high seas to prevent, mitigate or eliminate grave and imminent danger to their coastline or related interests from pollution or threat of pollution by substances other than oil following upon a maritime casualty"	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973	TST Oceans and Seas
- Rio+20 outcome: paragraph 163: "We note with concern that the health of oceans and marine biodiversity are negatively affected by marine pollution, including marine debris, especially plastic, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals, and nitrogen-based compounds, from a number of marine and landbased sources, including shipping and land runoff. We commit to take action to reduce the incidence and impacts of such pollution on marine ecosystems, including through the effective implementation of relevant conventions adopted in the framework of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the follow up of the relevant initiatives such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Landbased Activities, as well as the adoption of coordinated strategies to this end. We further commit to take action to, by 2025, based on collected scientific data, achieve significant reductions in marine debris to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment."; - Aichi Biodiversity Target 8: "By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity." - JPoI paragraphs 33, 34, 58 (e) and 66 (d); - Agenda 21 paragraph 17.24, 17.25, 17.26, 17.28, 17.29, 17.30, 17.34 and 17.35, 17.39, 17.40, 18.39, 18.40, 18.76.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Rio+20 outcome, JPoI, Agenda 21, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	TST Oceans and Seas
Cooperate, directly or through competent international organizations, and share best practices, in the fields of protection of the marine environment, human health and safety, prevention, emergency response and mitigation, and in this regard undertake and collaborate on scientific research, including marine scientific research, to better understand the consequences of marine oil spills	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Enhance cooperation to better protect the marine environment	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Jointly develop and promote contingency plans for responding to pollution incidents, as well as other incidents that are likely to have significant adverse effects on the marine environment and biodiversity	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Further develop partnerships with industry and civil society to raise awareness of the extent of the impact of marine debris on the health and productivity of the marine environment and consequent economic loss	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of substandard vessels	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all,	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
As a matter of priority, implement the Global Programme of Action and to take all appropriate measures to fulfil the commitments of the international community embodied in the Manila Declaration on Furthering the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Carry out further research, studies and consideration of the impacts of ocean noise on living marine resources	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Integrate the issue of marine debris into national and, as appropriate, regional strategies dealing with waste management, especially in the coastal zone, ports and maritime industries, including recycling, reuse, reduction and disposal, consider developing an integrated waste management infrastructure and to encourage the development of appropriate economic incentives with the aim to reduce marine debris to address this issue, including the development of cost-recovery systems that provide an incentive to use port reception facilities and discourage ships from discharging marine debris at sea, and support for measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution from any source, including land-based sources, such as community-based coastal and waterway clean-up and monitoring activities, and encourages States to cooperate regionally and subregionally to identify potential sources and coastal and oceanic locations where marine debris aggregates and to develop and implement joint prevention and recovery programmes for marine debris; as well as to raise awareness on the issue of marine debris	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
All States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, taking into account the relationship between the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Cooperate in correcting the shortfall in port waste reception facilities in accordance with the action plan to address the inadequacy of port waste reception facilities developed by the International Maritime Organization	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/70	TST Oceans and Seas
Apply the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches in adopting and implementing conservation and management measures addressing, inter alia, by-catch, pollution and overfishing, and protecting habitats of specific concern, taking into account existing guidelines developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Implement the 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and accelerate activity to safeguard the marine ecosystem, including fish stocks, against pollution and physical degradation, taking into account the increase in oceanic dead zones	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Sub-area 16j. Regulating harvesting of straddling fish stocks

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Commitments set out in the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks,1995	TST Oceans and Seas
Regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to strengthen and modernize their mandates and the measures adopted by such organizations or arrangements, and to implement modern approaches to fisheries management, as reflected in the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and other relevant international instruments, relying on the best scientific information available and application of the precautionary approach and incorporating an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and biodiversity considerations, including the conservation and management of ecologically related and dependent species and protection of their habitats, where these aspects are lacking, to ensure that they effectively contribute to long-term conservation and management and sustainable use of living marine resources	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take action immediately, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and consistent with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, to continue implementing the 2008 International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to sustainably manage fish stocks and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals, from destructive fishing practices, recognizing the immense importance and value of deep-sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Improve transparency in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent, rely on the best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, address participatory rights, including through, inter alia, the development of transparent criteria for allocating fishing opportunities which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of UNFSA, taking due account, inter alia, of the status of the relevant stocks and the respective interests in the fishery	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop and implement, as a matter of priority, national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure the effective conservation and management of such stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such an organization or participants in such an arrangement, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such an organization or arrangement, or to otherwise ensure that no vessel flying their flag is authorized to access the fisheries resources to which regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements or conservation and management measures established by such organizations or arrangements apply	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to strengthen and modernize their mandates and the measures adopted by such organizations or arrangements, and to implement modern approaches to fisheries management, as reflected in the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and other relevant international instruments, relying on the best scientific information available and application of the precautionary approach and incorporating an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and biodiversity considerations, including the conservation and management of ecologically related and dependent species and protection of their habitats, where these aspects are lacking, to ensure that they effectively contribute to long-term conservation and management and sustainable use of living marine resources	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Take action immediately, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and consistent with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, to continue implementing the 2008 International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to sustainably manage fish stocks and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals, from destructive fishing practices, recognizing the immense importance and value of deep-sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	societies, rule of law and capable institutions		
Improve transparency in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent, rely on the best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, address participatory rights, including through, inter alia, the development of transparent criteria for allocating fishing opportunities which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of UNFSA, taking due account, inter alia, of the status of the relevant stocks and the respective interests in the fishery	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Develop and implement, as a matter of priority, national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
Pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure the effective conservation and management of such stocks	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas
States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such an organization or participants in such an arrangement, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such an organization or arrangement, or to otherwise ensure that no vessel flying their flag is authorized to access the fisheries resources to which regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements or conservation and management measures established by such organizations or arrangements apply	Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	UNGA A/RES/68/71	TST Oceans and Seas

Focus Area 17. Ecosystem and biodiversity

Sub-area 17a. Promoting sustainable forest management

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• SFM is an explicit concept in several international instruments related to forests (NLBI, ITTA, LBA (draft), the Montreal Process, CBD's guidelines on sustainable use and programme of work on forest biodiversity, Aichi Target 7, UNCCD (as part of SLM), FAO's GG3 and SO2 (as part of SNRM), and FLEGT. • SFM is implicitly an element of MDG7, REDD+ and LULUCF under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol (namely forest management), FAO Zero Illegal Deforestation Challenge, GPFLR Bonn Challenge (prevention of degradation), CITES, and GEI. • The UN Zero Hunger Challenge and food security-related targets cannot be met without sustainable management of forests because of their direct and indirect contributions to (a) availability and access to natural resources for forest foods (edible plants and animals) and food production through crop production and animal husbandry; (b) medicinal plants; (c) energy for cooking food; (d) clean water; and (e) other ecosystems goods and services of forests. • MDG Target 7 (proportion of land area covered by forest) • GOF1 (reverse forest loss) and indirectly GOF2 (enhance benefits) and GOF3 (increase area of protected forests) and GOF4 (reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize new and additional financial resources from all sources) • ITTA implicitly and through ITTO´s C&I (extent and condition of tropical forests) • LBA and the C&I of Forest Europe (maintain and enhance forest resources) • the C&I of the Montreal Process (implied in all criteria) • CBD and Strategic Goals B, C and D of the Aichi Targets, in particular Aichi Targets 5 (halving loss of forests by 50%)-and 15 (ecosystem resilience, conservation and restoration), and enhancement of ecosystem services (Aichi Target 14) provided by forests • UNFCCC and REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing removals and forest carbon stocks) • UNCCD and land degradation neutrality (restoration and rehabilitation by increased forest/tree cover and biomass, UNCCD progress indicator on land cover) • FAO GG3 (sustainable management and utilization of natural resources) and SO2 (producing and managing resources sustainably) • GPFLR (forest cover as underlying element of forest landscape restoration) • UNEP GEI (increase natural capital as economic asset) • Increase in forest area has been identified in many other international and regional commitments. The APEC Ministerial Statement 2007, for example, made a strong commitment to increasing forest cover in the APEC region by 20 million hectares by 2020.	poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, water and sanitation, employment and decent work for all, promote sustainable consumption and production, climate, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions.	The Global Objectives on Forests were adopted at the sixth session of UNFF (UNFF6) in 2006 and subsequently adopted by the General Assemly in 2007 (A/RES/62/98).	FAO UNFF

Sub-area 17b. Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Bellow are existing intergovernmentally agreed goals and targets for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services 1.A. Document Name: Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss 1.B. Document Name: Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development Commitment to implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and other internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the UN Millennium Declaration.			CBD

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
- Biodiversity considerations are reflected throughout the Plan of Implementation, including within a separate section (para 44a-t) containing a target for achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity. Other targets, including on oceans, were also adopted reinforcing commitments to the MDG on poverty eradication. Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, 5 Strategic Goals and 20 Biodiversity Aichi Targets Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. • Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. • Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions. • Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits. Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use • Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. • Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. • Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. • Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. • Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment. • Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning. Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity • Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. • Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained. • Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and			

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
safeguarding their genetic diversity. Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services • Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. • Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification. • Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation. Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building • Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan. • Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels. • Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied. • Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.			
• Biodiversity is an explicit element of CBD and its Aichi Targets, MDG7, GOFs, ITTA, LBA, CITES, Zero Illegal Deforestation, and the Bonn Challenge of GPFLR • Biodiversity conservation is also inherent in several other instruments including REDD+, UNCCD, FAO Global Goals, GEI and SCP.			FAO

Focus Area 18. Means of implementation

Sub-area 18a. Enhancing accountability in development cooperation based on agreed principles

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Reform of international financial institutions for greater participation of developing countries and greater accountability of the IFI for negative impacts on human rights through e.g. human rights safeguards, human rights impact assessments. Monterrey Consensus, UN Declaration on the Right to Development			GEF

Sub-area 18b. Enhancing scientific and technological cooperation and technology transfer

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Promote the strategic role of science and technology, including information technology and innovation in areas relevant for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular agricultural productivity, water management and sanitation, energy security and public health. (para 78, 2010 MDG Summit outcome document) Maintain efforts in research and analysis in the area of science, technology and innovation (STI), focusing on making STI capacity an instrument for supporting national development, helping local industry become more competitive, and for developing export diversification efforts of countries; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.56, p) Undertake research and provide technical assistance to developing countries on nformation and communications technology (ICT) and implementation of relevant action lines from the World Summit on the Information Society and as secretariat to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.56, q)			GEF, UNCTAD
To improve the management of the Earth's natural resources by increasing and facilitating the research and operational use of remote sensing data, enhancing the coordination of remote sensing systems and increasing access to, and the affordability of, imagery To develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy so as to enable access to and the use of space-based and other Earth observation data To implement an integrated, global system, especially through international cooperation, to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts, especially of an international nature, through Earth observation, communications and other space-based services, making maximum use of existing capabilities and filling gaps in worldwide satellite coverage [Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Conference resolution 1 "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development" (A/CONF.184/6, para. 1 a) (ii) (iii))] “We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations. In this context, we note the relevance of global mapping, and recognize the efforts in developing global environmental observing systems, including by the Eye on Earth network and through the Global Earth Observation System of Systems. We recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect environmental data.” [General Assembly resolution 66/288 "The future we want", para. 274]			UNOOSA (Office for Outer Space Affairs)

Sub-area 18c. Further progress on development-supportive trade reforms within an open, rules-based multilateral trading system

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• Continue to make positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, and especially the least-developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development.			ESCAP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
• Address the specific situation of LDCs in international trade and improve their effective participation in the multilateral trading system. • Continue to make positive efforts with a view to facilitating the access of countries, in particular developing countries, to environmentally-friendly technologies. • Frame responses to the trade-related issues identified for the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system • Examine the relationship between trade and transfer of technology. • Effectively implement the Enhanced Integrated Framework as a viable instrument for LDCs' trade development, building on its principles of country ownership and partnership. Commitments made by the G20 leaders at their summits cover several key areas: implementation of structural reforms and overcoming imbalances (since the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit), international financial institutions reform (including modernizing governance and representation, reinforcement of surveillance, recapitalization of resources, and strengthening financial safety nets) and financial markets regulation (banking and non-banking sector measures), commitments to resist protectionism and to rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. G20 (various summits, since 2008) Further progress on development-supportive trade, including the reduction of agricultural subsidies Support and further develop a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system (para 78, 2010 MDG Summit outcome document) Provide technical assistance to least developed countries that request it in order to enable them to participate more effectively in the multilateral trading system (para 34, Doha Declaration). Resist protectionist tendencies and rectify any trade distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations (para 42, 2010 MDG Summit outcome document) For trade to serve as an engine of inclusive growth and development, the multilateral trading system must remain open, transparent, inclusive, non-discriminatory and rules-based. The effective integration of developing countries, in particular LDCs and countries with economies in transition, into the multilateral trading system should remain a priority. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.23); Continue, as a contribution to the work of the United Nations, research and analysis on the prospects of, and impact on, developing countries in matters of trade and development (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.18, c); Address the trade and development impact of non-tariff barriers;(31, f) Consolidate its work on databases on non- tariff measures and continue its analysis on the impact of non-tariff measures on trade and development prospects of developing countries (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para. 31, g) Continue technical assistance to developing countries, in particular LDCs, in the area of international trade in goods and services (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.31,h); Continue to support commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly in Africa and LDCs, through policy reviews, dialogues and technical assistance (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.31, i) Regional integration, including regional trade agreements (RTAs), should bolster productive integration and support economic diversification, especially in the LDCs and LLDCs. RTAs should be consistent with the multilateral trading system to improve market access. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.37) Opportunities and challenges of the growing South-South trade and cooperation should be addressed, in a way that assists national development strategies. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.56, K)			
Support and further develop a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system (para 78, 2010 MDG Summit outcome document) Provide technical assistance to least developed countries that request it in order to enable them to participate more effectively in the multilateral trading system (para 34, Doha Declaration).			GEF, UNCTAD

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Resist protectionist tendencies and rectify any trade distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations (para 42, 2010 MDG Summit outcome document) For trade to serve as an engine of inclusive growth and development, the multilateral trading system must remain open, transparent, inclusive, non-discriminatory and rules-based. The effective integration of developing countries, in particular LDCs and countries with economies in transition, into the multilateral trading system should remain a priority. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.23); Continue, as a contribution to the work of the United Nations, research and analysis on the prospects of, and impact on, developing countries in matters of trade and development (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.18, c); Address the trade and development impact of non-tariff barriers;(31, f) Consolidate its work on databases on non- tariff measures and continue its analysis on the impact of non-tariff measures on trade and development prospects of developing countries (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para. 31, g) Continue technical assistance to developing countries, in particular LDCs, in the area of international trade in goods and services (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.31,h); Continue to support commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly in Africa and LDCs, through policy reviews, dialogues and technical assistance (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.31, i) Regional integration, including regional trade agreements (RTAs), should bolster productive integration and support economic diversification, especially in the LDCs and LLDCs. RTAs should be consistent with the multilateral trading system to improve market access. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.37) Opportunities and challenges of the growing South-South trade and cooperation should be addressed, in a way that assists national development strategies. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.56, K)			

Sub-area 18d. Mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple sources such as remittances, foreign direct investment, institutional and other long-term investors and innovative financing

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Istanbul Programme of Action para 124: Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following goals and targets: Reduce the transaction cost of remittance flows and foster the development impact of remittances. (related actions for LDCs and development actors are in para 125) Monterrey Consensus para 18: It is also important to reduce the transfer costs of migrant workers' remittances and create opportunities for development-oriented investments, including housing. Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development (A/RES/68/4), para 27: Recognize that remittances constitute an important source of private capital, and reaffirm the need to promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances in both source and recipient countries A/RES/65/170 International migration and development, OP15: Reaffirms that there is a need to further address and promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances in both source and recipient countries and, as appropriate, to encourage opportunities for development-oriented investment in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to take such action, bearing in mind that remittances cannot be considered a substitute for foreign direct investment, official development assistance, debt relief or other public sources of financing for development; A/RES/60/206. Facilitation and reduction of the cost of transfer of migrant remittances, OP1: Reaffirms the importance of reducing the transfer costs of migrant remittances, facilitating their flow and, as appropriate, encouraging opportunities for development-oriented investment in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to do so; OP2: Encourages Governments and other relevant stakeholders to consider adopting measures, in accordance with national legislation, that facilitate migrant remittance flows to recipient countries, including through, inter alia: (a) Simplifying procedures and facilitating access to formal means of remittance transfers; (b) Promoting access to, and awareness	Poverty eradication, Economic growth		DESA, IOM, In consultation with other GMG members and the SRSG for Migration, UNFF

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
of the availability and use of, financial services for migrants; Global Objective on Forests 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management. (The Global Objectives on Forests were adopted at the sixth session of UNFF (UNFF6) in 2006 and subsequently adopted by the General Assemly in 2007 (A/RES/62/98).)			
▪ Increase financial resources for gender equality and women's rights Beijing Platform for Action, para 345-352	Gender equality and women's empowerment; Promoting equality;		ESCAP
- Promote an enabling environment that facilitates entrepreneurship and doing business by all, including women, the poor and the vulnerable (para 10, Doha Declaration). - Strengthen and develop the domestic financial sector, by encouraging the orderly development of capital markets through sound banking systems and other institutional arrangements aimed at addressing development financing needs, including the insurance sector and debt and equity markets, that encourage and channel savings and foster productive investments (para 17, Monterrey Consensus). - Promote the development of domestic capital markets through multilateral, regional, subregional and national development banks, and increase the domestic supply of long-term capital (para 17, Doha Declaration). - Develop guarantee schemes and business development services for easing the access of small and medium-sized enterprises to local financing (para 17, Monterrey Consensus). - Strengthen existing measures to lower the transaction costs of remittances through increased cooperation between originating and receiving countries and create opportunities for development- oriented investments (para 29, Doha Declaration) - Strengthen national, bilateral and multilateral efforts to assist developing countries as a destination for private capital, including through the provision of technical, financial and other forms of assistance; the promotion and strengthening of partnerships, including public-private partnerships; and cooperation arrangements at all levels (para 23, Doha Declaration). - Continue efforts to achieve a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, embedded in sound macroeconomic policies and institutions that allow businesses, both domestic and international, to operate efficiently and profitably and with maximum development impact (para 21, Monterrey Consensus). - Relevant international and regional institutions as well as appropriate institutions in source countries to increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas, including projects to bridge the digital divide, in developing countries (para 22, Monterrey Consensus) - Provide export credits, co-financing, venture capital and other lending instruments, risk guarantees, leveraging aid resources, information on investment opportunities, business development services, forums to facilitate business contacts and cooperation between enterprises of developed and developing countries, as well as funding for feasibility studies (para 22, Monterrey Consensus) - Support new public/private sector financing mechanisms, both debt and equity, for developing countries, to benefit in particular small entrepreneurs and small and medium-size enterprises and infrastructure (para 24, Monterrey Consensus) - Continue analytical work on how issues of debt and its impact on mobilization of resources can be addressed more effectively, and providing technical assistance and support for developing countries in building national capacities (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para 31, c) - Assist the LDCs in assessing progress towards resource mobilization, economic di- versification and competitiveness in support of their national development strategies; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.41, m) - Promote private sector investment in sustainable development, making investment work for sustainable development and inclusive growth. - Ensure that investment is geared towards poverty alleviation, towards the production of goods and			GEF, UNCTAD

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
services that are affordable and accessible to the poor, and towards crowding-in the poor through building productive capacities and business linkages in poor and vulnerable economies (LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and SSA). - Work together with all stakeholders, taking into account that investment is a partnership among host and home countries, the public and private sector, labor and civil society, small farm-holders and SMEs. - Maximize the positive contribution of the private sector and ensure that private capital is enlisted in the pursuit of sustainable development and becomes part of the sustainable development solution. - Enabling half the number of least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020 (Istanbul Plan of Action)			
Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development (2002): "Microfinance and credit for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including in rural areas, particularly for women, as well as national savings schemes, are important for enhancing the social and economic impact of the financial sector. Development banks, commercial and other financial institutions, whether independently or in cooperation, can be effective instruments for facilitating access to finance, including equity financing, for such enterprises, as well as an adequate supply of medium- and long term credit." Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (2013): The President noted that [···]new and innovative sources of financing would be needed to supplement traditional ODA, and South-South cooperation would need to be further enhanced as a complement to North-South and triangular cooperation. (paragraph 6) - Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (2008): "The provision of, and access to, financial and credit services to all is also important. Such facilities have begun to show results, but increased efforts, where appropriate, supported by the international community, are needed." - Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development (2002): While Governments provide the framework for their operation, businesses, for their part, are expected to engage as reliable and consistent partners in the development process. We urge businesses to take into account not only the economic and financial but also the developmental, social, gender and environmental implications of their undertakings. In that spirit, we invite banks and other financial institutions, in developing countries as well as developed countries, to foster innovative developmental financing approaches. We welcome all efforts to encourage good corporate citizenship and note the initiative undertaken in the United Nations to promote global partnerships. (paragraph 23) - Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (2008): We encourage the scaling up and the implementation, where appropriate, of innovative sources of finance initiatives. We acknowledge that these funds should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of finance, and should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and not unduly burden them. We call upon the international community to consider strengthening current initiatives and explore new proposals, while recognizing their voluntary and complementary nature. (paragraph 51)			UNCDF

Sub-area 18e. Recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Intensify efforts to: (para 43, Monterrey Consensus) § Harmonize operational procedures at the highest standard so as to reduce transactions costs and make ODA disbursement and delivery more flexible, taking into account national development needs and objectives under the ownership of the recipient country; § Support and enhance recent efforts and initiatives, such as untying aid § Enhance the absorptive capacity and financial management of the recipient countries to utilize aid § Use development frameworks that are owned and driven by developing countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies § Enhance recipient countries' input into and ownership of the design, including procurement, of			GEF, UNFF

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
technical assistance programmes; and increase the effective use of local technical assistance resources; § Promote the use of ODA to leverage additional financing for development, such as foreign investment, trade and domestic resources; § Strengthen triangular cooperation, including countries with economies in transition, and South-South cooperation, as delivery tools for assistance; § Improve ODA targeting to the poor, coordination of aid and measurement of results. Encourage the scaling up and the implementation, where appropriate, of innovative sources of finance initiatives, to supplement and not substitute for traditional sources of finance (para 51, Doha Declaration) Donors should respect their ODA commitments, as reaffirmed in the relevant United Nations conferences and meetings, including in the outcome of the 2010 High- Level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para. 35) Undertake analyses and consider developing, where appropriate, related tools on national and international efforts to enhance the impact of development cooperation including on the alignment of ODA with national development priorities (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para. 41:k) Ensure the fulfillment of all ODA commitments to least developed countries (Istanbul Plan of Action) Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management. (Global Objective on Forests 4, The Global Objectives on Forests were adopted at the sixth session of UNFF (UNFF6) in 2006 and subsequently adopted by the General Assemly in 2007 (A/RES/62/98).)			
Focus area 18: Means of implementation Goal: Scale up global partnerships for development. Targets: a) The full and timely implementation of ODA and other development cooperation commitments. b) Double the share of African countries, LDCs, LLDs and SIDs in world trade so they could harness the potentials of trade as an engine for inclusive economic growth and sustainable development (the share of Africa stands currently at 3.2 % marking a very slow increase compared to its share in 2000 estimated at 2.3%). c) Reduce the ratio of debt to GDP of African countries, LDCs, LLDs and SIDs, including through the creation of debt restructuring mechanism under the UN. d) Increase international cooperation on tax matters (which is crucial for maximizing domestic resource mobilization. It is estimated that about $ 300 billion lost annually due to tax evasion.) e) Reform of the global economic governance, including the international trade, finance and monetary system to enable developing countries to mobilize the needed resources. f) Promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, including through establishing a global technology facilitation mechanism to accelerate technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale that is commensurate with the sustainable development challenge	Economic growth, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions, economic governance reform, trade and financial system reform, debt forgiveness, transfer of technology, domestic resource mobilization and domestic tax reform		OSAA, UNCTAD

Sub-area 18f. Strengthening capacity building efforts for developing countries and knowledge sharing and technical cooperation among all countries through South-South, North-South cooperation, triangular cooperation

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development (A/RES/68/4), para 28: Emphasize the need for reliable statistical data on international migration, including, when possible, on the contributions of migrants to development in both countries of origin and countries of destination; this data could facilitate the design of evidence-based policy- and decision-making in all relevant aspects of sustainable development;			DESA, IOM, In consultation with other GMG members and the SRSG for

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
A/RES/68/179 Protection of migrants, OP9(e): Calls upon the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation in the development of methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination and to assist Member States in their capacity-building efforts in this regard;			Migration
Support good governance, effective public participation and the rule of law in the areas of housing, urban planning and management and land administration: 1. Legal and administrative measures are in place which ensure consultation with and the participation of all stakeholders in transparent and opened decision-making processes 2. Policies are in place for building or improving the capacities of the public sector in housing and land management at national, regional and local levels 3. Horizontal and vertical coordination and cooperation between different levels of public administration are strengthened Intensify the regional and international exchange of experience and cooperation in the areas of housing, urban planning and land management 1. Exchanges of experience and knowledge between countries are intensified 2. Cooperation, networks and synergies between international organizations are strengthened South-South, North-South cooperation, triangular cooperation, enhancing cooperation on migration policies and ensuring a human rights based approach in relation to people crossing borders, increasing transparency, accountability in relation to institutions of global governance, and in relation to resource extraction and transnational corporations Migrant Workers Convention, Monterrey Consensus 2002, Vienna Declaration 1993 Strengthen cooperation to develop energy systems that can assist in meeting development needs and are consistent with the efforts to stabilize the global climate, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. (para 84, Doha Declaration) Reinforce the support for trade-related training, capacity and institution building and trade-supporting services, giving special consideration to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African development, transit developing countries and countries with economies in transition (para 36, Monterrey Consensus). Continue to address the special concerns and needs of Africa, including as articulated in the New Partnership for Africa's Development; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.18, h) Assess on a regular basis and promote consensus on how development cooperation and partnerships, including those involving South-South cooperation, can further contribute to enhancing the achievement of the MDGs, especially in the case of LDCs and Africa; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.41, b) Undertake research and analysis on public-private partnerships in the development context, with the aim of mapping out best practices as well as evaluating models of public-private partnerships that can help to establish linkages between local producers in developing countries into global supply chains; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.41, l) International trade can contribute to fostering cooperation and building new partnerships by linking production processes across borders, disseminating know-how and contributing to shared economic growth. International trade can also support achievement of the MDGs/SDGs in developing countries, especially in reducing poverty and inequality. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.33) Building productive capacity is key to fostering sustained economic growth and inclusive development. It can be expanded through a balanced policy mix approach, which, among others, include cost-effective and appropriate incentives to encourage investments in wealth-creating activities, as well as in the provision of education, training, improving levels of health and nutrition, and increased research and development capacity that helps to build knowledge base. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.59)			GEF
Target: By 2015, promote the use of ICT for regional integration Goal: Foster dialogue and cooperation in the area of regulation with a view to regional integration, in			ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
particular with respect to the protection of personal data, digital signature and cybercrime. Goal: Further dialogue and cooperation in order to promote e-billing at the regional level. Source: The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)			

Sub-area 18g. To provide impetus to broad stakeholder engagement, some areas that could be considered include: creating inclusive initiatives and partnerships in support of all areas; such initiatives and partnerships to develop resource mobilization strategies; system of regular monitoring, reporting on achievements of initiatives and partnerships; close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and inter- governmental efforts in support of sustainable development

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Continue to address the special concerns and needs of Africa, including as articulated in the New Partnership for Africa's Development; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.18, h) Assess on a regular basis and promote consensus on how development cooperation and partnerships, including those involving South-South cooperation, can further contribute to enhancing the achievement of the MDGs, especially in the case of LDCs and Africa; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.41, b) Undertake research and analysis on public-private partnerships in the development context, with the aim of mapping out best practices as well as evaluating models of public-private partnerships that can help to establish linkages between local producers in developing countries into global supply chains; (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.41, l) International trade can contribute to fostering cooperation and building new partnerships by linking production processes across borders, disseminating know-how and contributing to shared economic growth. International trade can also support achievement of the MDGs/SDGs in developing countries, especially in reducing poverty and inequality. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.33) Building productive capacity is key to fostering sustained economic growth and inclusive development. It can be expanded through a balanced policy mix approach, which, among others, include cost-effective and appropriate incentives to encourage investments in wealth-creating activities, as well as in the provision of education, training, improving levels of health and nutrition, and increased research and development capacity that helps to build knowledge base. (UNCTAD Doha Mandate para.59)			UNCTAD

Focus Area 19. Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions

Sub-area 19a. Curbing illicit financial flows

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
The UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which entered into force in 2005, has been endorsed by 167 member states, commits member states "promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively". (Article 1; see also Article 5) We are convinced of the negative impact of corruption, which obstructs economic growth and development, erodes public confidence, legitimacy and transparency and hinders the making of fair and effective laws, as well as their administration, enforcement and adjudication, and therefore stress the importance of the rule of law as an essential element in addressing and preventing corruption, including by strengthening cooperation among States concerning criminal matters. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 25; see also A/CONF.198/11, Monterrey Consensus, 18-22 March 2002, para. 13) Salvador Declaration Para 22: Adopt effective measures to implement the provisions on preventing, prosecuting and punishing money-laundering contained in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption UNCAC Art 14(5): Develop and promote global, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation among judicial, law enforcement and financial regulatory authorities in order to combat money-laundering Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations: Implement effective measures to bring national systems for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation into compliance with the revised FATF Recommendations	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		PBSO
The UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which entered into force in 2005, has been endorsed by 167 member states, commits member states "promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively". (Article 1; see also Article 5) We are convinced of the negative impact of corruption, which obstructs economic growth and development, erodes public confidence, legitimacy and transparency and hinders the making of fair and effective laws, as well as their administration, enforcement and adjudication, and therefore stress the importance of the rule of law as an essential element in addressing and preventing corruption, including by strengthening cooperation among States concerning criminal matters. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 25; see also A/CONF.198/11, Monterrey Consensus, 18-22 March 2002, para. 13) Salvador Declaration Para 22: Adopt effective measures to implement the provisions on preventing, prosecuting and punishing money-laundering contained in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption UNCAC Art 14(5): Develop and promote global, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation among judicial, law enforcement and financial regulatory authorities in order to combat money-laundering Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations: Implement effective measures to bring national systems for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation into	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas,		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
compliance with the revised FATF Recommendations	Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Sub-area 19b. Effective, accountable and transparent institutions

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Connect all central government departments and establish websites (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 6)	Poverty eradication, Infrastructure , Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	The target reflects the importance of connecting government departments and equipping them with a web presence. ICT applications benefits in all aspects of life, including E-government, where the emphases are on applications aimed at transparency in public administration and democratic processes, accountability, efficiency and responding to the needs of citizens and businesses. The WSIS target refers to departments. This has been interpreted more broadly to include all government organizations. However, for measurability purposes, the scope has been changed from the original local and central government to central government. There are seven indicators suggested to measure this target. Most are under consideration for inclusion in the Partnership's list of core ICT indicators. The indicators proposed are: • Indicator 6.1: Proportion of persons employed in central government organizations routinely using computers. • Indicator 6.2: Proportion of persons employed in	ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		central government organizations routinely using the Internet. • Indicator 6.3: Proportion of central government organizations with a Local Area Network (LAN). • Indicator 6.4: Proportion of central government organizations with an intranet. • Indicator 6.5: Proportion of central government organizations with Internet access, by type of access. • Indicator 6.6: Proportion of central government organizations with a web presence. • Indicator 6.7: Level of development of online service delivery by national governments.	
Connect all central government departments and establish websites (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 6)	Poverty eradication, Infrastructure , Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	The target reflects the importance of connecting government departments and equipping them with a web presence. ICT applications benefits in all aspects of life, including E-government, where the emphases are on applications aimed at transparency in public administration and democratic processes, accountability, efficiency and responding to the needs of citizens and businesses. The WSIS target refers to departments. This has been interpreted more broadly to include all government organizations. However, for measurability purposes, the scope has been changed from the original local and central government to central government. There are seven indicators	ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		suggested to measure this target. Most are under consideration for inclusion in the Partnership's list of core ICT indicators. The indicators proposed are: • Indicator 6.1: Proportion of persons employed in central government organizations routinely using computers. • Indicator 6.2: Proportion of persons employed in central government organizations routinely using the Internet. • Indicator 6.3: Proportion of central government organizations with a Local Area Network (LAN). • Indicator 6.4: Proportion of central government organizations with an intranet. • Indicator 6.5: Proportion of central government organizations with Internet access, by type of access. • Indicator 6.6: Proportion of central government organizations with a web presence. • Indicator 6.7: Level of development of online service delivery by national governments.	
Recognize that all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to just, fair and equitable laws and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 2) We acknowledge that democracy, good governance and the rule of law, at the national and international levels, as well as an enabling environment, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. We reaffirm that, to achieve our sustainable development goals, we need institutions at all levels that are effective, transparent, accountable and democratic. (A/RES/66/288, The future we want - 11 September 2012, para. 10) WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 6. Connect all central government departments and establish websites	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Recognizing that the global objectives of the Geneva Plan of Action are to be met by 2015 and that implementation of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean represents an important contribution to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2. Priority: achieve transactional and participatory e-government Goal 7: Make as much data and information and as many administrative formalities and services as possible available online to citizens and enterprises through multiple convergent interactive and interoperable media, with an emphasis on quality and security and on the needs of the lower-income population and microenterprises and SMEs. In particular, promote support for the Network of e-Government Leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean (REDGEALC) as a forum for collaboration and an engine for e-government in the countries of the region. Goal 8: Provide the necessary tools and technological platforms to support capacity-building among local governments, local government agencies and citizens with a view to the deployment and use of applications, interactive content and services for the local population with due regard for standards and criteria on inclusion and accessibility, in the interests of citizen participation. In particular, promote the participation, with due transparency, of microenterprises and SMEs in electronically conducted public procurement and tenders. Goal 9: Make the necessary regulatory changes to increase public services interoperability by means of open standards, without detriment to the protection of personal data and trade secrecy, security and the stability of information systems. Goal 10: Promote the adoption in all countries of the region of critical information system infrastructure protection plans which contemplate, among others, national computer emergency response teams (CERTs) and national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) and develop methods of interaction and coordination in response to security incidents as well as exchange of know-how and experience. The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)	cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		
Recognize that all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to just, fair and equitable laws and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 2) We acknowledge that democracy, good governance and the rule of law, at the national and international levels, as well as an enabling environment, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. We reaffirm that, to achieve our sustainable development goals, we need institutions at all levels that are effective, transparent, accountable and democratic. (A/RES/66/288, The future we want - 11 September 2012, para. 10) WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 6. Connect all central government departments and establish websites Recognizing that the global objectives of the Geneva Plan of Action are to be met by 2015 and that implementation of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean represents an important contribution to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2. Priority: achieve transactional and participatory e-government Goal 7: Make as much data and information and as many administrative formalities and services as possible available online to citizens and enterprises through multiple convergent interactive and interoperable media, with an emphasis on quality and security and on the needs of the lower-income population and microenterprises and SMEs. In particular, promote support for the Network of e-Government Leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean (REDGEALC) as a forum for collaboration and	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies,		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
an engine for e-government in the countries of the region. Goal 8: Provide the necessary tools and technological platforms to support capacity-building among local governments, local government agencies and citizens with a view to the deployment and use of applications, interactive content and services for the local population with due regard for standards and criteria on inclusion and accessibility, in the interests of citizen participation. In particular, promote the participation, with due transparency, of microenterprises and SMEs in electronically conducted public procurement and tenders. Goal 9: Make the necessary regulatory changes to increase public services interoperability by means of open standards, without detriment to the protection of personal data and trade secrecy, security and the stability of information systems. Goal 10: Promote the adoption in all countries of the region of critical information system infrastructure protection plans which contemplate, among others, national computer emergency response teams (CERTs) and national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) and develop methods of interaction and coordination in response to security incidents as well as exchange of know-how and experience. The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)	capable institutions		

Sub-area 19c. Fighting corruption in all its forms

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
The UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which entered into force in 2005, has been endorsed by 167 member states, commits member states "promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively". (Article 1; see also Article 5) We are convinced of the negative impact of corruption, which obstructs economic growth and development, erodes public confidence, legitimacy and transparency and hinders the making of fair and effective laws, as well as their administration, enforcement and adjudication, and therefore stress the importance of the rule of law as an essential element in addressing and preventing corruption, including by strengthening cooperation among States concerning criminal matters. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 25; see also A/CONF.198/11, Monterrey Consensus, 18-22 March 2002, para. 13) We stress that fighting corruption and illicit financial flows at both the national and international levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and sustainable development. We are determined to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all its manifestations, which requires strong institutions at all levels, and urge all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and begin its implementation. Rio +20 Outcome document: A/RES/66/288 (para 266)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		PBSO
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Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
development, erodes public confidence, legitimacy and transparency and hinders the making of fair and effective laws, as well as their administration, enforcement and adjudication, and therefore stress the importance of the rule of law as an essential element in addressing and preventing corruption, including by strengthening cooperation among States concerning criminal matters. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 25; see also A/CONF.198/11, Monterrey Consensus, 18-22 March 2002, para. 13) We stress that fighting corruption and illicit financial flows at both the national and international levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and sustainable development. We are determined to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all its manifestations, which requires strong institutions at all levels, and urge all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and begin its implementation. Rio +20 Outcome document: A/RES/66/288 (para 266)	equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Sub-area 19d. Freedom of media, association and speech

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
We reaffirm the solemn commitment of our States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for and the observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights38 and other instruments relating to human rights and international law. The universal nature of these rights and freedoms is beyond question. (A/RES/60/1, 2005 World Summit Outcome - 24 October 2005, para. 120; see also A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 6) ILO Convention N. 87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948. "Art. 2 Workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation" ILO Convention N. 98 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 Art.1 "Workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment. a) Declaration of Dakar on Media and Good Governance (2005) b) Declaration on Media, Development and eradication of Poverty (2006) c) Declaration Medellin on Safety of Journalists and Impunity (2007) d) Declaration of Maputo on Fostering Freedom of Expression Access to Information and Empowerment of People (2008) e) Paris Declaration on Broadcast Media and Climate Change (2009) f) The UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (2012) g) The United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (2013)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies,		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
h) San Jose Declaration on Safe to Speak: Securing Freedom of Expression in all Media (2013) i) Carthage Declaration on New Voices: Media Freedom Helping to Transform Societies (2012) j) Washington Declaration on 21st Century Media: New Frontiers, New Barriers (2011) k) Brisbane Declaration on Freedom of Information: the Right to Know (2010) l) The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (particularly Strategic Objective J) (1995) m) Framework and Plan of Action for the Global Alliance on Media and Gender (2013) n) Framework and Plan of Action for the Global Alliance for Partnerships on Media and Information Literacy (2013) o) The Grunwald Declaration of (1982) p) The Alexandria Proclamation on Information Literacy (2005) q) Fez and Moscow Declarations on Media and Information Literacy 2011 and 2012 respectively r) UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace (2003)	capable institutions		
We reaffirm the solemn commitment of our States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for and the observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights38 and other instruments relating to human rights and international law. The universal nature of these rights and freedoms is beyond question. (A/RES/60/1, 2005 World Summit Outcome - 24 October 2005, para. 120; see also A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 6) ILO Convention N. 87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948. "Art. 2 Workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation" ILO Convention N. 98 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 Art.1 "Workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment. a) Declaration of Dakar on Media and Good Governance (2005) b) Declaration on Media, Development and eradication of Poverty (2006) c) Declaration Medellin on Safety of Journalists and Impunity (2007) d) Declaration of Maputo on Fostering Freedom of Expression Access to Information and Empowerment of People (2008) e) Paris Declaration on Broadcast Media and Climate Change (2009) f) The UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (2012) g) The United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (2013) h) San Jose Declaration on Safe to Speak: Securing Freedom of Expression in all Media (2013) i) Carthage Declaration on New Voices: Media Freedom Helping to Transform Societies (2012) j) Washington Declaration on 21st Century Media: New Frontiers, New Barriers (2011) k) Brisbane Declaration on Freedom of Information: the Right to Know (2010) l) The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (particularly Strategic Objective J) (1995) m) Framework and Plan of Action for the Global Alliance on Media and Gender (2013) n) Framework and Plan of Action for the Global Alliance for Partnerships on Media and Information Literacy (2013) o) The Grunwald Declaration of (1982) p) The Alexandria Proclamation on Information Literacy (2005) q) Fez and Moscow Declarations on Media and Information Literacy 2011 and 2012 respectively r) UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace (2003)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		PBSO

Sub-area 19e. Improved public access to information

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
a) MDG 8, Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications b) Develop and deploy ICTs, Agenda 21 (31.4h) and JPOI (X.112) c) We also recognize that information and communications technologies and broadband connectivity have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, and can foster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion which will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, into the global economy. We reiterate the need to bridge the technology gaps between developed and developing countries, including the digital divide, through appropriate measures, inter alia, overcoming basic infrastructural constraints, including availability, access, affordability and quality of electricity and broadband and mobile services, with particular attention to locally adapted solutions that can be scaled up regionally. 2013 ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration on "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals" (para 12) d) Recommendation concerning the promotion and use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace e) Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage (2003) Establish a regular process of environmental assessment and develop the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS). Declaration: "Save water, grow green!" by Ministers of the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, adopted at the Seventh Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference, Astana, 21-23 September 2011 (Astana Ministerial Declaration) Recognizing that the global objectives of the Geneva Plan of Action are to be met by 2015 and that implementation of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean represents an important contribution to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2. Priority: achieve transactional and participatory e-government Goal 7: Make as much data and information and as many administrative formalities and services as possible available online to citizens and enterprises through multiple convergent interactive and interoperable media, with an emphasis on quality and security and on the needs of the lower-income population and microenterprises and SMEs. In particular, promote support for the Network of e-Government Leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean (REDGEALC) as a forum for collaboration and an engine for e-government in the countries of the region. Goal 8: Provide the necessary tools and technological platforms to support capacity-building among local governments, local government agencies and citizens with a view to the deployment and use of applications, interactive content and services for the local population with due regard for standards and criteria on inclusion and accessibility, in the interests of citizen participation. In particular, promote the participation, with due transparency, of microenterprises and SMEs in electronically conducted public procurement and tenders. Goal 9: Make the necessary regulatory changes to increase public services interoperability by means of open standards, without detriment to the protection of personal data and trade secrecy, security and the stability of information systems. Goal 10: Promote the adoption in all countries of the region of critical information system infrastructure protection plans which contemplate, among others, national computer emergency response teams (CERTs) and national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) and develop methods of interaction and coordination in response to security incidents as well as exchange of know-how and experience. The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		PBSO

Sub-area 19f. Improvement of transparency in public finances management

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Promoting development, in particular through building the capacity of governments in post-conflict situations to manage their resources lawfully, transparently and sustainably. The Security Council further recognizes the importance of commodity monitoring and certification schemes, such as the Kimberley Process, and the role of voluntary initiatives aimed at improving revenue transparency, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), in preventing conflict in Africa. (S/PRST/2013/4)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		PBSO

Sub-area 19g. Inclusive, participatory decision-making

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
▪ 1.1 Increase representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peace building processes ▪ UN Security Council Resolutions S/RES/1820 (2008) and S/RES/1960 (2010) ▪ Beijing Platform for Action, Strategic Objective D Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15	Gender equality and women's empowerment; Promoting equality;		ESCAP
▪ 1.1 Increase representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peace building processes ▪ UN Security Council Resolution S/2010/173 ▪ Beijing Platform for Action, Strategic Objective D Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15	Gender equality and women's empowerment; Promoting equality;		ESCAP
§ 1.1 Increase representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peace building processes Security Council resolution S/RES/2122 (2013)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy,		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
	Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		
§ 1.1 Increase representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peace building processes	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		PBSO

Sub-area 19h. Providing access to independent and responsive justice systems

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
We also recognize that all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to just, fair and equitable laws and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. […].We emphasize the right of equal access to justice for all, including members	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
of vulnerable groups, and the importance of awareness-raising concerning legal rights, and in this regard we commit to taking all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all, including legal aid. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, paras. 2, 14; see also CEDAW, Article 15 about the equal rights of women) United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, A/RES/67/187, annex Recognizing that legal aid is an essential element of a functioning criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law, a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial, and an important safeguard that ensures fundamental fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process, States should guarantee the right to legal aid in their national legal systems at the highest possible level, including, where applicable, in the constitution. Recognizing that the global objectives of the Geneva Plan of Action are to be met by 2015 and that implementation of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean represents an important contribution to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2. Priority: achieve transactional and participatory e-government Goal 7: Make as much data and information and as many administrative formalities and services as possible available online to citizens and enterprises through multiple convergent interactive and interoperable media, with an emphasis on quality and security and on the needs of the lower-income population and microenterprises and SMEs. In particular, promote support for the Network of e-Government Leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean (REDGEALC) as a forum for collaboration and an engine for e-government in the countries of the region. Goal 8: Provide the necessary tools and technological platforms to support capacity-building among local governments, local government agencies and citizens with a view to the deployment and use of applications, interactive content and services for the local population with due regard for standards and criteria on inclusion and accessibility, in the interests of citizen participation. In particular, promote the participation, with due transparency, of microenterprises and SMEs in electronically conducted public procurement and tenders. Goal 9: Make the necessary regulatory changes to increase public services interoperability by means of open standards, without detriment to the protection of personal data and trade secrecy, security and the stability of information systems. Goal 10: Promote the adoption in all countries of the region of critical information system infrastructure protection plans which contemplate, among others, national computer emergency response teams (CERTs) and national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) and develop methods of interaction and coordination in response to security incidents as well as exchange of know-how and experience. The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)	population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Sub-area 19i. Provision of legal identity, provision of property, use and access rights, to all persons

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
We also recognize that all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to just, fair and equitable laws and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. [···].We emphasize the right of equal access to justice for all, including members of vulnerable groups, and the importance of awareness-raising concerning legal rights, and in this regard we commit to taking all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all, including legal aid. (A/RES/67/1,	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, paras. 2, 14; see also CEDAW, Article 15 about the equal rights of women). Emphasizes also that justice, including participatory decision-making, access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings as well as the protection of vulnerable groups from disproportionate adverse environmental impacts, should be seen as an intrinsic element of environmental sustainability. (Decision 27/9 on advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability adopted at the 27th and first universal session of UNEP's Governing Council in February 2013, para. 3)	empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Sub-area 19j. Provision of public services for all

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Connect all public libraries, museums, post offices and national archives with ICTs (WSIS Geneva Plan of Action Target 4)	Education, Infrastructure , Promoting equality, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	The target deals with the ICT connectivity of a diverse set of (generally) public institutions and is linked with several action lines covering public access to the Internet, ICT infrastructure, use of ICT to preserve and enable access to cultural and linguistic content, and training of information professionals working in various public institutions. There are 11 indicators proposed for this target as follows: • Indicator 4.1: Proportion of public libraries with broadband Internet access. • Indicator 4.2: Proportion of public libraries providing public Internet access. • Indicator 4.3: Proportion	ITU

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
		of public libraries with a web presence. • Indicator 4.4: Proportion of museums with broadband Internet access. • Indicator 4.5: Proportion of museums with a web presence. • Indicator 4.6: Proportion of post offices with broadband Internet access. • Indicator 4.7: Proportion of post offices providing public Internet access. • Indicator 4.8: National archives organizations with broadband Internet access. • Indicator 4.9: National archives organizations with a web presence. • Indicator 4.10: Proportion of items in the national archives that have been digitized. • Indicator 4.11: Proportion digitized items in the national archives that are publicly available online.	
Target: By 2015, achieve transactional and participatory e-government Goal: Make as much data and information and as many administrative formalities and services as possible available online to citizens and enterprises through multiple convergent interactive and interoperable media, with an emphasis on quality and security and on the needs of the lower-income population and microenterprises and SMEs Goal: Provide the necessary tools and technological platforms to support capacity-building among local governments, local government agencies and citizens with a view to the deployment and use of applications, interactive content and services for the local population with due regard for standards and criteria on inclusion and accessibility, in the interests of citizen participation. Goal: Make the necessary regulatory changes to increase public services interoperability by means of open standards, without detriment to the protection of personal data and trade secrecy, security and the stability of information systems Source: The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)	Promoting equality, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		ITU
We [···] reaffirm our commitment to Rule of Law and its fundamental importance for [···] international peace and security, human rights and development. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012; similar language in The rule of law at the national and international levels (A/RES/67/97, 2013); Rio +20 Conference on Sustainable Development Outcome Document, 2012, UN General Assembly Resolution on Legal Empowerment of the poor and the eradication of poverty (A/C.2/64/L.4/Rev.2, 2009); and A/RES/60/1, 2005 World Summit Outcome - 24 October 2005, PP. 1). International Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for All (approved by the Governing Council of	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy,		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
UN-HABITAT on 3 April 2009): “Local authorities are well placed to assess the needs of the users of basic services (including through non governmental organizations and communities), define priorities, bring together the various stakeholders and decide on the best way to provide services. Their role and responsibilities should be clarified in legislation and regulations and they should be granted access to appropriate financial and technical resources.” (paragraph 24 and following) Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries: Many provisions of the Programme of Action call for strengthening the capacities of local governments to deliver services at the local level. For instance, “Support least developed countries in developing capabilities and capacities of national and local governments and institutions, including for delivery, quality monitoring, financing, and operation and maintenance of housing and basic services.” (Shelter, 2.b.) Recognizing that the global objectives of the Geneva Plan of Action are to be met by 2015 and that implementation of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean represents an important contribution to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2. Priority: achieve transactional and participatory e-government Goal 7: Make as much data and information and as many administrative formalities and services as possible available online to citizens and enterprises through multiple convergent interactive and interoperable media, with an emphasis on quality and security and on the needs of the lower-income population and microenterprises and SMEs. In particular, promote support for the Network of e-Government Leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean (REDGEALC) as a forum for collaboration and an engine for e-government in the countries of the region. Goal 8: Provide the necessary tools and technological platforms to support capacity-building among local governments, local government agencies and citizens with a view to the deployment and use of applications, interactive content and services for the local population with due regard for standards and criteria on inclusion and accessibility, in the interests of citizen participation. In particular, promote the participation, with due transparency, of microenterprises and SMEs in electronically conducted public procurement and tenders. Goal 9: Make the necessary regulatory changes to increase public services interoperability by means of open standards, without detriment to the protection of personal data and trade secrecy, security and the stability of information systems. Goal 10: Promote the adoption in all countries of the region of critical information system infrastructure protection plans which contemplate, among others, national computer emergency response teams (CERTs) and national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) and develop methods of interaction and coordination in response to security incidents as well as exchange of know-how and experience. The Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015)	Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		

Sub-area 19k. Reduction of crime, violence, abuse, exploitation, including against children and women

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
2. Ensure that specific needs of women and girls are addressed during the relief and recovery phase following conflict ▪ 2.1 Respond to women’s and girls’ specific reproductive health needs in conflict and post-conflict situations ▪ 2.2 Set up post-conflict institutions and processes of transitional justice, reconciliation and reconstruction are gender-responsive ▪ UN Security Council Resolutions S/RES/1820 (2008)and S/RES/1960 (2010) ▪ Beijing Platform for Action, Strategic Objective D Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15	Health and population dynamics; Promoting equality; Gender equality and women's empowerment;		ESCAP

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
We also recognize that all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to just, fair and equitable laws and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. [···].We emphasize the right of equal access to justice for all, including members of vulnerable groups, and the importance of awareness-raising concerning legal rights, and in this regard we commit to taking all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all, including legal aid. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, paras. 2, 14; see also CEDAW, Article 15 about the equal rights of women) Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations. (Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008); similar language in Security Council Resolutions 1888 (2009) and 2106 (2013). Emphasizes also that justice, including participatory decision-making, access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings as well as the protection of vulnerable groups from disproportionate adverse environmental impacts, should be seen as an intrinsic element of environmental sustainability. (Decision 27/9 on advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability adopted at the 27th and first universal session of UNEP's Governing Council in February 2013, para. 3) Millennium Declaration 2000, para 9: "We resolve to [···] intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings" 2010 MDG Summit Outcome Document, para 70(f) "Taking appropriate steps to assist one another in the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, strengthening child protection systems and combating trafficking in children[···]" 2012 RoL Declaration, para 24 "We stress the importance of strengthened international cooperation, based on the principles of shared responsibility and in accordance with international law, in order to dismantle illicit networks and counter the world drug problem and transnational organized crime, including money-laundering, trafficking in persons [···]" GA Declaration A/RES/47/133 (1993) Art. 2.2: "States shall act at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations to contribute by all means to the prevention and eradication of enforced disappearances." GA Declaration A/RES/30/3452 (1975) Art. 4: "Each State shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Declaration, take effective measures to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment from being practised within its jurisdiction." Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989 Art.37(a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. (b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. Convention on the Rights of the Child, GA RES/44/25, Article 19 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) A/RES/45/110, annex:	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Pre-trial detention shall be used as a means of last resort in criminal proceedings, with due regard for the investigation of the alleged offence and for the protection of society and the victim. "Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" (A/RES/65/228) in which the General Assembly urged countries to end impunity for violence against women, to enhance their mechanisms and procedures for protecting victims of violence against women, and to advance effective crime prevention and criminal justice strategies in this area, including strategies aimed at preventing re-victimization.			

Sub-area 191. Strengthening local governments

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Actions to be taken [···] by Governments: (a) commit themselves to establishing the goal of gender balance in governmental bodies and committees, as well as in public administrative entities, and in the judiciary, including, inter alia, setting specific targets and implementing measures to substantially increase the number of women and men, if necessary through positive action, in all governmental and public administration positions. (Beijing Platform for Action, 1995, Section G, 190(a)) Take measures, including, where appropriate, in electoral systems that encourage political parties to integrate women in elective and non-elective public positions in the same proportion and at the same levels as men. (Beijing Platform for Action, 1995, Section G, 190(b)) 2005 World Summit Outcome (2005): "We underline the important role of local authorities in contributing to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals." (paragraph 174) International Guidelines on Decentralization and Strengthening Local Authorities (adopted by the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT on 20 April 2007) - Part D Financial Resources and Capacities of Local Authorities: "Effective decentralization and local autonomy require appropriate financial autonomy." (paragraph 48) Kampala Call to Action, Global Forum on Local Development (2010): "Forum participants agreed that Local Governments have a major role in the design and management of local development strategies that contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. [···] localizing the MDGs will require further developing the legal and institutional framework, the local capacity, and the financial incentives for local governments to both efficiently implement national policies in the localities and develop their own policies to achieve the MDGs, foster civic engagement and mobilize additional resources". Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-Operation Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, Republic of Korea, 29 November-1 December 2011 : "Parliaments and local governments play critical roles in linking citizens with government, and in ensuring broad-based and democratic ownership of countries' development agendas. To facilitate their contribution, we will: [···]b) Further support local governments to enable them to assume more fully their roles above and beyond service delivery, enhancing participation and accountability at the sub-national levels." (paragraph 21) The Future We Want (2012): "We call on all countries to prioritize sustainable development in the allocation of resources in accordance with national priorities and needs, and we recognize the crucial importance of enhancing financial support from all sources for sustainable development for all countries, in particular developing countries. We recognize the importance of international, regional and national financial mechanisms, including those accessible to subnational and local authorities, to the implementation of sustainable development programmes, and call for their strengthening and implementation. New partnerships and innovative sources of financing can play a role in complementing sources of financing for sustainable development. We encourage their further exploration and use, alongside the traditional means of implementation." (paragraph 253)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions “Empowering Local Authorities in partner countries for enhanced governance and more effective development outcomes” (Brussels, 15.5.2013 COM(2013) 280 final): “The realisation of Local Authorities' comparative advantage can nevertheless be undermined by negative political factors, particularly related to a lack of effective leadership, high levels of corruption and maladministration, clientelism, and illegal economy, as well as by institutional weaknesses, such as dysfunctional institutional arrangements, limited financial resources, low levels of administrative capacity, inadequate planning procedures and public finance management. Thus, depending on the country context, linking the public sector at local level to development processes may imply efforts to increase the capacities of Local Authorities and to strengthen local governance structures. It is fundamental to simultaneously empower local public authorities and citizens, to ensure both that the latter have the ability to demand transparency and accountability10 and that Local Authorities have the means and incentives to respond to citizen demands for effective, transparent and accountable governance, an equitable allocation of resources and access to services”.			

Sub-area 19m. Strengthening of civil society

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right: … (c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country. (Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - 1979, Article 7) Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of … local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations. (Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008); similar language in Security Council Resolutions 1888 (2009) and 2106 (2013). Reiterate the importance of the involvement of civil society, including business, women, non-governmental organizations and other groups, in decision-making to improve the environment. Declaration: “Save water, grow green!” by Ministers of the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, adopted at the Seventh Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference, Astana, 21-23 September 2011 (Astana Ministerial Declaration)	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		PBSO

Sub-area 19n. Strengthening the rule of law at all levels

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
We […] reaffirm our commitment to Rule of Law and its fundamental importance for […] international peace and security, human rights and development. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting	Poverty eradication, Food security and		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012; similar language in The rule of law at the national and international levels (A/RES/67/97, 2013); Rio +20 Conference on Sustainable Development Outcome Document, 2012, UN General Assembly Resolution on Legal Empowerment of the poor and the eradication of poverty (A/C.2/64/L.4/Rev.2, 2009); and A/RES/60/1, 2005 World Summit Outcome - 24 October 2005, PP. 1) We commit to ensuring that impunity is not tolerated for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law, and that such violations are properly investigated and appropriately sanctioned, including by bringing the perpetrators of any crimes to justice, through national mechanisms or, where appropriate, regional or international mechanisms, in accordance with international law, and for this purpose we encourage States to strengthen national judicial systems and institutions. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 22; similar language in A/RES/67/97, The rule of law at the national and international levels, 15 January 2013) We also recognize that all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to just, fair and equitable laws and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 2) Increase the number of ratifications of the Rome Statute; [DPA, Source: Millennium Declaration [reads: consider ratification]; General Assembly, A/Res/71/1; [w]e welcome the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, [Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, 30 November 2012]; ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Declaration 2012 “31. We recognize the need to universally respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work, in accordance with the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.” United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, A/RES/67/187, annex Recognizing that legal aid is an essential element of a functioning criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law, a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial, and an important safeguard that ensures fundamental fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process, States should guarantee the right to legal aid in their national legal systems at the highest possible level, including, where applicable, in the constitution. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) A/RES/45/110, annex: Pre-trial detention shall be used as a means of last resort in criminal proceedings, with due regard for the investigation of the alleged offence and for the protection of society and the victim.	nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth, Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		
We resolve therefore: • To take concerted action against international terrorism, and to accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions. • To redouble our efforts to implement our commitment to counter the world drug problem. • To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering. • … • To take concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons, especially by making arms transfers more transparent and supporting regional disarmament measures …. (A/RES/55/2,	Poverty eradication, Food security and nutrition, Health and population dynamics, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Energy, Economic growth,		PBSO

Existing Goals and Targets	Inter-linkages	Comments	Submitted by
United Nations Millennium Declaration - 8 September 2000, para. 9) We stress the importance of strengthened international cooperation, based on the principles of shared responsibility and in accordance with international law, in order to dismantle illicit networks and counter the world drug problem and transnational organized crime, including money-laundering, trafficking in persons, trafficking in arms and other forms of organized crime, all of which threaten national security and undermine sustainable development and the rule of law. (A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels - 30 November 2012, para. 16) Deny safe havens to those who engage in transnational organized crime by prosecuting their crimes wherever they occur and by cooperating at the international level (GA RES 55/25 of 15 November 2000, United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)). UNTOC Art 1: Promote cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime more effectively [Adopt] a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination that includes measures to prevent trafficking in persons, to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking. (Preamble to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UNTOC, 15 November 2000) [T]o prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air requires a comprehensive international approach, including cooperation, the exchange of information and other appropriate measures, including socio-economic measures, at the national, regional and international levels. (Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the UNTOC, 15 November 2000) Prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. (Article 2, Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the UNTOC, 31 May 2001). Strengthen international cooperation in order to create a conducive environment for the fight against organized crime [...]. (GA res. A/55/593, Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, 17 January 2001, para. 10.	Industrialization , Infrastructure , Employment and decent work for all, Promoting equality, Sustainable cities and human settlements, Sustainable consumption and production , Climate, Marine resources, oceans and seas, Ecosystems and biodiversity, Means of implementation, Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions		