

2018 UN 고위급정치포럼[HLPF]
의제공유 세미나

포용적인 도시개발 -모두를 위한 도시 SDG11

일시 2018년 6월 22일(금)

장소 환경재단 레이첼카슨홀



주최



협력



장소협찬



- 프로그램 -

| 시간 | | 프로그램 | 담당 |
|-------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 14:00~14:20 | | 등록 | KCOC |
| 1부 (80분) 14:20 ~ 15:40 | (5) | 사회자 인사 및 발표자 소개 | 오수길 고려사이버대학교 교수 |
| | (15) | 포용적인 도시개발을 위한 KOICA의 전략 및 사례 | 신유승 한국국제협력단 경영혁신실 과장 |
| | (15) | 도시 빈곤과 개발 - 주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할 | 이성호 초록우산 어린이재단 팀장 |
| | (15) | 도시 개발에 참여하는 기업의 역할과 의무 | 임애화 UN Global Compact 한국협회 과장 |
| | (5) | 토론1 | 이원호 한국도시연구소 책임연구원 |
| | (5) | 토론2 | 김민영 KCOC 정책센터 팀장 |
| | (20) | 참석자 오픈 토론 및 질의응답 | (좌장) 오수길 고려사이버대학교 교수 |
| 15:40~16:00 | | 휴 식 | |
| 2부 (100분) 16:00 ~ 17:40 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 2018 HLPF Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Development · NGO MG Sectoral Paper to HLPF 2018 | 이성훈 한국인권재단 이사 |
| 17:40~17:50 | | 평가 및 마무리 | KCOC |

포용적인 도시개발을 위한 KOICA의 전략 및 사례

신유승 과장

한국국제협력단 경영혁신실

KOICA & SDG11

2018.6.22.

한국국제협력단 신유승 과장

- 2000년대 이후 국제개발협력, 공적개발원조(ODA)의 주요 담론 : planner vs. practitioner
 - (하향식) TOC(Theory of Change), PDCA(Plan-Do-Check-Action) 접근, 전략 체계 고도화
 - (상향식) 국제사회/테크노크라트/비정치적(중립적) 접근 방식에 대한 비판 : 민주주의, 시장경제 옹호
- 도시계획의 접근방식과 발전과정
 - Robert Moses vs. Janes Jacobs (Easterly 2014)
 - '계획된 도시'의 가치에 대한 사회적 공감대 : 가격, 안전, 주거만족도

➡ 우리나라의 ODA, 도시계획 부문의 지원 방향, 성격, 성과?

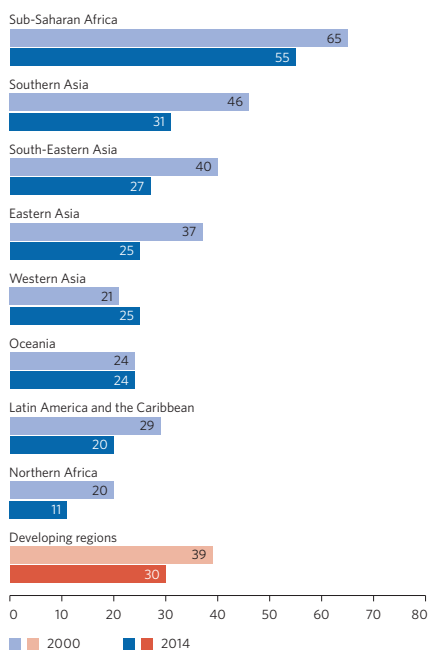
- 대상범위 구분을 위한 기준 : CRS++ purpose code
 - Creditor Reporting System : 1967년, OECD & World Bank Group
 - 43030 : Urban development and management
- KOICA 양자무상원조를 통한 ‘도시개발’ 지원 현황 분석
 - 정부의 양자무상 전담기관
 - 1991년 이후, OECD DAC 통계 관리
 - 프로젝트/내역별 통계 확인 가능한 DB 보유
- 1992년 이래 총 6,788만불, 25개 프로젝트 지원(약정)
 - 전체사업비(약정액) 기준 : DAC 통계 기준

TARGET 7.D

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Fewer urban residents are living in slums in almost all regions

Proportion of urban population living in slums, 2000 and 2014 (percentage)



The lives of those living in slums have improved significantly in the last 15 years. Between 2000 and 2014, more than 320 million people gained access to either improved water, improved sanitation, durable housing or less crowded housing conditions, which means that the MDG target was largely surpassed. The proportion of urban population living in slums in the developing regions fell from approximately 39 per cent in 2000 to 30 per cent in 2014. Although the target was met, absolute numbers of urban residents living in slums continue to grow, partly due to accelerating urbanization, population growth and the lack of appropriate land and housing policies. Over 880 million urban residents are estimated to live in slum conditions today, compared to 792 million reported in 2000 and 689 million in 1990.

The proportion of urban population living in slums has fallen significantly in almost all regions. The largest declines have taken place in Eastern Asia, South-Eastern Asia and Southern Asia (at least a 12 percentage point drop). In 2015, the regions with the lowest prevalence of slum conditions are Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern Africa. In Northern Africa the proportion of urban slum population declined almost by half, to 11 per cent in 2014 from 20 per cent in 2000. In Latin America and the Caribbean it fell to 20 per cent in 2014 from 29 per cent in 2000.

Sub-Saharan Africa continues to have the highest prevalence of slum conditions of all regions, estimated at 55 per cent in 2014. However, this represents a decline of almost 10 percentage points in prevalence since 2000. On the other hand, the proportion of the urban population living in slums continues to grow in countries affected by or emerging from conflict. Iraq, for example, experienced an increase of more than 60 per cent between 2000 and 2014.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums | 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing |
| 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons | 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries | 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate |
| 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage | 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically |
| | 11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) |
| 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations | 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population |
| 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management | 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters |
| | 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities |
| 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities | 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) |
| | 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning | 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months |
| | 11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city |
| 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels | 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 |
| | 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
| 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials | 11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials |

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, **safe and affordable housing** and **basic services and upgrade slums**
- By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and **sustainable transport systems for all**, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for **participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management** in all countries
- Strengthen efforts to **protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage**
- By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by **disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations**
- By 2030, reduce the adverse **per capita environmental impact of cities**, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- By 2030, provide **universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces**, in particular for **women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities**
- Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by **strengthening national and regional development planning**
- By 2020, **substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change**,

1992-2015 KOICA 도시개발 및 관리(43030) 사업 추진현황

| 구분 | 사업 년도 | 사업명 | SDG 11 sub target |
|--------|----------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 1992 | 필리핀 동부 비사야지역 공단조성사업 | 11.a |
| 2 | 1996 | 이집트 시나이반도 기술단지 조성사업 | 11.a |
| 3 | 1997 | 몽골 동북아 종합개발계획 수립조사 | 11.a |
| 4 | 1999 | 베트남 하노이 신도시개발 타당성 조사 | 11 |
| 5 | 2003 | 알제리 Sidi 과학기술신도시 개발 마스터 플랜 | 11 |
| 6 | 2004 | 이집트 토지개발정책 평가.감시능력 강화사업 | 11.3 |
| 7 | 2008 | 몽골 울란바타르시 지역난방 및 용수공급 시스템 개선사업 | |
| 8 | 2009 | 베트남 하이퐁시 신도시개발 세부 마스터플랜 수립(껌강 북구지역) | 11 |
| 9 | 2007 | 모로코 종합토지등록 방안 수립 및 시범사업 | |
| 10 | 2010 | 가나 아한타웨스트지역 신도시개발계획 수립사업 | 11 |
| 11 | 2011 | 캄보디아 국가기본도 제작 및 국가공간정보체계 마스터플랜 수립사업 | |
| 12 | 2011 | 투르크메니스탄 토지등록 및 지적제도 현대화 사업 | |
| 13 | 2011 | 가나 아한타웨스트 신도시개발계획 수립 2차사업 | 11 |
| 14 | 2011 | 우즈베키스탄 도시계획상 지리정보 혁신기술 훈련센터 건립사업 | 11.3 |
| 15 | 2013 | 몽골 울란바타르시 토지정보통합시스템 구축사업 | |
| 16 | 2014 | 베트남 후에시 마스터플랜 개선사업 | 11 |
| 17 | 2011 | 인도네시아 중부자바 섬유공단조성 타당성조사사업 | 11.1 |
| 18 | 2013 | 자메이카 지적도제작 및 토지등록사업 | |
| 19 | 2013 | 베트남 토지정보 종합관리 시스템 개발지원사업 | |
| 20 | 2015 | 라오스 지도제작 인력양성 및 지형도 제작사업 | |
| 21 | 2015 | 베트남 항강종합개발 지원사업 | 11 |
| 22 | 2015 | 키르기스공화국 토지정보 종합관리시스템 구축사업 | |
| 23 | 2015 | 미얀마 한따와디 신공항인근 및 양곤 남서부 지역개발 마스터플랜 수립사업 | 11 |
| 24 | 2015 | 베트남 그린시티 도시계획 의사결정시스템 구축사업 | 11.3 |
| 25 | 2015 | 페루 안토니오 라이몬디 자원순환형 생태공원 기반 구축사업 | 11.6 |
| 총 계 | | 총 25개 프로젝트 | 16건 |
| 평 균 | | | |

KOICA ‘도시개발 및 관리’ 부문 중 SDG 11 유관 프로젝트 지원 현황

| 사업구분 | 총사업비(USD) | | 개수 | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| SDG 11 관련 프로젝트 | 42,131,393 | 100% | 16 | 100% |
| - 신도시 마스터플랜 | 13,406,000 | 31.9% | 6 | 37.5% |
| - 공단, 기술단지 마스터플랜 등 | 28,671,393 | 68.1% | 10 | 62.5% |

- SDG 11 연관성 기준 프로젝트를 분류 시 ‘신도시 마스터플랜’ 수립사업의 비중 상승
: 사업비 기준 31.9%, 사업수 기준 37.5%
- ➔ SDG 11 관점에서 볼때, 기존 우리나라 양자무상 ODA 프로젝트는 ‘신도시 마스터플랜’ 수립에 중점을 둔 경향을 확인
 - 단일 사업유형 기준 가장 큰 비중을 차지

Phase I Development Plan & Business Strategy

FINAL REPORT



FEBRUARY 2001

PREPARED for SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
SPONSORED by KOICA
PREPARED by DAEWOO E&C Co., Ltd.

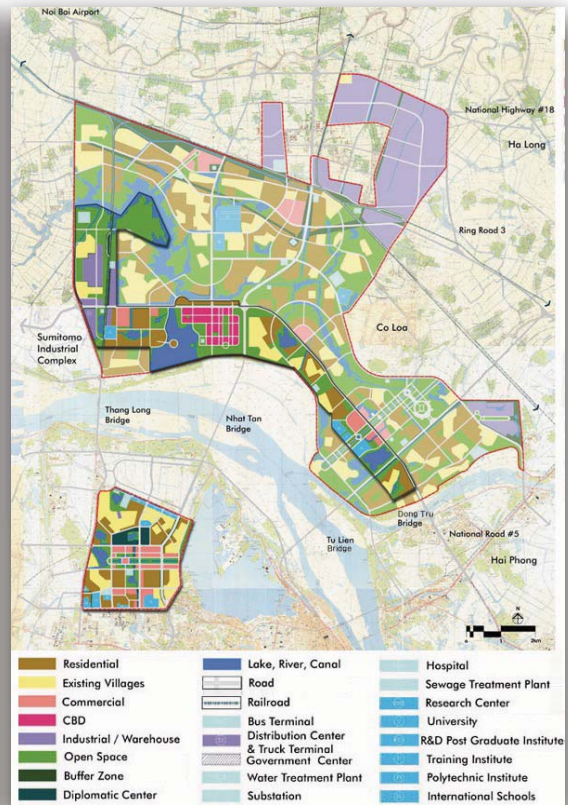
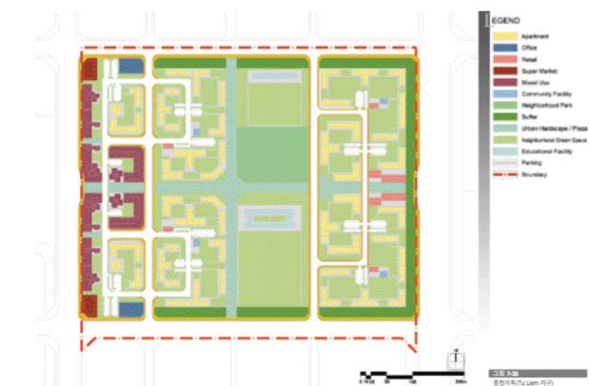


그림 7-69. Nam Van Tri 지역 공공주택 토지이용계획

| 구분 | 면적 (m ²) | 구성비 (%) | 건축면적 (m ²) | 연면적 | 층 수 | 용적률 (%) |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 계 | 333,568 | 100.0 | 44,144 | 446,820 | | 249.8 |
| 주거 | 169,705 | 50.9 | 35,447 | 423,954 | | |
| 50m ² | 54,257 | 16.3 | 9,715 | 76,197 | 5.12 | 140.4 |
| 80m ² | 72,417 | 21.7 | 15,967 | 217,518 | 5.12, 15.20 | 300.4 |
| 120m ² | 43,031 | 12.9 | 9,765 | 130,239 | 5.12, 15.20 | 302.7 |
| 복지시설 | 8,027 | 2.4 | 5,616 | 10,542 | | 1.2 |
| 초등학교 | 38,310 | 11.5 | 3,081 | 12,324 | | |
| 중학교 | 19,155 | 5.7 | 860 | 3,440 | | 4 |
| 고등학교 | 19,155 | 5.7 | 2,241 | 8,884 | | 4 |
| 공원 및 녹지 | 35,559 | 10.7 | | | | |
| 일반녹지 | 11,670 | 3.5 | | | | |
| 근린주구 내 녹지 | 0 | - | | | | |
| 광장 | 4,973 | 1.5 | | | | |
| 원중녹지 | 18,916 | 5.7 | | | | |
| 도로 및 주차장 | 81,967 | 24.6 | | | | |

Feasibility Study on the Hanoi New Town Development Project | 7- 53

제7장 1단계 우선사업



Phase I Development Plan & Business Strategy

• Tu Liêm 주택 단지와의 달리 대규모인 하나의 공원 대신 소규모의 근린공원을 여러 곳에 개발할 것임. 이 공원들은 부지내에 있는 보행로들의 접속점에 위치함.

• Nam Van Tri 주택 단지의 특징 중 하나는 부지 서측 경계선에 건설 예정인 운하를 따라 common open space를 만든다는 점이며, 이 공원은 도시 생활의 즐거움을 주고 미래 거주자들의 삶의 질을 향상시킬 것임.

그림 7-83. Nam Van Tri 공공 주택 단지 조감도



그림 7-84. Nam Van Tri 공공 주택 단지 투시도



＊ 하노이 신도시 마스터플랜(1999-2001/90만불)

- 계획목표년도 : 2010년(1단계) / 2020년(전체 신도시 최종 목표년도)
- 상위계획 : The General Master Planning for Construction of Hai Phong City Until 2020

그림 1-2 하노이 신도시 토지이용 계획도

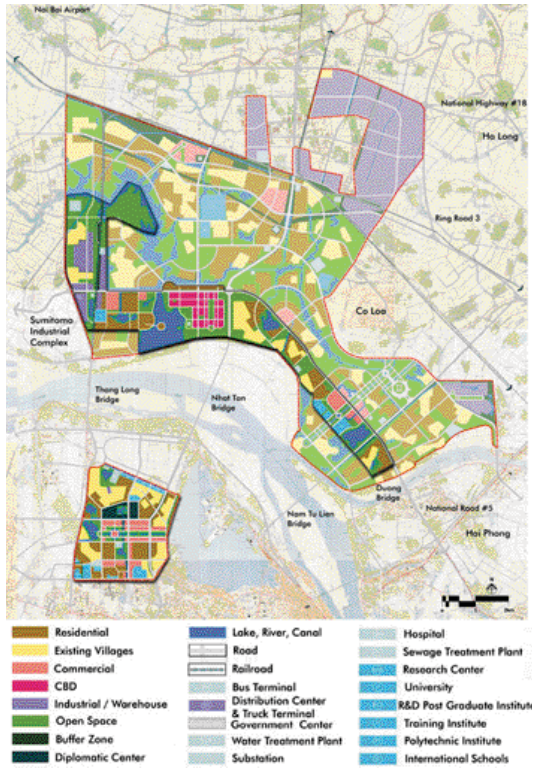


Figure 4-1. 하노이 신도시 개발 개념도

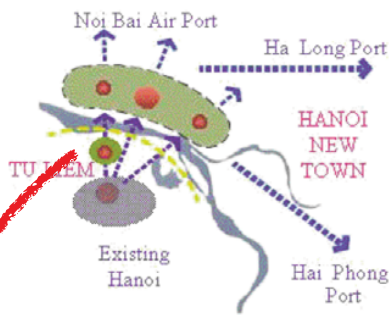


Figure 4-2. 단계별 개발 시나리오



Brand Name



Developer

THT Development Co., Ltd

Investor

Daewoo E&C

Contractor

Daewoo E&C

Financing

Korea Development Bank (KDB)

Localtion

Xuan La Ward – Tay Ho District, Nghia Do Ward – Cau Giay District,
Xuan Tao & Co Nhue Ward – North Tu Liem District.

Development plan

- Population : 24,300 people
- Project area : 186.3 ha
- Phasing plan
- ① Phase 1 (114.8 ha) : 2010.06 ~ 2019.12
- ② Phase 2 (71.5 ha) : 5 years from the date Hanoi City delivers the clean land of 71.5 ha

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With 365 luxurious villas & terraced houses, STARLAKE is customized for high-class and sophisticated living. The inclusive settings of advanced infrastructure, modern design and a green environment connected to a beautiful lake of 4.5 hectares make STARLAKE VILLA the ideal choice for a world-class life.

Type Information

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 400m ² | 350m ² | 300m ² | 285m ² | 270m ² | 240m ² | 220m ² | 200m ² | 150m ² | 130m ² |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|



Single Villa
(Units: 6)

Type **400m²**

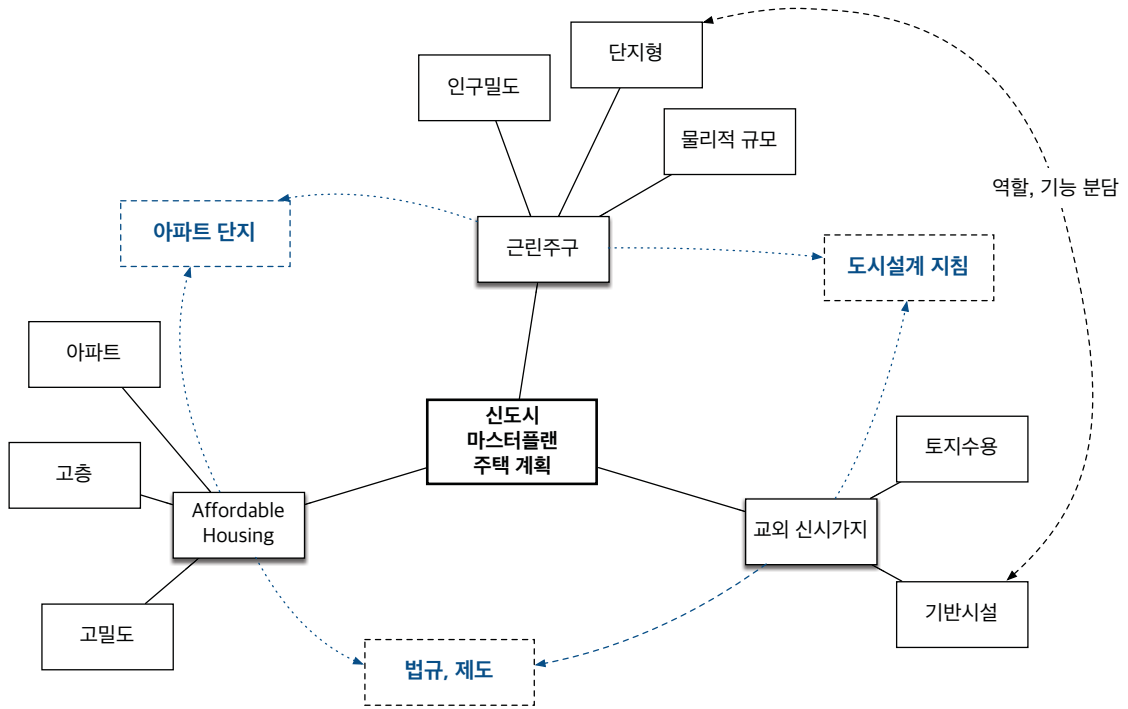


Single villa (SV3.1)

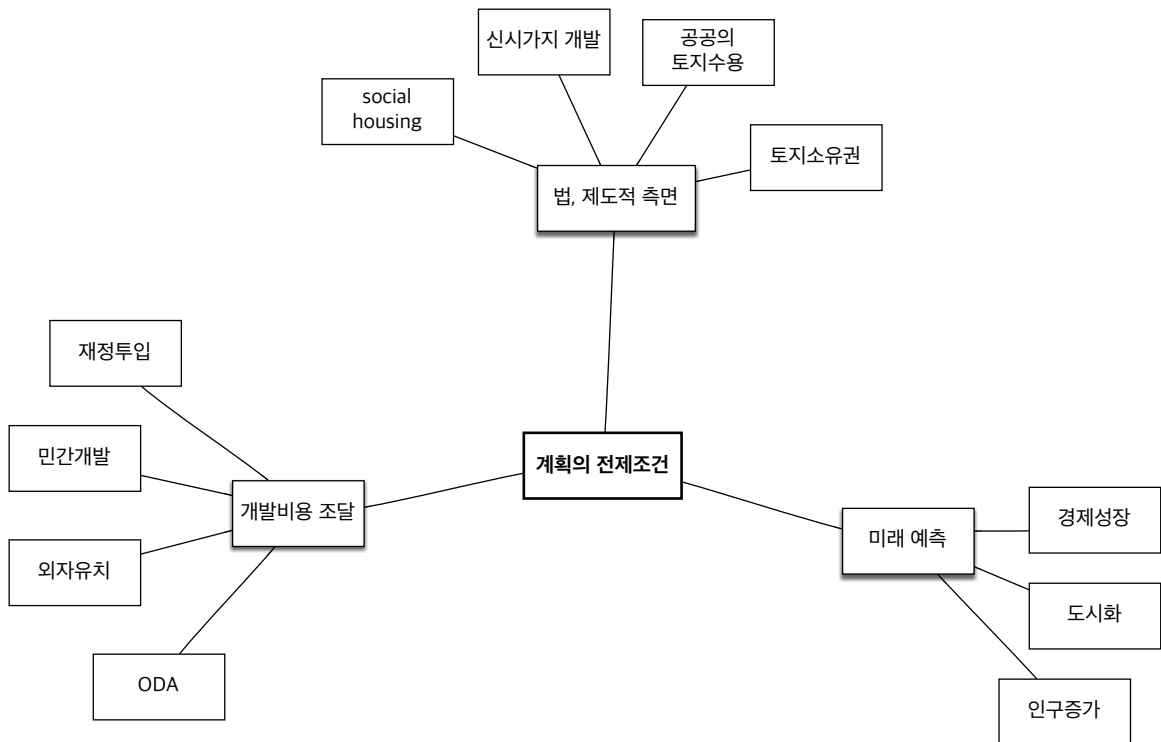
| Site area | Building area | Total floor area | Floors |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|--------|
| 398.8 | 178.47 | 510.08 | 3 |

Đây là chỉ số tham khảo để bạn hiểu tổng thể về bản vẽ SV3.1 của STARLAKE. Các thông tin chi tiết xin vui lòng liên hệ Marketing Center. Mọi thông tin chi tiết xin vui lòng liên hệ số hotline 0911 010000 hoặc qua email: info@starlake.vn

마스터플랜 수립 기술협력(technical cooperation) 지원 목적



계획의 실현 가능성 : 전제조건들의 문제



- 공공에 의한 계획적 개입은 전능한가?
- 계획의 목적(기대사항)은 무엇인가?
: 발전에 있어서 도시개발의 종속변수 문제; 전략의 핵심
- 계획은 왜 실패 하는가?
- 우리나라는 도시화에 어떻게 대응했는가?
: 전략적 개입 vs. 시장의 대응
- 시장(market)의 역할?
: 정말 필요한 것인가?



Sustainable Development In Practice:



Sanitation & Urban Upgrading Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Le Dieu Anh, PCHCMC - Benoit Legrand, BTC
ECOSOC - 2 July 2008



Tan Hoa Lo Gom program

- Bilateral Cooperation between Vietnam & Belgium – 1998-2006 - 25 mi. USD
- Holistic & participatory approach
 - Support from highest city authorities
 - Cross sector with pilot projects
 - Institutional capacity building
- 5 main components
 1. Solid waste
 2. Wastewater treatment
 3. Canal embankment & widening
 4. Housing for the poor
 5. Social & economic activities

1. Solid waste

Waste collection

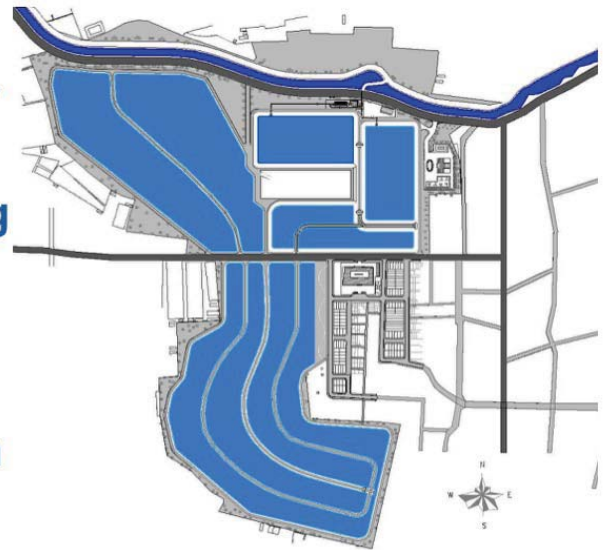
- Reorganisation
- Equipment
- Awareness campaigns
- Organize transfer to landfill through small transfer station

- > From 60%/HH coverage up to 92%
- > Duplicate by the city on 25 sites



2. Wastewater treatment

- Treatment by aeration & stabilization ponds technology
 - Maintains & structures a large open space within fast growing uncontrolled periphery
 - Linear park along the buffer zones
 - Urban front structured through the site & services project
- > **Excellent water quality after treatment with low running costs but requires large area of land**



3. Canal embankment

- Canal widening to increase water flow & allow boat navigation
 - Road & walkway along canal
- > **Improves city facility & limits flooding but implies large number of evictions**



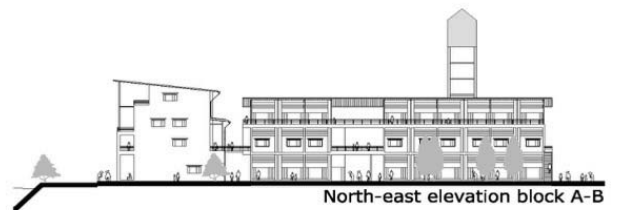
4. Housing for the poor

Choice of relocation given to the evicted pop. & experimentation

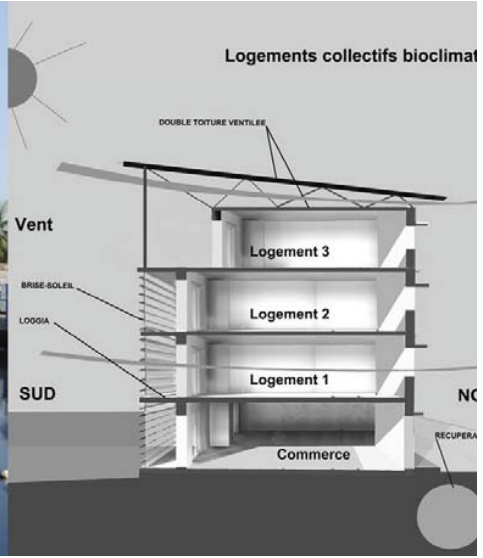
4.1. Collective buildings

- In situ relocation
- Participatory design
- Quality of public spaces
- 1 market & pontoons for boats
- Loan to buy the apartments

> Low level of apartment reselling after 2 years



D. 6, W.11 - Apartments along Tan Hoa Lo Gom canal



Housing for the poor

4.2. Site & services

- Plots of 40 to 54m² equipped
- Recreational park & primary school
- Technical support for housing construction
- Loan for house

> 20% reselling after 2 years

4.3. In situ slum upgrading

- Provision of infrastructure: water & electric networks, sewerage, concrete alleys, toilets...

> Large scale duplication by city (IDA funding)



Figure 6: PAH Level of satisfaction of their resettlement



Note: (1) PAH resettled in apartment block
 (2) PAH resettled at S&S area
 (3) PAH self-relocated

Source: *Monitoring of resettlement impact, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Diep – March 2006*



5. Socio-eco activities

- **Consultation**
 - Socio-eco & in depth surveys
 - Public hearing
 - **Participation**
 - Participatory design
 - Community site supervision
 - **Socio-eco. support**
 - Saving & credits program
 - Vocational training
 - Small business support + training
 - Revised compensations
 - Provision of a market, shops...
- > Very committed social workers avoided conflicts & supported the community**



Discussion

- **Urban development for the sustainable development**
- **Tailored solution to the needs and priorities of partner countries and communities**
- **Project pipeline development**
- **Planning for the Implementation**
- **Objective oriented intervention; replication and scale-up**

도시 빈곤과 개발
-주거환경과 아동권리,
시민사회의 역할

이성호 팀장
초록우산 어린이재단



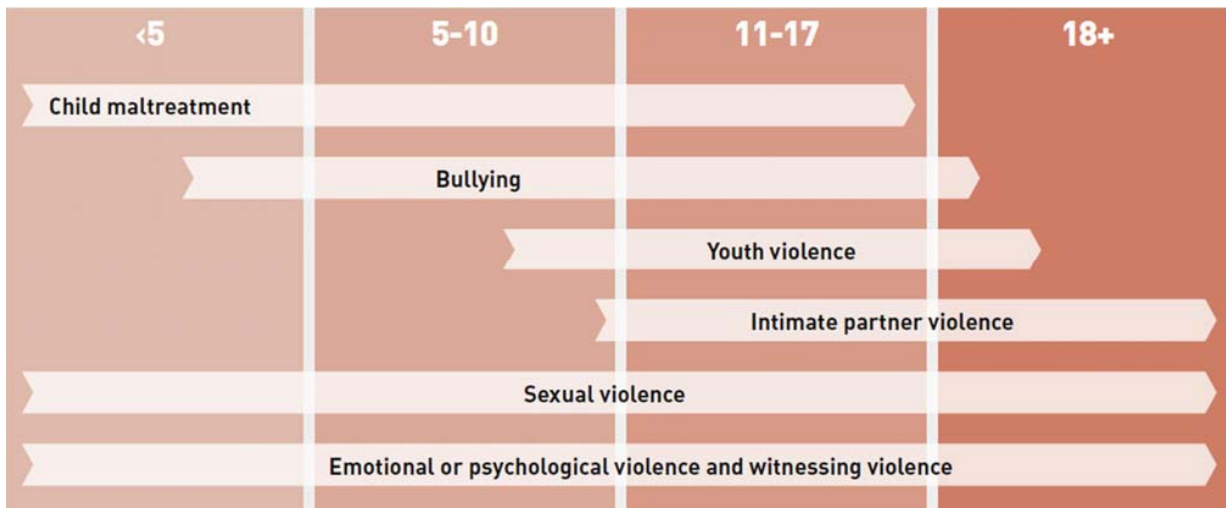
포용적인 도시개발-모두를 위한 도시(SDG 11)



도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

폭력적인 상황에서 받는 어려움들

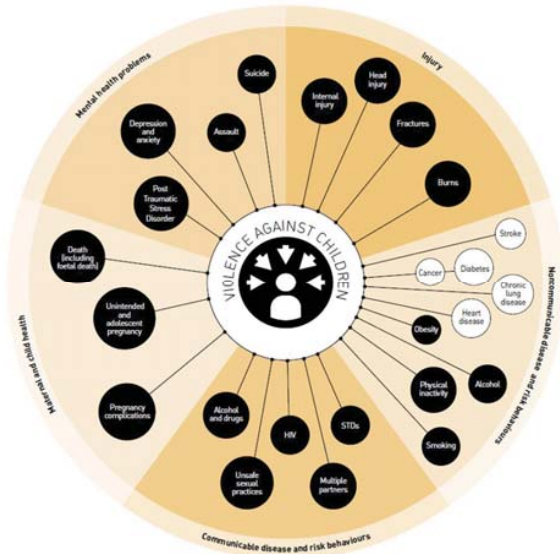
아동들이 유년기 연령별에 따라 발생하는 폭력에 대한 유형은 다르나 이러한 폭력적인 상황은 아동 발달에 부정적인 영향을 미침



* Source: INSPIRE Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, WHO 2016

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

폭력적인 상황에서 받는 어려움들



도시환경으로부터 폭력에 노출된 아동들은 신체적, 정신적 폭력, 수인성 및 비수인성 질병으로 부터 노출되어 있음.

환경과 아동 성장은 매우 큰 상관 관계가 있음.

* Source: INSPIRE Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, WHO 2016

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

孟母三遷之教



도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

주거권에 대한 국제사회의 논의



도시인구비율 37.9%

1976년 국제연합총회(United Nations General Assembly) Habitat I (벤쿠버)

- 급속하게 진행되는 도시화에 대한 문제 인식
- 도시화 문제에서 주거에 대한 결핍 발견하고 도시 주거권을 언급
- 64개의 National Action을 제안하고 도시 주거권을 회복하기 위한 여러 조치들 진행 약속



도시인구비율 45.1%

1996년 국제연합총회(United Nations General Assembly) Habitat II (이스탄불)

- Habitat I 에서 제기된 주거권에 대해 다시 한번 중요성 인식
- Habitat Agenda(도시) 아젠더를 글로벌 액션 계획으로 채택
- 아동, 여성, 청소년들에게 안정적이고 건강한 주거 환경을 제공해야 한다는 것 강조
- 정책 결정에 참여의 중요성 강조



도시인구비율 54.5%

2006년 국제연합총회(United Nations General Assembly) Habitat III (에콰도르)

- New Urban Agenda 가 비준됨
- 모두를 위한 지속가능한 도시의제를 제시

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

주거권에 대한 국제사회의 논의



2018 HLPF “ Transformation towards sustainable and resilient society”

- 2018년 7월 뉴욕에서 개최되는 UN 고위급정치포럼(HLPF)에서 아래의 SDGs 목표를 점검함



2018 Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (3월, 방콕)

- 2018 Asia Pacifica Forum on Sustainable Development(3월 방콕)에서 SDG 11(도시) 점검하는 회의 개최되고 도시 슬럼 이슈가 주요 의제로 논의
- 특히 Urban Slum 이슈 해결에 있어서 취약한 대상 및 지역에 대한 주위가 필요함을 강조

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할



Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Fifth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
Bangkok, 28-30 March 2018

I. Regional perspective on the theme of the Fifth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development

2. Social risk factors, such as gender inequality, lack of social protection, **rural-urban inequality** and lack of financial inclusion and diversification of economic activities, were also discussed.

7. They also emphasized the need for attention to grass-roots and marginalized constituencies and for focus on human rights and the priorities of poor communities, including populations living in **urban slums** and unlivable areas.

III. Assessment of progress in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 6,7,11,12 and 15 at the regional level

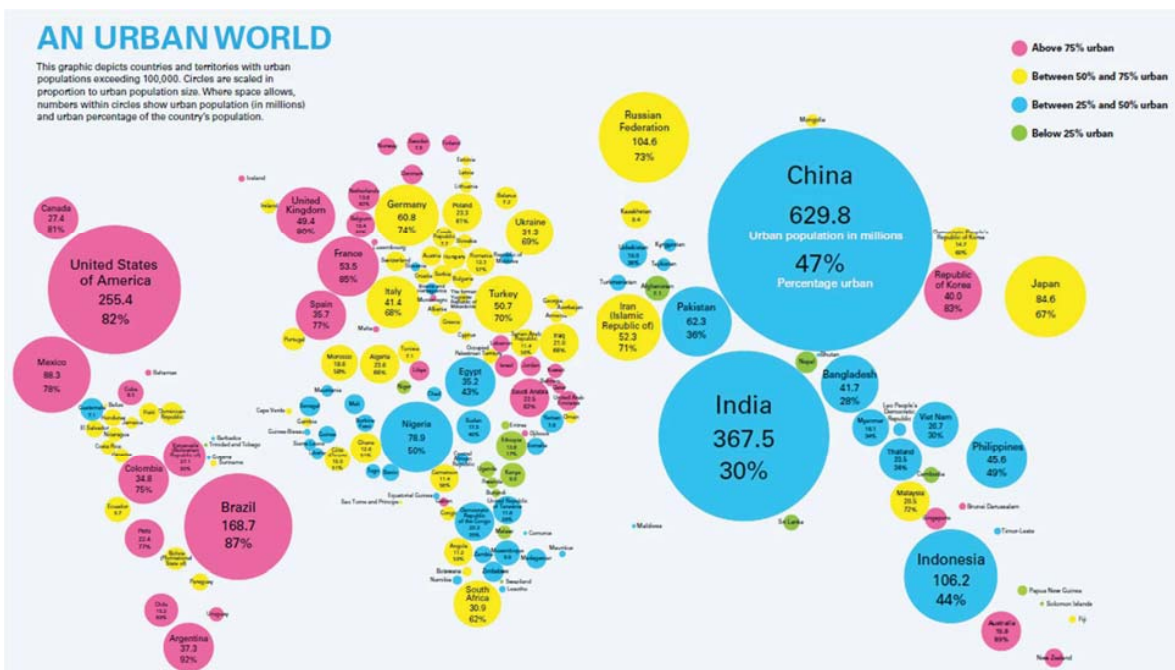
22. While it had been estimated that 65 percent of the total Goal targets needed to be delivered by local authorities and actors, that was not matched with the requisite decision-making authority required to drive local implementation of Goal 11 and all **urban related targets**.

IV. Assessment of the interlinkages among the Sustainable Development

30. Interlinkages were also discussed from the angle of water-sensitive cities and from the perspective of the private sector. The Interlinkages were context-specific, and social and infrastructure resilience needed attention. **Sustainable urban design** provided a powerful integrating platform for addressing multiple issues, including through nature-based solutions.

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

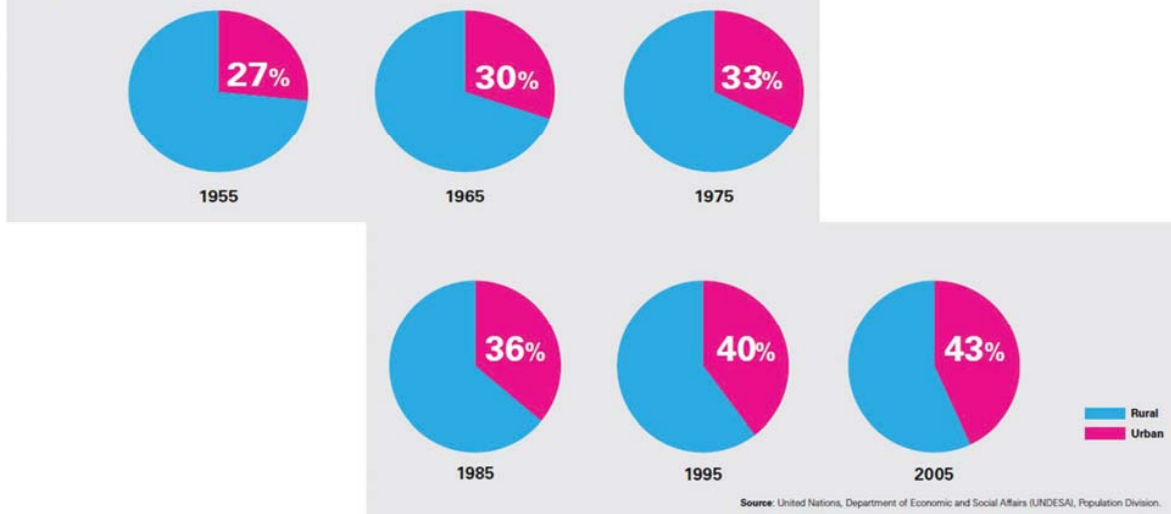
전 세계의 도시화 흐름



도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

전 세계의 도시화 흐름

Figure 1.1. Almost half of the world's children live in urban areas
World population (0-19 years old)



- 세계 아동수의 거의 절반이 도시 지역에 거주하고 있음
- 많은 아동이 도시에서 태어나고, 도시로 이주하고, 도시에서 유년 시절을 보냄
- 2050년에는 전 세계 인구의 2/3이 도시에 거주하게 된다고 예측

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

전 세계의 도시화 흐름

Figure 1.2. Urban population growth is greater in less developed regions
World urban population (0-19 years old)

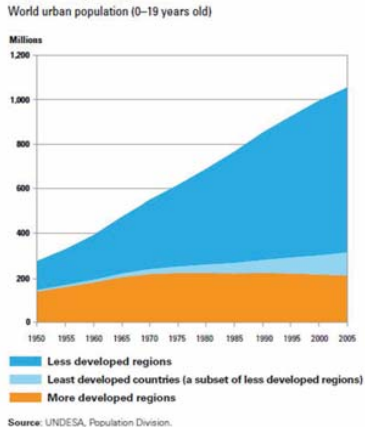
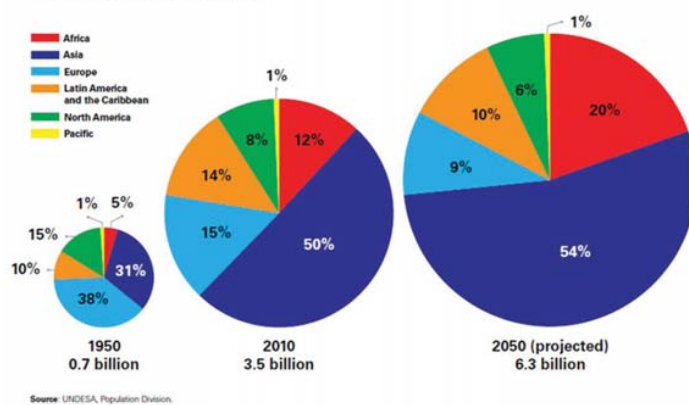


Figure 1.4. Urban populations are growing fastest in Asia and Africa
World urban population 1950, 2010, 2050 (projected)



- 도시화 흐름은 특히 Low-middle income 국가에서 많이 진행되고, 그 중 아시아 도시인구는 가장 빠르게 증가하고 있음
- 도시화 중 특이한 점은 북미나 서유럽 국가보다 아프리카에서 도시 인구가 빠르게 증가하고 있음
- 도시내에 불평등이 존재하고 이에 따른 권리 박탈 및 인간의 존엄성 침해 받는 현상 발생

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

도시 슬럼지역에서의 어려움

2018 HLPF “UN Human Settlements Programme(UN-Habitat)이 제시한 슬럼이슈



위생적인 물에 대한 접근성



위생적인 시설에 대한 접근성



불안정한 거주지의 보장



건축물의 내구성 취약



부족한 공간 공동 사용

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

도시 슬럼지역에서의 어려움 및 신화

1. 어려움

- 도시 슬럼에서는 자연스럽게 빈곤(Poverty)와 소외(Exclusion)이 나타남
- 불법적인 행위, 정책결정의 제한적 참여, 주거의 불안정성, 합법적인 보호와 같은 것들로 부터 소외됨
- 불법적인 주거지역에 생활하기에 아동은 건강상의 치명적인 어려움이 있고, 비위생적인 식수와 좁은 공간에 많은 사람들이 함께 지내다 보니 전염병 질병(폐렴, 설사, 결핵 등)에 노출되어 있음

2. 신화

- 도시에 살고 있다는 것은 많은 시설들을 누릴 수 있다는 의미가 아니고 오히려 서비스 접근에 대한 기회가 보장되지 못함
- 식수에 대한 접근성은 도시 아동들보다 시골의 아동이 더욱 높고, 도시 아동들이 시골 아동들 보다 신체적으로 건강하지 못하는 경우가 많음

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

도시화의 원인 및 이슈

- 지방에서 도시로 기회를 찾아 이동(서부아프리카, 유럽으로 이동)
- 도시에 새로운 이주자가 들어오면서 형평성에 대한 문제 발생(정보의 제약, 새로운 환경에의 적응 등)
- 도시 슬럼지역으로 모이는 경향이 있고 보호자 없이 이주하는 아동들은 거리의 아동으로 될 수 있는 확률이 높기에 인신매매, 아동노동에 노출됨
- 급격한 도시 인구 증가는 일자리에 대한 수요와 공급의 균형이 깨어져 청년 실업률 증가하여 사회적 불안 요소가 됨
- 도시내의 불평등이 가장 큰 이슈임



도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

국제개발과 아동권리

- 1924년 9월 UN 총회에서 "아동의 권리에 관한 제네바 선언" 이 채택
- 1989년 UN 총회에서 유엔아동권리협약(UN Convention on the Rights of the Child)가 채택되고 현재 196개국에 비준함
- 18세 미만 아동이 마땅히 누려야 할 4가지 기본권(생존, 보호, 발달, 참여)을 담고 있음
- UN CRC는 아동이 누려야 할 모든 권리를 담았고 해당 국가가 아동의 삶을 개선하기 위해 무엇을 해야 하는지에 대한 근거와 기반이 되고 있음.

우리의 권리를 위한 세계의 약속

유엔아동권리협약

유엔아동권리협약(UN Convention on the Rights of the Child)은 1989년 11월 20일 유엔총회에서 채택된 194개 회원국에 의해 1989년 12월 2일 발효된 국제인권조약이다. 1989년 11월 20일 유엔총회에서 채택된 유엔아동권리협약은 194개 회원국에 의해 1989년 12월 2일 발효된 국제인권조약이다.

생존의 권리
RIGHT TO SURVIVAL

보호의 권리
RIGHT TO PROTECTION

발달의 권리
RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

참여의 권리
RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

국제개발과 아동권리

- 인권에 기반한 국제개발협력의 실천은 가장 취약한 사람들에 지원과 고려에서부터 시작됨
- 이에 국제개발협력의 대표적인 수혜자이자 아동이 가지는 특수성과 그들의 권리를 고려한 국제개발협력 접근법이 필요함
- 아동을 국제개발협력의 수혜자로만 인식하는 관점에서 나아가 아동을 권리의 주체이자 국제개발협력의 능동적인 파트너로서 인식해야 함



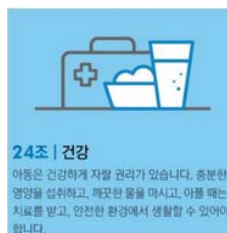
* 아동참여형(Child Friendly Accountability) 프로그램에 참여하는 아동들 by ChildFund Alliance

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

주거환경과 아동권리

1. 건강

- 5세가 되기 전 폐렴, 설사, 출산 합병증 증세로 연간 800만 명의 아동이 사망
- 호흡기 관련 질병, 교통사고, HIV/AIDS 감염등과 같은 문제 발생
- 정신 건강(유년시절에 받은 스트레스, 폭력적인 상황에 대한 경험)
- 주류 또는 불법적인 약에 대한 접근으로 인한 피해

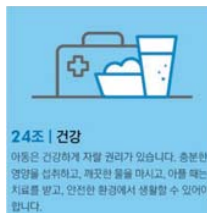


도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

주거환경과 아동권리

2. 식수 및 위생시설

- 안전한 식수에 대한 접근성이 중요하지만 도시 슬럼에서는 이러한 기본적인 접근 어려운 상황
- 약 1,200명만 명의 아동이 5세가 되기 전에 설사로 인해 사망함
- 좁은 지역에 살면서 생활하수가 무분별하게 생성되고, 사람, 동물들의 대소변에 의한 오염도 그 원인
- 서비스 시설 접근성이 지방아동보다 도시아동이 더 어려운 상황이 많음



도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

주거환경과 아동권리

3. 보호

인신매매

- 250만 명이 인신매매로 강제 노동을 하고 있고 이 중 22%~50%가 아동임
- 인신매매는 실상이 잘 드러나지 않기에 이러한 통계보다 더 많은 수가 될 수 있음
- 인신매매는 대부분 도시 지역에서 일어나며 아동들이 주요 타겟임(특히, 거리아동)

아동 노동

- 5세에서 17세 사이의 아동 215만 명이 아동노동을 하고 있고 그 중 115만 명이 위험한 노동을 하고 있음
- 아동들은 구두 닦기, 거리에서 담배 팔기, 공장이나 가정집에서 일하고 있고 이러한 모든 행위가 구속된 일이거나, 불법적인 거래 활동임
- 가정일을 하는 여아는 고립되고 외부에 노출이 어렵기 때문에 신체적, 정신적, 성적 학대 당함

아동성학대

- 아동이 성학대 및 폭력에 쉽게 노출되어 있고 성폭력을 당했어도 이것에 대해 적절한 대응을 하지 못함 (사회적 관습으로 적절히 대응하기 어려움)
- 주거의 형태가 비좁고 한 방에 여러 명이 함께 지내는 경우가 많기 때문에 아동 성학대로 이어 질 수 있는 상황이 많이 발생



도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

도시빈곤과 개발에 대한 시민사회의 역할

1. 도시계획 정책 수립 시 아동 참여형 계획 수립 필요

- 유엔아동권리협약(UN Convention on the Rights of the Child)에서는 아동의 삶에 영향을 미치는 일에 대해서 아동이 참여하여 그들의 의견을 최대한 반영해야 한다고 명시함.
- 도시계획을 설계 할 시 아동이 참여한 아동친화적 정책 수립이 필요함.
- 슬럼지역의 이슈 및 문제를 파악하고 이에 대한 계획 수립 시 아동 참여가 중요한 것인 기본적인 서비스에 대한 접근성을 향상 시킬 뿐 아니라 아동들이 보호체계를 수립함과 동시에 지역의 변화의 주체자로 인식되고 미래의 정책 결정에 영향을 미칠 수 있음.
- 이러한 참여형 계획을 수립 할 시 시민사회 활동가가 해당정부, 지역주민(아동포함)을 함께 참여시키는 프로그램 기획 촉진할 수 있음.

2. 도시 슬럼 지역에 대한 사업 확대

- 국제개발협력 사업의 대부분이 개발도상국가의 취약지역(도시가 아닌 지방)에 집중되어 있음
- 도시 슬럼 문제는 그 이슈가 심각하고 아동이 받는 영향이 매우 크기에 이에 대한 사업 필요함
- 또한 도시 슬럼지역에 대한 사업을 진행할 시 공식적(Formal) 비공식적(Informal) 아동보호 체계 점검 및 대책 필요

도시 빈곤과 개발-주거환경과 아동권리, 시민사회의 역할

도시빈곤과 개발에 대한 시민사회의 역할

3. 아동 세이프가딩 적용

- 사업의 기획 및 계획 단계에서부터 지역 주민 및 아동을 대상으로 한 참여적 방식을 통해 아동에게 위험이 될 수 있는 사항에 대해 점검하는 것이 필요함
- 사업을 진행하는 파트너 기관에도 아동 세이프가딩 소개하고 그들의 역량을 강화하고 사업 진행 시 아동과 그 지역사회에 해를 끼치지 않는 방향으로 사업을 진행할 필요 있음

4. 정책 애드보커시 필요

- 도시 지역의 이슈를 해결하기 위해서 사업의 양을 확대하는 방안만 필요하지만 근본적인 문제를 해결 할 수 없음
- 아동노동, 아동인신매매, 아동폭력 등 이러한 이슈를 해결하기 위해서는 사회의 구조적인 문제를 다루어야 함
- 이에 시민사회는 이러한 이슈를 해결하기 위해서 해당 국가 및 국제사회를 대상으로 정책 애드보커시에 대해 적극적으로 진행해야 함

도시 개발에 참여하는 기업의 역할과 의무

임애화 과장

UN Global Compact 한국협회



지속가능발전목표(SDGs)와 도시개발에 참여하는 기업의 역할

유엔글로벌콤팩트 한국협회 임애화 과장 / 주임연구원

2018.6.22

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- 05 | 결론

01

유엔글로벌콤팩트 (UN Global Compact)

유엔글로벌콤팩트 (UN Global Compact, UNGC)

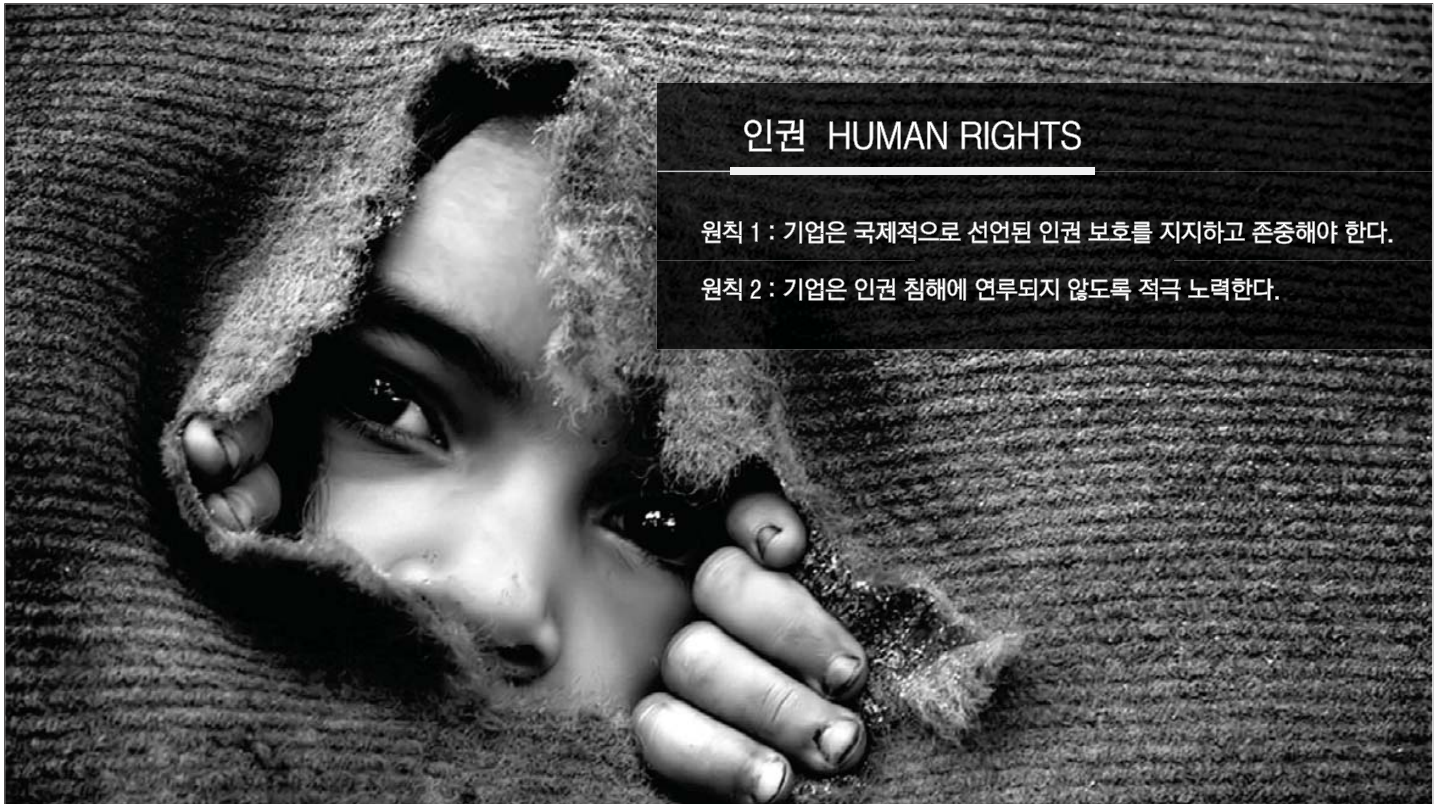
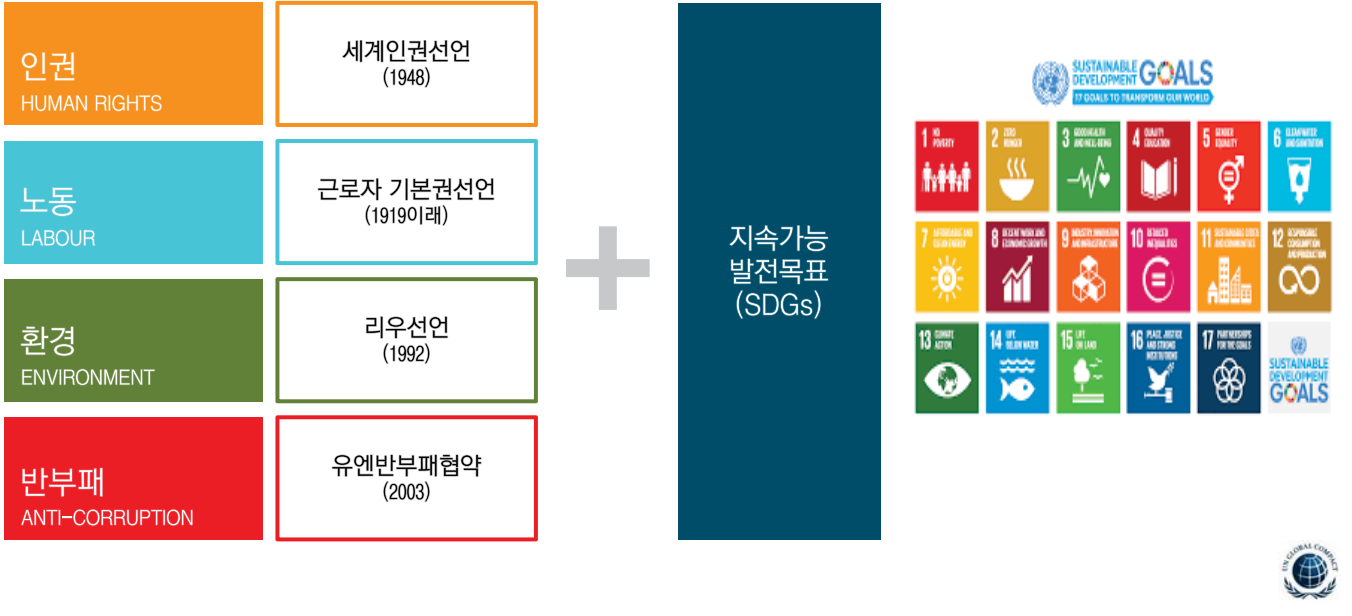
- 유엔 차원에서 기업의 사회적 책임(지속가능성)을 추진
- 배경
 - ⇒ 환경, 사회 이슈에 있어서 기업의 영향력 확대
 - ⇒ 유엔의 목표 달성을 위해 중요한 요소로 인식됨.
 - ⇒ 유엔차원에서 기업의 사회적 책임을 추진하는 기구 발족 필요성
- 목표: 1. 인권, 노동, 환경, 반부패 분야의 10대 원칙을 비즈니스 전략과 활동에 통합
2. 새천년개발목표(MDGs), 지속가능발전목표(SDGs) 등 유엔 목표 달성에 이바지
- 규모: 전세계 160여 개국 13,000여 개 회원 참여 (국내 260여 개 회원 참여), 80여 개 각국 협회 활동, Fortune 500대 기업 중 약 30% 참여 중

-
- 1999.1 스위스 다보스 세계경제 포럼 (WEF) 에서 Kofi Annan 前 유엔 사무총장, Global Compact 제창
 - 2000.7 뉴욕 UN본부에서 Global Compact 발족
(전세계 비즈니스 리더들, 기업, UN기구, 노동, 시민 단체 참석)
 - 2007.9 반기문 유엔 사무총장이 유엔총회 결의를 통해 UN Global Compact 격상 후 주요 아젠다로 추진



UNGC 10 PRINCIPLES + SDGs

기존 국제적 합의에 기초한 4대 부문 10대 원칙 및 지속가능발전목표 달성 추구



인권 HUMAN RIGHTS

- 원칙 1 : 기업은 국제적으로 선언된 인권 보호를 지지하고 존중해야 한다.
- 원칙 2 : 기업은 인권 침해에 연루되지 않도록 적극 노력한다.



노동 LABOUR

원칙 3 : 기업은 결사의 자유와 단체교섭권의 실질적 인정을 지지하고,

원칙 4 : 모든 형태의 강제노동을 배제하며,

원칙 5 : 아동노동을 효율적으로 철폐하고,

원칙 6 : 고용 및 업무에서 차별을 철폐한다.

환경 ENVIRONMENT

원칙 7 : 기업은 환경 문제에 대한 예방적 접근을 지지하고,

원칙 8 : 환경적 책임을 증진하는 조치를 수행하며,

원칙 9 : 환경 친화적 기술의 개발과 확산을 촉진한다.



반부패 ANTI-CORRUPTION

원칙 10 : 기업은 부당취득 및 뇌물 등을 포함하는 모든 형태의 부패에 반대한다.



UNGC 이슈 플랫폼

1 여성 경쟁력 강화 원칙

Women's Empowerment Principles



2 아동권리 보호를 위한

비즈니스 원칙
Children's Rights and Business Principles



3 아동노동 플랫폼

Child Labour Platform



4 기후에 대한 배려

Caring for Climate



5 CEO 수자원관리 책무

The CEO Water Mandate



6 평화를 위한 비즈니스

Business for Peace



7 유엔 글로벌콤팩트 100

UN Global Compact 100



8 지속가능한 증권거래소

이니셔티브



9 지속가능한

농업비즈니스원칙



10 사회적 기업과

임팩트 투자



11 유엔-비즈니스 파트너십

UN-Business Partnerships

12 공급망 지속가능성

Supply Chain Sustainability



13 유엔 책임투자원칙

UN Principles for Responsible Investment



14 유엔 책임경영교육원칙

UN Principles for Responsible Management Education



15 글로벌콤팩트 LEAD

Global Compact LEAD



02

지속가능발전목표(SDGs)와 기업의 역할



지속가능발전목표(Sustainable Development Goals, SDG)



- 유엔과 193개국이 합의한 글로벌 아젠다로 빈곤 퇴치, 포용적 성장, 기후변화 대응 등 지속가능한 발전을 실현하기 위해 향후 15년간(2016~2030) 국제사회가 함께 달성해야 할 공동의 목표
- '사회적 포용, 경제 발전, 지속가능한 환경'의 유기적 목표 설정 및 '인간 중심'의 가치 지향을 최우선으로 하고, SDGs 달성을 위해 정부, 기업, 시민사회 등 모든 이해관계자의 참여와 협력이 매우 강조되고 있음
- 모두의 발전(Leave No One Behind) 원칙

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 빈곤 종식 | 10. 국내외 불평등 해소 |
| 2. 기아 종식, 식량안보 달성 및 지속가능한 농업 강화 | 11. 지속가능한 도시와 거주지 조성 |
| 3. 보건 증진 | 12. 지속가능한 소비와 생산 증진 |
| 4. 양질의 교육 보장 및 평생 학습 기회 증진 | 13. 기후변화 대응 |
| 5. 성평등 및 여성여아 역량 강화 | 14. 대양, 바다, 해양자원의 보호와 지속가능한 이용 |
| 6. 식수와 위생시설 접근성과 관리 강화 | 15. 육상 생태계 보존 및 사막화 방지, 생물다양성 감소 방지 |
| 7. 지속가능한 에너지 접근성 강화 | 16. 평화로운 사회 증진과 사법 접근성 확보, 제도 구축 |
| 8. 지속가능한 경제 성장과 양질의 일자리 제공 | 17. 이행수단과 글로벌 파트너십 강화 |
| 9. 복원가능한 인프라 건설과 산업화 촉진 | |

새천년개발목표(MDGs) VS 지속가능발전목표(SDG)

| 새천년개발목표(MDGs) | 지속가능발전목표(SDGs) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 빈곤, 교육, 성평등, 아동 및 모성보건 증진, 질병퇴치, 환경보존, 파트너십 구축 (8개 목표/21개 세부목표) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDGs 의제 재선정 및 경제 발전, 불평등 완화, 환경이슈(에너지·식량·수자원·기후변화) 등 기존 MDGs 의제를 구체화 하거나 추가 (17개 목표/169개 세부목표) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 주로 개발도상국과 최빈국의 문제에 초점 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 선진국을 포함한 모든 국가가 직면한 문제를 다룸 (보편성) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 각국의 자발적인 이행 보고 권고 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 이행책임성 강조 - 각국이 의무적으로 이행 과정과 성과 보고 및 평가 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 선진국/정부 중심의 Top-down 의사결정과정 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 개도국, 기업 및 시민사회의 적극적인 참여 (포용성) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 빈곤, 의료, 교육 등 사회분야 중심 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 경제성장, 기후변화 등 경제/사회/환경 통합 (변혁성) |

지속가능발전목표(SDG) 와 기업의 역할



Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development

193개 모든 유엔 회원국이 동의한 제67항:

'민간 기업활동, 투자 및 혁신은 생산성, 포괄적인 경제성장 및 일자리 창출의 주요 동인입니다. 우리는 소상공인에서 협동조합, 다국적기업까지 민간부문의 다양성을 인식합니다. 우리는 모든 기업이 지속가능발전의 도전과제들을 해결하기 위해 창의력과 혁신을 발휘할 것을 요청합니다.'

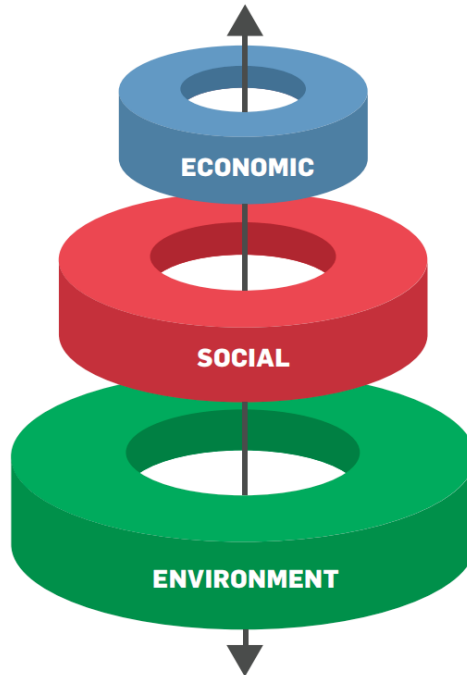
- 5P: People (SDG 1-5), Planet (SDG 6,12-15), Prosperity (SDG 7-11), Peace (SDG 16), Partnership (SDG 17)
- 지속가능발전의 3개지 측면(경제, 사회, 환경)의 균형적 통합
- 기업의 기본 책임 원칙: ILO선언, 아동노동협약, UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights

UN Global Compact, ISO26000, OECD 다국적기업 가이드라인

10 Principles and SDGs



HOW THE TEN PRINCIPLES AND SDGs RELATE



SDGs_the starting point_UNGC

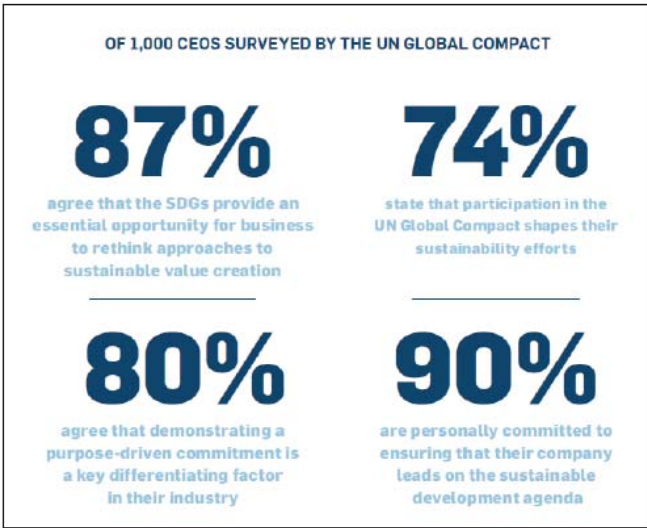


“First, companies need to do business responsibly and then pursue new opportunities. In short, companies must not make our world’s problems worse before they try to make them better.”

“Our UN Global Compact is the starting point for any company seeking to advance the SDGs. The Compact’s Ten Principles provide a universal definition for responsible business. With over 8,000 participants in 160 countries, we are bringing principled business to markets everywhere.

I thank the many UN Global Compact champions here and I urge others to join.”

Ban Ki-moon,
United Nations Secretary General



- 2016 UNGC-Accenture CEO Study: 108개국, 26개 산업에 걸친 UNGC 회원사의 1,000여명의 CEO를 포함 기업, 학계, 시민사회에서 1,250명이 참여한 서베이 및 글로벌기업 CEO들과의 심층 인터뷰를 통한 연구 조사
- 응답한 CEO의
 - 87%가 SDGs가 지속가능성을 재고해볼 수 있는 중요한 기회라고 인식
 - 80%가 사회적 목적에 기여하는 것이 기업의 차별화를 가져올 것이며,
 - 85%는 기업과 지역 사회를 연결할 수 있는 정부, NGO, 국제기구와의 파트너십이 중요하다고 파악하고 있으며,
 - 78%는 이미 핵심 사업을 통해 글로벌 목표에 기여할 방안을 모색중임
 - 대부분의 CEO가 그들의 기업이 사회에 기여하는 핵심 역할을 하도록 개인의 책임을 인식하고 있음

글로벌 기업 CEO, SDGs 이행 선언



▪ Aviva (영국, 금융서비스): 저탄소기반 구축을 위해 5년간 38억 달러 이상의 투자와 함께 SDG 제 7,9,13 목표 달성을 위해 매년 100,000톤의 이산화탄소를 감축할 예정. 또한, 2020년 전까지 기업 인권에 대한 투명하고 권위 있는 기업 역량 기준 마련에 지지를 표함. [SDG 1 and cross-cutting]



▪ Enel (이탈리아, 전기가스·수도 등 공익사업): 기술과 사회 기반 접근성을 중점으로 2020년까지 아프리카, 아시아 및 남미의 300만 주민에게 전기 제공 보장을 약속함. 또한, 지속적인 기후 변화 대응의 일환으로 2050년까지 탄소중립 달성 목표를 설정했으며 재생 가능한 성장에 2019년까지 88억 유로를 투자할 예정임. 또한 2020년까지 400,000명의 어린이와 가족들에게 폭넓고 공정한 질 좋은 교육 제공을 목표로 함. [SDG 4, 7, 13]



▪ Facebook (미국, IT기술): 유엔 난민캠프에 인터넷이 연결될 수 있도록 도울 예정이며 다른 파트너들과 함께 인터넷 연결 선언(Connectivity Declaration)을 공표함. 본 선언은 일자리 및 기회를 창출하고 필수적인 공공서비스의 이용을 가능케 하며 인권과 정의를 발전시키고 정부의 투명성과 책무성을 확실하게 하는 데에 있어서 인터넷의 필수 역할을 인지함. 2020년 까지 최빈국 모든 사람의 인터넷 접근을 요구하는 SDGs의 목표 9.c와 관련 있음. [SDG 8, 9, 10]



▪ Safaricom(케냐, 통신): 양성평등, 경영 및 거버넌스 향상을 추구하고 동시에 2017년까지 1,800만 자국민에게 제품과 서비스를 제공함으로써 금융 포용성 강화, 정보격차 감소 및 의료 교육 접근성 증대를 이끌 긍정적 전환을 추구함. 천연자원의 효율적 사용을 통해 매년 10%씩 탄소 배출량 감축을 약속함. [SDG 4, 13]



글로벌 기업 CEO, SDGs 이행 선언



- GSK (GlaxoSmithKline, 영국, 제약): 민관을 포함한 다자 파트너와 함께 최빈국(LDC)내 보건 의료 기반 마련과 강화를 지지하며, 2020년까지 2억 명의 주민에게 보건 의료 서비스 제공을 목표로 함. 사하라 이남 지역의 non-LDC 국가들에 대해서도 2016년까지 동 프로그램 확장을 목표로 하며 GSK는 세이브더칠드런, 유니세프, GAVI와 함께 다양한 질병을 치료할 백신을 지속적으로 공급할 예정임. [SDG 3, 16]



- Sumitomo Chemical (일본, 화학): 난민 가족의 말라리아 감염 방지에 전념하기 위해 2016년 말까지 50만 개의 살충제 처리가 된 모기장 마련을 약속함. [SDG 3]



- Oxfam International (영국, NGO): UNGC와 함께 SDGs 공약의 이행 추진을 위하여 강화된 poverty footprint methodology를 런칭. 이는 기업과 시민사회에게 기업 활동이 빈곤층에 미치는 긍정적인 영향과 부정적 영향에 대해 이해하고 소통할 수 있게 할 것임. [Cross-cutting SDGs]



- LEGO (덴마크, 장난감 제조): 레고는 장소를 불문하고 아동의 권리를 존중하고 지지할 다양한 행동을 담은 기업의 원칙과 아동 권리의 이행을 위해 유니세프와 8백2십만 불의 파트너십을 맺음. [SDG 4]



- Novo Nordisk (덴마크, 제약): 시리아 난민 사태 지원에 힘쓰고 있으며, 덴마크 내 난민 구호를 위해 활동 중인 덴마크 적십자사에 백만 크로네를 기부할 예정임. [SDG 16]



지속가능발전목표(SDGs)와 기업의 대응

**BUSINESS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGs =
ACT RESPONSIBLY + FIND OPPORTUNITY**

All companies can play a role in meeting the ambitious targets of the SDGs. While the scale and scope of the global goals is unprecedented, the fundamental ways that business can contribute remain unchanged. The UN Global Compact asks companies to first do business responsibly and then pursue opportunities to solve societal challenges through business innovation and collaboration – both important contributions to the SDGs. In short, companies must not make our world's problems worse before they try to make them better.

If all companies were to take fundamental steps – like respecting employee rights, not polluting land, sea or air, and refusing bribery and extortion – we would make enormous progress towards achieving the SDGs.



Companies are transforming business models to serve societal needs and tap into new markets, at the same time driving corporate growth and success.

03

SDGs와 기업 대응 전략

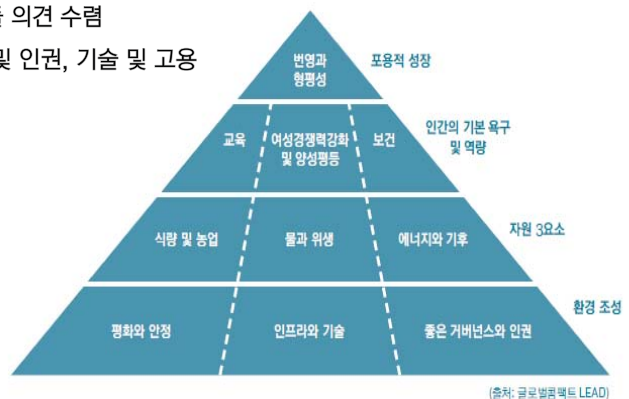
Post-2015 Business Engagement Architecture



- SDGs를 위한 글로벌 의제 선정 과정에 전 세계 UNGC 회원 기업들 의견 수렴
- WBCSD, Action 2020: 기후변화, 영양, 생태계, 수자원, 기본육구 및 인권, 기술 및 고용 지속가능한 생활방식 등 9가지 우선순위 영역 제시
- Post-2015 이슈분야와 Action 2020 공통 부문

이행 수단

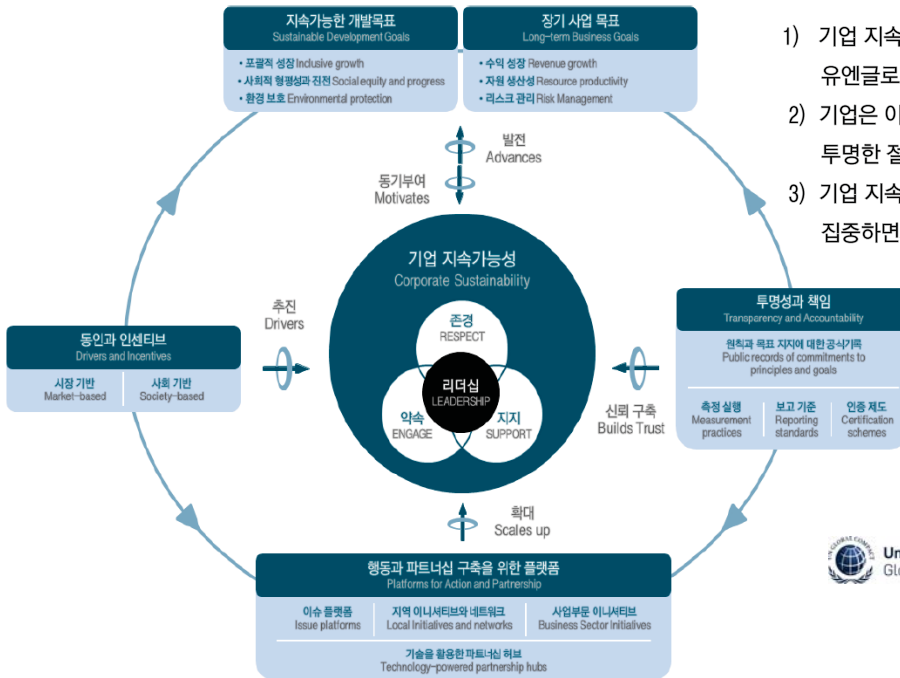
- 기업 지속가능성 운동의 범세계적 전개
- 개발목표 관련, 기업의 책무성 강조
- 글로벌 이슈 플랫폼 구축
- 산업 분야별 이니셔티브 가동
- 파트너십과 공동 행동(Collective Action) 활성화를 위한 메커니즘 구성
- 국별로 기업주도 지속가능성 네트워크 구축
- 민간재원 동원



POST-2015 이슈 분야 우선순위



Post-2015 Business Engagement Architecture



- 1) 기업 지속가능성 전략은 인권, 노동, 환경, 반부패 분야를 아우르는 유엔글로벌콤팩트와 같은 보편적인 원칙에 대한 존중을 기초로 함
- 2) 기업은 이해관계자들과 소통하기 위해 GRI와 같은 기준을 적용하고 투명한 절차 도입해야 함
- 3) 기업 지속가능성 이니셔티브, 플랫폼 및 네트워크들이 비즈니스에 집중하면서도 주요 이해관계자들을 참여시켜야 함

SDG Compass



- 글로벌리포팅이니셔티브(GRI), 유엔글로벌콤팩트(UNGC), 세계지속가능발전기업협의회(WBCSD)가 공동으로 개발, SDGs가 기업에 미치는 영향에 대해 설명하고, 기업의 핵심 전략 및 활동에 지속가능성을 내재화할 수 있는 가이드라인 제공



01. SDGs가 왜 비즈니스에 중요한가

- 미래 비즈니스 기회 발견
- 기업 지속가능성의 가치 증진
- 이해관계와의 관계 강화 및 정책 발전과 속도 유지
- 사회와 시장의 안정화
- 공통의 언어 사용과 공유된 목적을 통한 효과적인 파트너십 구축

04

UN Global Compact Cities Program 및 SDGs 11번 기여 기업 사례

유엔글로벌콤팩트 시티 프로그램 (UN Global Compact Cities Programme)



- 도시 및 지방 정부가 민간 부문 및 시민사회와 협력하여 로컬 차원에서 다양한 글로벌 문제를 해결하는 프로그램 : 파트너와 함께 하는 지속가능한 도시 개발 행동 플랫폼

프로그램 현황



| 102 도시 및 지역 | 23 프로젝트 | 87 자료 |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angra Doce Project Itararé/Ourinhos/Chavantes States/São Paulo State Innovating project Colombo Innovating project Porto Alegre Innovating project Porto Alegre Innovating project Water, Electricity and Citizenship for Vila Santa Andre | |

Source: Global Compact Cities Programme website

사례1. 샌프란시스코: Business council on climate change (BC3)

샌프란시스코: 기후 관리(Climate Stewardship) 모델



➤ 배경

샌프란시스코는 2004년 기후 행동 계획(Climate Action Plan)을 채택하여 2012년까지 1990년 수준보다 20% 낮은 온실가스 감축을 목표로 세웠으며, 온실가스를 가장 많이 배출하는 사업 및 주거 부문을 추적하여 배출량을 줄이고자 했음

➤ 프로젝트 내용

- 지구 온난화 방지를 위한 의미 있는 비즈니스 행동 제공
- 우수 사례 공유를 위한 포럼 주최
- 미래에 중요한 지역별 기업가 정신 및 독창성을 집중적으로 지원

➤ 목표

본 프로젝트는 Bay 지역의 기업 문화를 활용하여 경제 활성화 및 기후 변화에 대한 긍정적인 행동에 기여하고자 함

➤ 참여기업



SDGs 산업별 이행가이드 (SDG Industry Matrix)

SDG 산업별 매트릭스 (SDG Industry Matrix)

- 지속가능발전목표(SDGs)와 관련하여 각 산업계에서 이해하고 있는 행동사례 및 아이디어 수록
- 기업들이 각 SDGs 목표에 대해 논의한 사항과 비즈니스 기회, 대응 사례들을 보여줌

1. 식음료 및 소비자
2. 제조업
3. 헬스케어 및 생명과학
4. 금융
5. 교통
6. 에너지, 천연자원 및 화학



식음료 및 소비재



SDGs 11. 지속가능한 도시 및 거주지 조성

포용적이고 안전하고 복원력이 있으며 지속가능한 도시와 인간 거주지를 조성한다.

<행동을 위한 기회>

- ▶ 신 LED 기술 및 지속적인 농작 체계를 위한 관개를 적용하여 도시 지역에서의 신선한 식품의 대량 생산을 가능하게 합니다. 이는 도시 지역에 기후 문제로 인한 식품 생산 단절을 방지하여 더욱 지속가능한 식량을 제공합니다.
- ▶ 공급망 내의 모든 공급자, 제조업자 및 소매업자에 주기적 리스크평가를 시행합니다.
- ▶ 공급망 내의 도시의 지속가능한 인프라 및 교통시설 구축을 위한 산업간 파트너십을 수립하여 근로자를 늘리고 생산성을 제고시킵니다.
- ▶ '식품 사막' 지역의 소매업자와 협력하여 이러한 지역에 신선한 식료품을 제공합니다.

제조업



SDGs 11. 지속가능한 도시 및 거주지 조성

포용적이고 안전하고 복원력이 있으며 지속가능한 도시와 인간 거주지를 조성한다.

<행동을 위한 기회>

- ▶ 가정 및 사무실의 에너지 효율을 높이는 조명, 환기구, 냉난방기를 포함하는 제품을 개발합니다.
- ▶ 혁신적이고 저비용의 건축 자재를 개발하여, 개도국의 주거 수요를 충족시킵니다.
- ▶ 더욱 지속가능한 대중교통 솔루션을 개발 및 공급합니다.
- ▶ 정부 및 다른 기업과 협력하여, 도시공동체의 연결성과 에너지 효율성, 안전성을 증진시킵니다.
- ▶ 운영 효율성을 최적화하면서도 사회 생태계 가치를 창출할 수 있는 자연 및 녹색 인프라를 구축합니다.



사례 1. Broad Group

브로드 지속가능한 빌딩(Broad Sustainable Building, BSB)



➤ 브로드 지속가능한 빌딩(BSB)이란 무엇인가

- 브로드 그룹(Broad Group)은 건축가와 엔지니어가 함께 지속가능한 빌딩(BSB) 건설 기술을 개발하였음.
- 건설 건축 속도와 비용을 줄이는 동시에 품질과 에너지 효율성을 향상시킴
(높은 빌딩을 더 적은 비용으로 건설하는 동시에 실내 공기의 질을 획기적으로 개선)

➤ 결과 및 효과

- 속도: 57층 건물을 19일만에, 15층 건물을 6일만에 건축 (호텔, 타워 건축)
- 비용: 대량 작업으로 인한 스케일 효과(scale effect) 및 린 원칙(lean principle), 운송 및 물류 비용 절감
- 품질: 경량, 연성의 특징을 가지고 있는 강철성 구조물로 내진성 향상
진도 9.0 이상의 지진에도 견딜 수 있는 회복탄력성을 갖춘 (2008년 쓰촨성 지진 사례)
- 에너지 효율: 초미세먼지(PM 2.5)의 유입을 99% 차단할 수 있음 (호텔, 타워 건축)



Source: Broad Group website



사례2. Cemex

“Patrimonio Hoy” 프로그램 운영



➤ Patrimonio Hoy란? (Personal Property Today, 오늘을 위한 기금)

- 멕시코의 시멘트기업인 Cemex에서 저소득층의 주거 환경 개선을 위한 재정 지원(금융 서비스) 및 건축 자재, 기술 자문 등 다양한 혜택을 제공하는 프로그램
- 취약 계층의 삶의 질 증대



Source: Cemex website

➤ 내용

- 3개 가구 이상이 모인 ‘계’ 형태에 소액 대출 서비스인 마이크로 파이낸싱(micro-financing) 개념을 결합한 비즈니스 모델
- DIY 건축에 서툰 이들에게 건축기술 자문, 시공 스케줄 관리 등의 서비스 제공
- 지역사회에서 인맥이 넓은 여성들을 파트타임 자원인력으로 고용 (5만 개의 새로운 일자리 창출)

➤ 결과 및 효과

- 백만명의 라틴 아메리카 저소득층에게 주택 해결책 제공 및 35만명에게 주택(소유) 제공
- 본 프로그램을 통해 건설된 주택의 시장 가치는 평균적으로 비교 가능한 다른 주택보다 약 20% 높으며 이 중 1/3은 소득 창출을 위해 주택의 일부를 사용
- 목표: 2017년까지 취약계층 300만 명 이상에게 혜택을 준 시멕스는 오는 2020년까지 총 1000만 명으로 프로그램 수혜자를 확대하는 것



SDGs 11. 지속가능한 도시 및 거주지 조성

포용적이고 안전하고 복원력이 있으며 지속가능한 도시와 인간 거주지를 조성한다.

<행동을 위한 기회>

- ▶ 도시, 위성도시 및 농촌 간 의료 인프라 연계 강화를 위한 공공-민간 파트너십 참여

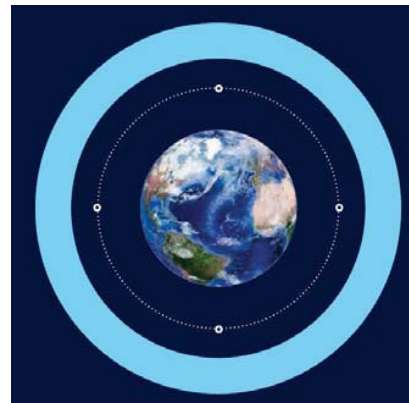
☞ 독일에 본사를 둔 글로벌제약기업 및 화학기업인 독일 머크(Merck KGaA)는 2015년 세미젠티랄(Semizentral)로 알려진 독일-중국 간 연구 프로젝트에 참여함. '세미젠티랄'이란, 에너지 및 영양분을 회수하면서 폐수 및 유기 폐기물을 공급 및 처리하기 위한 도시 간, 반 중앙집중식 접근법을 의미하며, 이 공공-민간 파트너십은 상하이 통지대학 및 청도 기술 대학교와 제휴하고 있는 다름슈타트 공과대학에 의해 추진되고 있음. 현재 중국 동부의 대도시, 청도에서 운영되고 있는 첫 번째 자원 회수 센터(RRC) 시범 공장은 가정에서 나오는 폐수를 처리하여 상수로 공급하며, 이는 주로 화장실 세정수로 사용됨. 이러한 접근법으로 약 12,000 명의 주민들이 사는 도시 전체의 담수 소비량을 크게 줄임. 또한 통합 바이오 가스 플랜트는 하수 슬러지 및 바이오 폐기물을 이용하여 지역연구센터에 필요한 모든 에너지를 생산함. 머크의 생명 과학 사업 부문은 수질 분석 분야에 대한 지식을 제공하고 있으며, 시험 장비 및 측정 장비를 제공하는 한편, 대학 교직원에게 사용법에 대한 훈련을 제공.



Business is a vital partner in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Companies can contribute through their core activities, and we ask companies everywhere to assess their impact, set ambitious goals and communicate transparently about the results.



Ban Ki-moon,
United Nations
Secretary-General





토론

토론1: **이원호** 책임연구원
한국도시연구소

토론2: **김민영** 팀장
KCOC 정책센터

[2018 UN HLPF 의제 공유 세미나]

포용적인 도시개발 - 모두를 위한 도시_ 토론문
모두를 위한 도시, 모두를 위한 주거

이원호 / 한국도시연구소 책임연구원

1. 모두를 위한 도시

세계 인구의 절반 이상이 도시에서 살고 있으며, 그 수는 계속 증가하고 있다. 도시 면적은 전 세계의 2%에 불과하지만 GDP의 70%, 에너지 소비의 60% 이상이 도시에서 발생한다. 도시는 지속가능 발전에서 매우 중요한 위치를 차지한다.

UN 등 국제사회는 ‘누구도 배제하지 않는다(No One Left Behind)’라는 대원칙을 바탕으로 지속가능한 발전 목표들을 설정하면서, 도시와 정주 공간의 중요성을 강조해 왔다. ‘2030지속가능발전목표(SDGs)’를 설정하면서도, 목표 11번을 ‘포용적(inclusive)이고 안전(safe)하며 회복력 있고(resilience) 지속가능한(sustainable) 도시와 거주지 조성’으로 설정하고 이를 위한 세부목표와 이행방법을 설정했다.

지난 2016년 10월 제3차 유엔 해비타트 회의(HABITAT III, 제 3차 주거와 지속가능한 도시개발에 관한 유엔 회의)에서도 ‘모두를 위한 도시(Cities for all)’를 핵심 슬로건 삼아 ‘새로운 도시의제(New Urban Agenda)¹⁾’를 채택했다. 해비타트III에서 채택한 ‘새로운 도시의제’의 핵심가치인 포용성(포용도시, 모두를 위한 도시)은 ‘도시에 대한 권리(Right to the City)’ 개념에서 논의되었다. 해비타트 회의에서 도시에 대한 권리는 △ 자원배분에 있어 공간정의, △ 의사결정에 있어 시민참여, △ 사회·경제·문화적 다양성 존중이라는 원칙으로 구성되어 있다(국토연구원, 2016).

‘모두를 위한 도시’에 대한 일련의 지구적, 국가적 목표 성정과 이행 계획의 논의 배경에는, 무엇보다 세계적으로 빠르게 확산되는 도시화 과정에서 발생하는 여러 문제들에 대한 공동체적 해결이 필요하기 때문일 것이다. 이는 인류가 도시에서 지속가능한 삶을 살아갈 수 있을 것인가에 대한 심각한 도전에 대한 물음이자, 동시에 도시의 긍정적 기능의 활성화를 통해 그 해답을 찾기 위한 모색일 것이다.

1) ‘새로운 도시의제’는 175개 조항으로 구성된 22쪽의 문서로 ‘모두를 위한 도시’를 핵심주제로 한다. ‘새로운 도시의제’는 도시화가 지속가능한 발전을 위한 동력임을 명시하면서, ‘모두를 위한 도시’를 조성할 때 도시화는 인류에게 ‘기회’가 될 수 있음을 주장한다.(국토연구원, 2016)

2. 모두를 위한 주거²⁾

‘모두를 위한 도시’나 ‘도시에 대한 권리’의 개념이 포괄하는 범위가 넓지만, ‘주거’는 여전히 모두를 위한 도시의 중요 의제이다. SDGs 11번 목표 중 주거와 관련된 세부목표는 ‘2030년까지 모두에게 적절하고, 안전하며 경제적으로 적절한 수준의 주택과 기본 공공서비스의 접근성 확보, 빈민가(슬럼 slum) 개선(11.1)’을 설정하고 있고, 해비타트Ⅲ의 신도시 의제에서도 주거는 중심 의제이다.

한국의 도시 발전에 있어서 주거 문제는, 포용도시의 관점에서 점점 더 심각해지고 있다. SDGs 11.1의 핵심 이슈인 비공식 주거나 최저주거기준 미달 가구의 문제와 관련해 살펴보면, 국내에서 비공식주거(비주택, 주택이외의 기타 거처)는 거주에 적합하지 않은 비닐하우스, 판잣집, 쪽방, 컨테이너, 고시원, 여관·여인숙, 비숙박용 다중이용업소(pc방, 사우나, 만화방, 다방 등) 등을 의미하며, 비주택 거주민은 한국사회의 대표적인 주거취약계층이다.

통계청 인구주택총조사에 따르면 판잣집·비닐하우스와 같이 가시적인 비주택 거주민은 감소했지만 고시원, 숙박업소의 객실과 같은 비가시적인 비주택 거주민이 증가하고 있다. 비공식 주거(오피스텔 제외 주택이외의 거처)에 거주하는 가구수가 2005년 57,066가구에서 2010년 129,058가구, 2015년 393,792가구로 비약적인 증가를 보인다.

또한 SDGs 11.1에서는 적절한 주거와 경제적으로 부담가능한 수준의 주거를 주요한 목표로 삼고 있고, UN 등 국제사회에서 적절한 주거(adequate housing)를 말하는 주거권의 구성 요소 중 핵심이 ‘부담 가능성(affordability)’과 ‘살만한 집(habitability)’이라 할 수 있는데, 한국의 관련 현실은 상당히 미흡하다.

전체가구의 44.5%인 862만5천 가구가 주택을 소유하지 못한 무주택자이고, 장기공공임대 주택의 총 재고량은 전체 주택대비 5%정도로 재고량이 부족해, 대부분의 무주택자들이 민간임대시장에서 높은 주거비를 부담하고 있다.

주거세입자들의 임대차기간이 2년으로 짧은데, 세입자에게 계약을 갱신할 권리(계약갱신 청구권)를 보장하지 않고 임대료 상승률도 규제하지 않아, 세입자의 점유안정성과 주거비 부담 문제가 심각하다. 통계청 가계동향조사에 의하면, 2010~2016년 사이 전체 가구의 20%에 해당하는 소득 1분위 가구의 소득 대비 주거비 비율(RIR)은 50% 내외로 정상적인 생활이 불가능할 정도로 높다. 전체 가구의 RIR도 2010년 19.9%에서 2016년 23.7%로 지속적으로 증가하고 있어, 저소득

2) 이원호, 2018, SDGs 11.1 주거, <2018 HLPF 한국시민사회보고서>(한국SDGs시민넷 발간)의 기술한 필자의 글을 수정 인용함.

가구뿐 아니라 중산층 가구까지도 주거비 과부담 문제를 겪고 있다. 세입자는 2년이라는 짧은 임대차기간이 종료되면 임대인의 임대료 인상 요구를 받아들이거나 이사할 수밖에 없다. 세입자의 소득으로는 물가상승률을 훨씬 초과하는 보증금과 임대료의 상승을 감당할 수 없고, 높은 주택 가격으로 자가를 취득하기도 쉽지 않다. 결국 대부분의 무주택 세입자들은 살만한 집이면 부담가능하지 않거나, 부담가능하면 살만하지 않은 집에서 불안정한 삶을 살고 있다.

3. 도시에 대한 권리로, 모두를 위한 도시 만들기

이러한 한국 도시의 주거문제는 압축적 경제성장을 통한 도시발전(개발)의 과정이자 결과이기도 하다. 한국사회에서 개발은 경제성장, 발전의 상징이었다. 산업화와 도시화가 가난을 극복하는 프로젝트로 제시되면서, 개발을 통한 화려한 도시로의 변화는 우리의 삶의 풍요를 보여주는 발전의 효과적인 수단으로 여겨졌다. 이러한 압축적 발전과 도시개발의 과정에서 발생하는 인권의 침해는, 발전을 위해 어쩔 수 없는 부수적인 것이나, 국가 전체를 위해 양보해야 할 개인적인 피해쯤으로 여겨졌다.

한국은 국제무대에서 급속한 경제 성장과 빠른 도시화를 성공적으로 이룬 나라라고 평가받고 있다. 정부는 주택 재개발사업 등 각종 도시개발 정책들이 국민들의 주거권을 실현하는 주요 정책이라며, 유엔 사회권위원회(ICESCR) 심의 보고 때 마다 밝혀왔다. 그러나 역설적이게도 주거권과 인권을 심각하게 침해하고 있는 정책이 바로 대규모 도시개발 사업들이었다.

하지만 개발과 인권이 언제나 만날 수 없는 대립관계에 있는 것은 결코 아니다. 개발의 본래적인 목적(그것이 표면적인 목적으로 전략했을 지라도)이 인간다운 주거·문화·경제·사회적 환경을 조성해 인간다운 존엄한 삶을 누릴 수 있게 하는데 있다는 점에서, 인권의 목적과 일치한다 할 수 있다. 이러한 개발의 본래적 목적을 위해서도, 인권적 관점에서, 권리의 관점에서 개발을 새롭게 정의해야 한다.

해비타트 III '정책페이퍼 1(Habitat III Policy Paper 1)'에서도 '도시'가 '공공재'임을 명시하며, 권리의 개념으로 정의되었다.

'모두를 위한 도시'는 '현재와 미래 세대의 모든(all) 거주자들이 삶의 질에 필수적인 공공재(common goods)인 도시라는 공간을 정의롭고, 포용적이며, 지속가능한 점유, 사용, 생산할 수 있는 권리'의 의미로 적극적으로 정의된다.

공공재로서의 도시는 차별이 없는 도시, 모든 거주자가 시민으로서 동등한 권리를 가지는 포용적인 도시, 정치적 참여가 확대된 도시, 사회적 기능을 충실히 수행하는 도시, 양질의 공공 공간이 있는 도시, 양성 평등의 도시, 문화적 다양성이 공존하는 도시, 포용적 경제의 도시, 공동체 생태계의 일부로서의 도시여야 한다(Habitat III

Policy Paper 1)고 기술하였다. 이러한 “모두를 위한 도시”는 인권을 지향하는 도시의 가치이기도 하다.

이에 포용적인 도시개발, 모두를 위한 도시는 권리의 관점에 접근해야 한다. 공간적 불평등을 해소하고 시민들에게 동등한 권리와 기회를 보장하는 도시의 정의로운 자원 분배 관점에 대한 충분한 고려가 되어있는지, 포용도시의 관점에서 지역의 다양한 계층의 주민들, 특히 ‘모두를 위한 도시’에서 강조하는 사회적 약자의 포용성이 충분히 고려되고 있는지를 중요하게 살펴야 한다.

이제 지난 도시개발의 성찰을 통해, 도시에 대한 권리를 확장해 가야한다.

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[2018 UN HLPF 의제 공유 세미나]

포용적인 도시개발 - 모두를 위한 도시_ 토론문
모두를 위한 도시, 모두를 위한 주거

김민영 / KCOC 정책센터

제가 도시 빈곤과 개발, 도시 주거권 문제에 관심을 갖게 된 것은 몇 해 전 캄보디아 시민단체의 초청으로 캄보디아를 다녀온 이후입니다. 도시개발이 한참 진행되고 있던 캄보디아 수도 프놈펜에 위치한 한 캄보디아 시민사회 단체에서 독일에서 지원받은 예산으로 한국 시민사회 관계자 10여명을 초청하는 초청 연수를 기획했습니다.

당시 프놈펜에서는 한국 굴지의 대기업들은 프놈펜 도시 개발에 적극적으로 참여하고 있었습니다. 프놈펜 시내에서는 한국 대기업의 간판을 쉽게 볼 수 있었고, 건축 공사가 예정된 부지에는 빼까번쩍한 고층 빌딩의 청사진이 자랑스럽게 걸려있었습니다. 도시 개발이 활발하게 진행되고 있는 현장을 보여준 후, 저희는 도시에서 1시간쯤 떨어진 어느 지역으로 이동했습니다. 도시에서 얼마를 달려오니 흙먼지가 날리는 길이 시작됐고 주변에 이렇다 할 시설이 없었기 때문에 이런 곳에 주거지가 형성되었다는 것이 처음에는 상당히 의아했습니다. 그 곳에서는 주거지라고 하기에다 다소 어색한 대문도 없이 나무판자와 나뭇잎으로 만든 판잣집들이 모여있었습니다.

저희를 초대한 캄보디아 NGO관계자의 설명은 좀 전에 프놈펜에서 본 개발지역에서 쫓겨난 사람들이 일명 용역업체에 의해 한밤중에 트럭에 실려와 이곳에 내팽개쳐졌고 갈 곳이 없어 어쩔 수 없이 이곳에 자리를 잡게 되었다는 설명이었습니다. 이후 저희는 다시 인근의 다른 지역으로 이동했고, 그 곳에는 창고라고 해도 전혀 이상할 것이 없는 단조로운 건물들이 늘어선 마을이었습니다. 이곳은 개발지역에서 그나마 건물주로 있던 사람들이 임시 주거를 배정받아 이사를 온 곳이라는 설명이 이어졌습니다.

우리나라도 마찬가지로이지만, 개발도상국에서도 급속한 개발과 도시화로 인한 젠트리피케이션으로 개발된 곳의 땅값 집값 임대료는 천정부지로 오르고 화려하게 개발된 도시에 원래 터를 잡고 살던 사람들이 설 곳은 없었습니다.

그런데 더욱 속이 상했던 것은 이주민들이 형성한 그 빈민가에 열심히 우물을 파고, 유치원을 짓고 학용품 지원하는 또 다른 한국 개발 NGO들의 활약이었습니다. 처음 방문한 빈민가에는 한국 단체의 로고가 새겨진 우물이 있었고 두 번째 방문한 지역에서는 2-3개의 한국 개발NGO가 학용품 지원 사업 등 교육 사업과 보건 위생 사업을 추진하고 있었습니다.

한국 기업이 도시 개발에 참여하면서 삶의 터전과 일자리를 잃은 사람들에게 한국 개발 NGO들이 찾아가 지원을 하고 있는 현장을 보고 있자니 정말 만감이 교차했습니다.

하루 벌어 하루 살아가는 일용직일지라도 도시에서는 분명 일자리도 있었고 화려한 주택은 아닐지라도 살만한 집이 있어 독립적으로 삶을 이끌어가던 사람들이었으니, 일자리만 있으면 충분히 스스로의 삶을 책임질 수 있는 사람들인데 우리 NGO들이 도움을 받아야 할 대상, 수혜자로 보고 접근하고 있는 것은 아닌지 씁쓸한 생각이 들었습니다. 지금 상황만 보면 도움이 필요한 것은 맞지만, 스스로 일어설 충분한 힘을 가진 사람들이라는 걸 우리도 모르는 사이 간과하고 있는 건 아닌지 말입니다.

독일에서 받은 펀드를 공여국인 한국 시민사회 관계자를 초청하는 데 사용하고 현장을 보여주면서 공부를 시키는 캄보디아 시민사회의 요구는 세 가지였습니다.

첫째는, 한국 정부가 캄보디아에 원조를 할 때 제발 조건을 달아달라는 것입니다. 영국, 미국 등 다른 공여국에서는 캄보디아 정부가 인권을 탄압하거나 시민사회를 억압하는 것을 중단하는 것을 조건으로 원조를 제공하는 반면, 한국이나 중국, 일본은 아무런 조건 없이 캄보디아에 원조를 제공하고 있어서 조건을 다는 공여국의 얘기가 전혀 먹히지 않는다는 호소였습니다. 캄보디아 정부에서는 영국, 미국 등에서 인권탄압을 운운하면 오히려 주권 침해라고 큰소리를 치며 그들의 원조를 거부하고 무조건적인 원조를 제공하는 한국, 중국을 두 팔 벌려 환영한다는 것이지요. 그러니, 제발 한국의 시민사회가 한국 정부에 인권과 시민사회를 탄압하는 정부에는 조건을 달아서 원조를 제공할 것을 강력히 요청해달라는 것이었습니다.

두 번째는, 한국의 기업이 개발도상국의 개발에 참여할 때 한국에서 경험한 개발의 폐해를 반복하지 않도록 인권을 기반으로 하는 접근을 할 수 있도록 옹호활동을 해달라는 것이었습니다. 개발에 참여하는 기업은 계약사항만 잘 이행하면 되는 것이 아니라 개발의 과정에서 그 곳에 삶의 터전을 두고 살아가는 사람들과 소통하고 그들이 개발 과정에 참여함으로써 삶의 터전과 일자리를 지킬 수 있도록 제안해달라는 것이었습니다. 예를 들어, 세계은행에서 도시 인프라 구축을 위한 차관을 제공하면서 캄보디아 정부에 개발지역의 일부분을 세계은행이 사용할 수 있도록 사용권을 요구하고, 거기에 무상원조로 철거민들이 살 수 있는 아파트를 짓는 것을 제안하는 것처럼 말입니다.

세 번째는, 한국의 개발 NGO들에게 하는 부탁이었습니다. 철거민들이 쫓겨나 임시로 터를 잡은 곳에 찾아와 우물을 파주고 교육을 지원해주는 것도 좋지만 사후 대처보다는 사전 예방에 함께 힘을 실어달라는 부탁이었습니다. 저를 초청했던 캄보디아 시민사회에서는 한국의 개발과정에서 어떤 문제가 있었고 어떻게 해결해왔는지를 매우 궁금해 했습니다. 한국은 개발도상국이 지금 겪고 있는 이런 문제를 다 겪어왔기 때문에 인도주의적인 지원보다는 그런 경험을 공유함으로써 캄보디아 시민사회가 앞으로 개발과정에서 겪을 시행착오를 줄일 수 있도록 도와달라는 부탁이었습니다.

그렇게 캄보디아를 다녀온 게 벌써 7년 전 일입니다. 그런데, 작년에 다시 한 번 캄보디아를 방문하게 됐습니다. 캄보디아 시민사회에 대한 정부의 탄압이 심각해 캄보디아의 현실을 보고 국제 시민사회에서 캄보디아의 인권 탄압과 시민사회 탄압에 대한 목소리를 함께 내달라는 캄보디아의 요청 때문이었습니다. 작년에 방문한 캄보디아에서는 야당이 해체되었다는 소식과 캄보디아 시민사회가 함께 모여서 토론을 하는 것도 단체사진을 찍는 것도 꺼려질 만큼 정부의 감시가 심하고 시민사회가 탄압받고 있다는 안타까운 현실이었습니다.

그리고 7년 전 캄보디아 시민사회의 안내를 받으며 찾았던 프놈펜의 황량한 대지에 세워져있던 청사진은 그 청사진 그대로 화려한 고층 빌딩이 들어서있었고, 잘 차려입은 사람들이 그 건물을 드나들고 있었습니다.

캄보디아의 도시 개발과정에서 시민들이 겪고 있는 소외와 박탈은 현재 우리나라에서도 상황이 크게 다르지 않습니다. 또한, 캄보디아 시민사회에서 공유를 요청했던 한국의 개발과정에서의 문제해결 방식은 압축적 성장과 발전의 과정에서 인권 침해는 어쩔 수 없는 것이니 개인이 감소해야 할 희생으로 여겨져 목살되고 덮여져왔습니다.

지난 7년 동안 기회가 될 때마다 인권에 기반한 접근, 개발과정과 의사결정 과정에서 있어서 시민참여의 중요성을 강조하고, 국제개발에서도 근본적인 원인을 찾아내고 원인을 해결하고자 노력해왔지만 아직 이렇다 할 변화는 눈에 보이지 않습니다. 그래서 7년 전에 받은 요청이 여전히 우리의 과제로 남아있는 듯합니다.

7년 전 캄보디아 시민사회가 한국의 시민사회를 붙잡고 간곡하게 요청했던 그 요구들을 오늘 다시 생각하며 우리가 참여하는 도시 개발이 지금까지와는 조금은 다른 시선, 다른 접근을 통해 보다 포용적인 개발이 되기를 바라며 토론을 마칩니다.

HLPF 주요 문서

- 2018 HLPF Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Development
- NGO MG Sectoral Paper to HLPF 2018
- APRCEM Sectoral Paper to HLPF 2018
- UN 사무총장 SDGs 이행보고서

이성훈 이사
한국인권재단

2018 High-level Political Forum Ministerial Declaration: Zero draft

We, the Ministers and high representatives, having met at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

1. Reaffirm our commitment to effectively implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹ for all people everywhere, ensuring that no one is left behind;
2. Reaffirm our commitment to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,² which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We welcome the third Economic and Social Council Forum on Financing for Sustainable Development and take into account its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations;
3. Welcome the adoption of resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system. Its full and early implementation will improve support to countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda;
4. [Placeholder for outcome of review of 68/1]
5. Emphasise that the High-level Political Forum has a central role in overseeing the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level. We look forward to the convening of the forum under the auspices of the General Assembly in its 74th session, and welcome the work of the 15 eminent scientists who are preparing the quadrennial Global Sustainable Development Report, which will inform the 2019 forum;
6. Welcome the report³ of the UN Secretary-General on the progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;
7. Welcome the preparatory work that has been undertaken by the Economic and Social Council, including its functional and regional commissions, and recognize the contributions made by its segments and its forums. We also welcome the inputs from the 2018 regional forums for sustainable development. We appreciate the input and expertise of all other stakeholders;
8. Commend the 47 countries⁴ that delivered voluntary national reviews at the 2018 High-level Political Forum. The reviews highlight the importance of effective and coordinated government, including at the sub-national and local levels as well as evidence-based policy making and innovation underpinned by high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We encourage all countries to make use of the lessons learned from these reviews to enhance their domestic implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and urge all countries who have not yet done so to carry out a voluntary national review;
9. Stress that three years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, progress has been made across many of the goals and targets, but it has not been at the pace required to achieve this ambitious agenda. In particular, we must urgently accelerate progress toward targets with a timeframe of 2020;

¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1

² General Assembly resolution 69/313

³ E/2018/64

⁴ List of 2018 VNRs

10. We stress that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative and that its Sustainable Development Goals are indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – the economic, social and environmental. They seek to realise all human rights;
11. Reaffirm that poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and that inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity;
12. Recognize that the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict. There are also serious challenges in many middle income countries;
13. Stress that the commitment to leave no one behind is at the core of the 2030 Agenda and should be a guiding principle for all levels of government. Leaving no one behind requires addressing the specific needs of people in vulnerable situations but also empowering them and engaging them in decisions that impact their lives;
14. Reaffirm our commitment to promoting gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of their human rights throughout policymaking and programming, including in development cooperation, peacebuilding, fiscal policies, finance, labour markets and other areas, with due recognition of care work where unequal gender roles continue to hold women back in the economy. To achieve inclusive, sustainable and resilient societies, we call for the full, effective and equal participation of women in decision-making and the design and implementation of policies and programmes. This is particularly crucial with respect to accessing water and sanitation and household energy management;
15. Recognize that meeting the human capital required to build sustainable and resilient societies must begin with investing in children and ensuring they grow up free from violence and exploitation. As torch-bearers of the Agenda for current and future generations, we emphasize the importance of engaging children, adolescents and young people in Sustainable Development Goal monitoring and implementation, and empowering them with information, knowledge and awareness of sustainable development;
16. Emphasise that data and statistics are central to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We commit to building capacity, at the bilateral, regional and global levels, for collecting, producing, disseminating, analysing and using quality data and statistics, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics;
17. Recognize the synergies between the implementation of the Paris Agreement⁵ and the 2030 Agenda. We stress that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its widespread, unprecedented impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. We highlight the specific needs and special circumstances of developing

⁵ FCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex

countries. We acknowledge the importance of continued support for, and international cooperation on, adaptation and mitigation efforts and on strengthening resilience, as well as adequate and predictable financial resources from a variety of sources, including public and private ones. We reaffirm the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Action towards sustainable and resilient societies requires a risk-informed approach and we call for augmented efforts to integrate disaster risk reduction, into national and local sustainable development strategies and plans;

18. Commit to embracing diversity in cities and human settlements and to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural and interreligious dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, creativity, inclusion, identity, safety, and the dignity of all people. We also commit ourselves to taking steps to ensure that institutions at all levels promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies;
19. Reiterate that while our 2018 review emphasizes Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17, the integrated, indivisible and universal nature of the Goals makes it essential that we pay particular attention to leveraging synergies and co-benefits, while avoiding or minimizing trade-offs;
20. Note with concern that 844 million people lack basic water services, 4.5 billion lack access to safely managed sanitation and 892 million still practice open defecation. Water pollution is impacting water quality and decreasing water availability in a world that has lost 70 per cent of its wetlands over the last century. Implementation of integrated water resources management is lagging behind and water governance structures are often weak and fragmented, at all levels. Creating multi-stakeholder partnerships, ensuring quality public participation and integrating water across all policy sectors is key to effectively tackling these issues. We aim to ensure that our limited water resources are shared effectively among competing demands and to strengthen the resilience of communities to water-related hazards. To achieve universal access to sanitation, substantial investment will be required, particularly in rapidly growing urban areas. Strengthening the capacity of local and national authorities to manage and regulate sanitation systems is a high priority. We welcome the *International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development*⁶ and the report of the High-level Panel on Water;⁷
21. Note with concern that almost 1 billion people currently live without electricity. Almost 3 billion people lack access to clean-cooking solutions and are exposed to dangerous levels of air pollution, which results in about 4 million deaths each year. We are encouraged that the transformation of the world's energy systems is being accelerated by advances in technologies, rapid declines in the cost of renewable energy, policy support, new business models and sharing of best practices. We emphasize the need for strengthened political will and increased levels of investment and action by all stakeholders to increase access to clean energy research and

⁶ International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development, 2018-2028

⁷ Making Every Drop Count: An Agenda for Water Action

technology, scale up the deployment of renewable energy technologies, increase energy efficiency and make clean energy more affordable. We strongly call upon governments and all stakeholders to make clean-cooking solutions a political priority and to close the electricity access gap. We call upon Governments and other stakeholders to accelerate the pace of transition towards renewable energy, especially in end-use sectors such as transport, buildings and industry. It is also critical that we scale-up capacity-building, including by sharing experiences and promoting innovation and investments in energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy;

22. Acknowledge that rapid urbanization means many cities are facing challenges in ensuring there is adequate housing and resilient infrastructure to support their growing populations, as well as in managing environmental impacts and vulnerability to disasters. We note with concern that with rapid migration to cities and corresponding increases in the global urban population, the number of people living in slums has increased to 881 million globally. In many cities populations still breathe air that falls short of the World Health Organization's Air Quality Guidelines value for particulate matter. Managing solid waste continues to be a challenge in many regions with significant and adverse effects from uncollected waste in cities, including direct and indirect effects on the health of residents and the environment. We stress that cities can act as agents of positive change, catalysts for inclusion, and powerhouses of equitable economic growth. We recall the New Urban Agenda. We will embrace modern technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in managing cities more effectively and holistically, including intelligent transport systems and new efficiencies in energy consumption and waste management. We call for the strengthening of normative and regulatory frameworks for disaster risk reduction in urban areas, including improving and enforcing land-use plans and building codes. We underline that cities should not be developed in isolation from the surrounding peri-urban and rural areas;
23. Note with concern that decoupling economic growth from resource use continues to be challenging. While an increasing number of countries have put in place national policies and initiatives related to sustainable consumption and production, efforts need to be scaled up. We will accelerate action on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. We call on all stakeholders to develop effective strategies and innovations to reduce food losses and waste. We will encourage sustainable lifestyles by providing reliable sustainability information to consumers, increasing education and awareness raising, and making it easier to reuse, recycle, recover and remake products and materials and prevent and reduce waste generation. We call for intensified efforts to achieve the targets for environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle by 2020;
24. Recognize that global drivers of biodiversity loss are climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation of natural resources, pollution and urbanization. While protected areas in forest and terrestrial ecosystems are on the rise and forest loss has slowed, other facets of terrestrial conservation continue to need accelerated efforts to protect biodiversity,

land productivity and species and genetic resources. We acknowledge that the success of the biodiversity-related targets depends on mitigating impacts from other sectors, such as agriculture, urbanization, infrastructure, mining and energy development, and cannot be achieved without mainstreaming biodiversity across these sectors. We urge governments, the private sector and civil society to scale up integrated landscape management approaches to land-use planning and decision-making within and across jurisdictions in a participatory and transparent way. We will increase efforts to facilitate investment in gender-responsive programmes that address problems of land degradation, desertification, drought, biodiversity loss and water scarcity, including through implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests. We will improve monitoring and reporting, including use of ICTs and remote sensing and tackle illegal logging and wildlife poaching and trafficking;

25. Recognise that a scale-up of effort is required to fulfil our pledge of a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. While the upturn of the world economy has underpinned progress across all action areas of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, it remains vulnerable to financial and economic volatility and gains have not been equitable across countries and regions. Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services is on the rise, however the regions most in need of resources still face challenges collecting taxes, net Official Development Assistance decreased in real terms in 2017 and global remittances also declined. A substantial gender digital divide and digital divide between countries and regions persists. We share common goals and common ambitions to strengthen international development cooperation and maximise its effectiveness, transparency, impact and results. In this regard, international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilise public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. Contributions from robust, cross-sectoral, effective and transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships, including traditional, South-South and triangular cooperation, are required. Capacity development that is country-driven, addresses the specific needs and conditions of countries and reflects national sustainable development strategies and priorities is essential. We welcome the operationalisation of the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries and progress made towards operationalisation of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism. We acknowledge the importance of international trade and a universal, rule-based, open, transparent, predictable, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system as an engine for inclusive economic growth. We commit to taking continuous, concrete and immediate steps to strengthen the required means of implementation for the attainment of all Sustainable Development Goals;
26. Pledge to step up our efforts and take the bold actions needed to effectively implement the 2030 Agenda and build sustainable and resilient societies everywhere, reaching the furthest behind first and ensuring that no one is left behind.



Position Paper of the Non-Governmental Organizations Major Group High Level Political Forum 2018

Summary

For the 2030 Agenda to be truly transformative, urgent action is required to reorient and restructure global systems towards equity and justice. This includes the meaningful and active participation of stakeholders at all stages of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, the NGO Major Group calls for a new development paradigm that prioritizes the flourishing of humans, nature, and animals. Our proposals specific to the SDGs under consideration at the 2018 High Level Political Forum follow below.

Recognizing the importance of water, sanitation and hygiene in ensuring human rights, gender equality, and peace, we call for a rights-based approach to **SDG6** that prevents the commodification and privatization of water sources and that ensures transparent, accountable, and fair distribution of services; increases domestic resources and aid for water, sanitation, and hygiene services to ensure equitable and affordable access; protects environmental ecosystems that secure water systems; and strengthens community-based water resource management.

To achieve **SDG7** and ensure sustainable energy for all, we call for inclusive, multi-stakeholder collaborations in designing and delivering sustainable energy solutions that protect the environment, cultural heritage, and human rights. This includes upscaling investment in renewable energy, through innovative approaches to reach energy-poor communities through end-user-oriented energy services that are truly affordable, reliable, safe, and sustainable.

Recognizing the right of humanity to safe, decent, culturally adequate, and resilient living environments, we call for the implementation of **SDG11** through inclusive approaches that bring together local, national, and international actors, including women and marginalized groups, in urban planning, expansion of technologies, and disaster risk management. Age-, gender-, and disability-sensitive and participatory budgeting and planning are key in urban planning and integrated territorial governance.

We call for increased political will and action to achieve **SDG12**, particularly through regulation of corporate activity and waste, consumer education, and environmental stewardship. Governments have a fundamental role in regulating the private sector and ensuring all-of-society action towards changing consumption and production patterns, moving from an excessive focus on profit and growth to a planet- and people-centered economy.

In the context of the ongoing degradation of our planet's ecosystem, we call for the involvement of civil society, indigenous peoples, women, and local communities in coordinated action to achieve **SDG15**, in line with biodiversity-related intergovernmental frameworks and targets. States must implement policies and effective enforcement systems to hold extractive and polluting industries accountable, prevent further deterioration, conserve and protect biodiversity, and work towards restoration of past damages.

The “means of implementation” of the 2030 Agenda, encapsulated in **SDG17**, must ensure the policy space required for governments to enact regulation, enforcement, and fiscal measures to advance their democratically-owned and rights-based development agendas. We demand the overdue introduction of a financial transactions tax and the establishment of an intergovernmental tax body for international tax cooperation at UN level. Trade must be organized along principles that support policy space and the rights-based implementation of the SDGs, and the global North must provide at least 0.7 percent of GDP in ODA, particularly for least developed countries.

Noting the “**interlinked and indivisible**” nature of the 2030 Agenda, we call for a holistic, coherent, multi-sectoral, and multi-stakeholder approach to SDG implementation. Partnerships between governments, intergovernmental institutions, research and academic institutions, and civil society are critical to gaining the comprehensive perspectives, expertise and resources necessary to fully implement the 2030 Agenda, as well as to ensure monitoring, review and accountability. Crosscutting issues must be addressed through a collaborative approach, to enable our collective success in furthering the well-being of humans, nature, and animals and ensuring transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies for all.



Position Paper of the Non-Governmental Organizations Major Group High Level Political Forum 2018

Introduction

The 2030 Agenda calls for the meaningful and active participation of people and stakeholders at all stages, from the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national strategies, to implementation and national monitoring and review, and highlights the importance of participatory approaches for sustainable development. It seeks to bring about equitable societal transformation, which requires a high level of political commitment. A strong civil society is one of the key factors of democracy, the rule of law, and therefore the implementation of the SDGs. This document aims to bring forward the observations of one constituency of that civil society, non-governmental organizations, as represented by the NGO Major Group.

The 2018 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) will focus on SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17, highlighting the progress made so far and the barriers that prevent further actions. In examining these goals and the agenda as a whole, we must not overlook the considerable structural and systemic barriers that - if unaddressed - will prevent the achievement of the 2018 theme, “Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies.” For the SDGs to be truly transformative, urgent action is required to restructure global systems to orient them towards equity and justice, to “reflect the most basic relationships that define a purpose-filled existence that would unleash humankind’s full potential” (UNEP 2018). We call for a new development paradigm which prioritizes the flourishing of humans, nature and animals.

Furthermore, we observe the difficulty of addressing any one goal without addressing the others. For example, thriving and sustainable cities depend on cross-societal partnerships as well as clean water and green energy for all, which are in turn dependent upon care for our ecosystems and the terrestrial planet. At the same time, the SDGs examined this year intersect with SDGs examined a year ago, such as gender equality, and will continue to impact SDGs such as quality education which will be examined in upcoming years. We affirm the indivisibility of the SDG agenda, and perceive in these interlinkages an even greater need for increasing partnerships across sectors and collaboration between member states and civil society.

The unique position of NGOs, through our work on the ground and with communities, enables us to provide our governments with best practices. It affords us a perspective on interdependence and local realities that needs to be seen and heard at the policy level. Therefore, civil society organizations are essential to the achievement of the SDGs. We call on governments to ensure that civil society is guaranteed an active role in SDG decision-making at global and national levels, and offered the support it needs to serve as a critical partner in developing a more sustainable and resilient world. Continued efforts are required to maximize the contribution of all stakeholders, particularly traditionally excluded communities. Strengthening the institutional mechanisms for engagement will ensure accountability, transparency, and inclusivity to enable all voices to be heard, leaving no one behind.

Targeting the theme and focus goals of 2018 HLPF, in the context of the 2030 Agenda overall, the NGO Major Group offers these findings and recommendations for the consideration of the UN, its Member States, and all stakeholders.

Sustainable Development Goal 6:

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

This year's water crisis in Cape Town¹ has given the world a preview of our future if we fail to meet the challenges posed by the detrimental effects of water scarcity and interconnected inadequate water governance structures. Around the world, policy failures have contributed to unsustainable use, unjust distribution, and inequitable access to water to the detriment of human rights and the common good. Inadequate water management obstructs economic development, poverty alleviation, food security, public health and safety, decent standards of living, and the protection of the natural environment. Further, women and girls are disproportionately impacted by the burden of water collection, which increases their share of unpaid care work, one of the main obstacles to achieving women's rights and gender equality.

Water should be stewarded as a global commons, avoiding the privatization and commercialization of water sources. Ecosystems such as wetlands, forests, mountains and grasslands are vital for securing water resources, but are being degraded, poisoned, and depleted by pollution; mega/high-input irrigation agriculture²; and by beverage, mining,³ and energy industries⁴ that demand greater access to increasingly scarce freshwater supplies. As part of holistic efforts to protect freshwater sources, governments should assign groundwater ecosystems as protected areas, as these supply on average 25% of the world population with freshwater, yet one third of the world's largest groundwater systems are in distress.⁵

Further, disasters caused by natural and hydro-meteorological hazards have increased due to climate change, with direct impact on water quality and availability. An estimated 3.6 billion people live in areas that are potentially water-scarce at least one month per year, and this population could increase to some 4.8–5.7 billion by 2050. Already, water shortages and contamination destabilize regions and states, forcing internal displacement, putting additional strain on weak infrastructure, and ultimately fostering protests⁶

¹ A. Cosbey, [Cape Town's Water Woes: An Uncomfortable Parable on climate change](#), ISSD; A. Biswas, [Africa's Manmade Water Crisis](#), Project Syndicate; R. Poplack, [What's Actually Behind Cape Town's Water Crisis](#), *The Atlantic*

² Agriculture is both the major water user and the major water polluter. The sector is currently responsible for 70% of water abstractions worldwide and 92% of our water footprint. Hoekstra A. Y., Mekonnen M. M., [The water footprint of humanity](#), Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 2/28/12. Agricultural impacts on water quality come from industrial livestock systems, the crops grown for animal feed, and from aquaculture systems. Farms also discharge large quantities of agrochemicals, organic matter, drug residues (including antibiotics), sediments and saline drainage into water bodies.

³ In the context of natural resources extraction, the mining operation needs high flow of water for the mineral processing. This is often at the cost of access to water for the people living at the mining area. At the same time, the polluted water from the tailing and waste rock impoundments are often discharged to the river and sea around the mining area.

⁴ Wastewater: the Untapped Resource: The UN World Water Development Report, pp. 38-39

⁵ See United Nations World Water Assessment Programme/UN-Water. 2018. The United Nations World Water Development Report 2018: Nature-Based Solutions for Water. Paris, UNESCO. Also Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2016. Mitigating Droughts and Floods in Agriculture: Policy Lessons and Approaches. Paris, OECD Publishing. doi.org/10.1787/9789264246744-en. And Richey, A. S., Thomas, B. F., Lo, M. H., Reager, J. T., Famiglietti, J. S., Voss, K., Swenson, S. and Rodell, M. 2015. Quantifying renewable groundwater stress with GRACE. *Water Resources Research*, Vol. 51, No. 7, pp. 5217–5238. doi.org/10.1002/2015WR017349.

⁶ AP News, [Mexico City: Water cutoffs in capital worsened by sabotage](#)

and even uprisings.⁷ As primary caregivers, women and girls are the most affected by water-related disasters.⁸ Therefore, policies must be climate-change-aware and gender-sensitive to strengthen the preparedness of regions and communities, enabling them to face these growing threats and to protect their water resources. Environmental human rights defenders have paid a heavy price; in 2017 alone, 197 were killed in defending the right to water and a safe environment.⁹

SDG6 is grounded in the basic human rights to water and sanitation, guaranteed under several international instruments, resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, and norms applicable in armed conflict.¹⁰ The two global conventions¹¹ on freshwater furthermore support equitable and reasonable use of water, especially as safe drinking water and sanitation are crucial for health and good nutrition. On this basis, the obligation of governments to sustainably ensure the human rights to water and sanitation for all without discrimination must be the driving force behind the implementation of SDG6. We therefore exhort governments to renew their political will to urgently address water pollution (SDG 6.3) and water stress (SDG 6.4), and to prioritize equitable access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

We call for a rights-based implementation of SDG6 and other water-related targets that:

1. prevents the commodification and privatization of water sources; effectively regulates and holds accountable any business or individuals which adversely impact water quality and supply;
2. invests in the systems and capabilities to provide and maintain affordable WASH services for all, increases domestic resources and aid for WASH services through taxes, tariffs, and transfers while respecting and recognizing community-led interventions for securing water rights, conservation and re-naturalization of water bodies;
3. institutionalizes environmental measures to address water quality and scarcity issues; enacts local and national laws protecting watershed areas from encroachment for development purposes; and redresses negative consequences of land concentration and destruction of water cycles caused by intensified agriculture; and
4. recognises, promotes, and strengthens community-based water resource management to empower local and resilient communities, including women, to protect watersheds and ensure an equitable and sustainable distribution of water resources.

⁷ B. Plumer, [Drought helped cause Syria's war. Will climate change bring more like it?](#) Washington Post, 09/10/13

⁸ BBC, [Climate change "impacts more women than men"](#)

⁹ R. Cox, [New data reveals 197 land and environmental defenders murdered in 2017](#), Global Witness, accessed 03/08/18. See also the newly launched UN Environmental Rights Initiative dedicated to environmental human rights defenders: <https://www.genevaenvironmentnetwork.org/?q=en/events/launch-environmental-rights-initiative>

¹⁰ These include the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. See also General Comment 15 (2002) The Right to Water: Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Other international instruments mentioning the right to water also include: International Labour Organization ILO Convention 161 Concerning Occupation Health Services art 5, The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art 28) As to the Convention on Economic, social and Cultural Rights General Comment 15 (2002) The Right to Water: Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Human Rights Council Decision 2/104- Human Rights and Access to Water. UN General Assembly Resolutions on the right to water and sanitation include 64/292; 70/169; and 72/178. The recommendations of the High Level Panel on Water and Peace, the High Level Panel on Water and the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security should also be urgently translated into national and regional policies and actions.

¹¹ Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (Watercourses Convention/ UNWC) (New York, 1997 – in force August 2014 - 36 parties); UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes www.unece.org/env/water/status (1992 Helsinki - Global since 2015 – 41 parties)

Sustainable Development Goal 7:

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

While the total number of people with access to energy is growing, there is still a long way to go to reach universal access by 2030. Over 1 billion people have no access to modern electricity, and 3 billion cook with inefficient stoves and polluting solid fuels that lead to major health impacts, particularly for women and children, with over 3 million premature deaths every year from household air pollution. SDG7 is a key enabler for achieving the SDGs by contributing to the eradication of poverty through advancements in health, safety, education, and water supply, and by combating gender inequalities and mitigating climate change.¹²

Global population growth and climate change are putting pressure on policymakers to identify innovative solutions for renewable, efficient, and cost-effective energy sources. While most countries are still powered primarily by fossil fuels and trillions of dollars are spent in subsidies to fossil fuel energy generation and industrial agricultural production,¹³ renewable energy (RE) makes up an estimated 19% of total energy consumption and 24.5% of global electricity demand, and investment in RE is scaling up, particularly in the developing world.¹⁴ Renewable energy can provide major opportunities for supplying cleaner and affordable energy,¹⁵ and when applied as part of an environmentally sensitive energy policy, can contribute to more sustainable use of natural resources.

Specifically, decentralized renewable energy (DRE) is considered to be the best solution to reach “last mile” communities as it is faster and has lower deployment costs than grid-based electricity. However, investments are lagging,¹⁶ with reinvestments mainly geared towards big on-grid energy projects, rather than investing in energy access for all.¹⁷ Upscaling investments in DRE and clean cooking is key, along with innovative approaches to reach communities living in poverty and remote areas,¹⁸ especially in contexts with rapid population growth.

Governments should implement increased capacity building, planning, and delivery services, focused on meeting the real demands of energy-poor communities and enabling a decentralized and proactive citizen-oriented organization of the energy sector. This entails a systematic transformation of the energy sector to enable pro-poor, gender-aware, and end-user-oriented energy services that are truly affordable, reliable, safe, and sustainable, with high shares of renewable energy. Policy should also be put in place to facilitate a transition to new, decent jobs and a just transition to renewable energy.

¹² Sustainable Energy for All, Power for All and Overseas Development Institute (2017b). *Why Wait? Seizing the Energy Access Dividend*. Available at: <https://www.se4all.org/WhyWait>.

¹³ These subsidies amount to almost four times the subsidies spent to incentivize renewable energy. See <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/climate-consensus-97-per-cent/2017/aug/07/fossil-fuel-subsidies-are-a-staggering-5-tn-per-year>

¹⁴ REN21 GSR 2017

¹⁵ CBD et al. (2017)

¹⁶ Global finance flows in 2013-14, as estimated by SE4All, into the 20 countries with the highest levels of energy poverty averaged \$19.4 billion a year - less than half the estimated \$45 billion annual investment needed to meet the 2030 objective of universal electrification (2015). Only 1% of this amount went to decentralised electricity and even less to clean cooking.

¹⁷ IIED, Hivos 2016. *Unlocking climate finance for decentralised energy access*. https://www.hivos.org/sites/default/files/unlocking_climate_finance_for_decentralised_energy_access.pdf

¹⁸ *ECDPM Discussion paper 218. EU's Financial Instruments for Access to Energy. Support in remote and poor areas in Africa*. <http://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/DP218-EU-Financial-Instruments-for-Access-to-Energy-ECDPM.pdf>

Integrated planning around SDG7 is crucial to ensure high social and economic benefits, as well as to prevent harm, e.g. the huge amounts of energy used — and wasted — in industrial agriculture and the impact on water quality and the environment by the energy sector and extractive industries at large. We call urgently for all actions under SDG7 implementation to protect and guarantee the right to water and sanitation by taking all necessary legal, political, economic and other measures to prevent water sources from being overexploited and contaminated by the energy production sector.¹⁹

To increase social and economic development, energy access targets should be integrated in planning for all relevant sectors (e.g., environment, health, education, and agriculture) and a multi-stakeholder approach should be followed, including participation of civil society organizations and local and small and medium enterprises. Public participation is key, particularly to end the trafficking and dumping of nuclear and other hazardous waste under the guise of “renewable energy.”

Greater and more targeted use of public and private finance is needed, as well as innovative uses of finance and social protection approaches. As market-based approaches alone are unlikely to deliver DRE products and services to “last mile” communities, universal energy access depends on cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder cooperation, with inclusive and participatory renewable energy decision-making to ensure services are designed and delivered to meet the needs of all people. Tracking and reporting should take into account quality, reliability, affordability and safety,²⁰ and civil society organizations should be enabled to co-design and deliver energy solutions with communities to ensure sustainable, long-term development impact.

Sustainable Development Goal 11:

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG11, in focusing on homes, communities and cultures, is wide-ranging and therefore challenging to achieve. Success will require progress on the 2030 Agenda and other intergovernmental initiatives such as the New Urban Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The transformation of damaging environmental trends presents major challenges but also great opportunities for cities to enhance sustainability through their properties of scale, integrated spatial planning, connected infrastructure, existing cultural and natural resources, and organizational and social dynamics. Cities can directly improve the quality of life of their residents, while offering smarter alternatives for energy, transportation, food systems, and building standards, all of which affect large populations.

Decent housing must be a right before it is an investment commodity. Skyrocketing rents, lack of security, poor quality housing and homelessness create misery and division. Coordinated, people-focused solutions are needed; slum clearances, for example, must guarantee that those rehoused have better lives. The cultural heritage of historic city centers, as well as the broader realm of tangible and intangible cultural and natural resources inherent in urban and rural landscapes, has enormous importance to the wellbeing of their inhabitants,²¹ and must be protected from inappropriate new constructions and profit-driven investor projects.

¹⁹E.g. by unsustainable hydropower- see the hydropower sustainability assessment protocol at <http://www.hydrosustainability.org/>

²⁰ See <http://gtf.esmap.org/downloads>

²¹ As highlighted in UNESCO's study "Culture: Urban Future".

Government must be integrated and accountable at all levels, including empowering local councils to mobilize resources and take coherent action. Cities are dependent upon peri-urban and rural ecosystem functions (clean water, soil, biodiversity and agrobiodiversity). Strengthening urban-rural linkages and integrated territorial governance is critical for urban sustainability and resilience. Spatial flows of people, food, fiber, water, and other vital services for cities of all scales must be more equitably and inclusively managed. Changes in political governance and in business practices require new strategies and conditions in towns and urban areas, to counteract segregation and social rootlessness as parts of attempts to reinforce identity. Open government principles should be adopted at all levels, and regular, open, multi-stakeholder engagement platforms established. The Habitat III process, along with the biannual World Urban Forum, provides a valuable model as thousands of civil society groups participated in developing the New Urban Agenda, the “operating manual” for SDG11.

For everyone to benefit from economic and social opportunities in their communities, universal access to information is required. Education and training, notably in the skills needed for the jobs of the future, is a priority. Equal access to technology must be ensured, particularly targeting populations living in poverty. Connecting diverse perspectives through effective stakeholder engagement ensures that citizens have a say in the development of policies that impact their lives. For example, ATD Fourth World’s Street Libraries create a space of peace in neighborhoods that often face poverty and isolation, and opening minds beyond the challenges people young and old encounter.

Resilience is not a choice, it is an imperative. Because of climate change, more and more communities are at risk of disasters. Nature-based solutions to the challenges of urban wellbeing that draw on indigenous knowledge and culturally relevant practices enable safe and resilient human settlements. Effective disaster early-warning systems will help, as can comprehensive, partnership-based, community-focused risk management strategies integrating (local) economic, social, environmental and cultural concerns for physical and psychosocial resilience. Furthermore, the needs of women, children, families, older persons, people with disabilities, racial, ethnic, and religious minorities, LGBTQIA people, and other marginalized groups must be at the forefront of planning.

A lack of age-, gender-, and disability-disaggregated data and analysis makes many groups invisible in policy-making; therefore, governments should invest in analysis based on broad stakeholder consultation to ensure informed and relevant data collection, to inform policy-making and citizen-action.²² The Canadian Cities Indicator Portal provides a model of how city governments worldwide can help track progress, and through GIS, residents can engage in local data gathering.

No one should feel unsafe, insecure, or unwelcome in their community. By incorporating Universal Design principles into planning, governments can ensure everyone can travel, work and live without fear or undue difficulty, such as disruptions caused by disasters. Age-, gender-, and disability-sensitive and participatory budgeting and planning are key. We recommend city-level adoption of CEDAW and the WHO Age-Friendly Cities initiative.²³ Actors at all levels must also tackle disaster risks, as well as air and water pollution through regulation, enforcement and improved planning.

²² From CSO ECE Meeting, Round Table 2, Summary of Key Points, 28 February 2018, Geneva.

²³ For more information on Cities for CEDAW campaign see: www.citiesforcedaw.org. For the WHO Age-Friendly Cities initiative see: http://www.who.int/ageing/projects/age_friendly_cities_network/en/. As an additional example, the Canadian Cities Indicator Portal provides a model of what city governments worldwide can do to help track progress.

**Sustainable Development Goal 12:
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

Transformation toward a sustainable world requires fundamental changes in how our societies produce and consume goods and services. Worldwide, especially in the global North, over-consumption and mass resource waste negatively impact caring for land, wildlife, water, and humanity. Achieving SDG12 requires an increase in political will and consumer education to tackle unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, which lie at the root of environmental degradation, species extinction, and the violation of fundamental human rights in many communities worldwide.

Governments must prioritize SDG12 in their national action plans, embedding sustainable consumption and production priorities within all aspects of development, trade, industry, science, environmental stewardship, research, and technology. SDG12 must also be integrated into sectoral plans and sustainable business practices, supported by educational programs which enhance consumer awareness by providing greater transparency and information on products and services.

We call on governments to regulate the private sector and enforce the provision of accessible information for consumers on the social, animal protection, and environmental impacts of a product and its packaging throughout its lifecycle. A transformative approach to production-consumption systems will require intensive coordinated negotiated changes, product line by product line, in line with existing cooperative supplier-buyer, adapted consumer-producer, and multi-actor policy council models. City, territorial and even some national governments are beginning to join academic, civil society, and private sector actors to convene these transformative efforts in all regions, to ensure educated consumers and increased brand focus on ethics and sustainability.

We call on governments to conduct a thorough review of food and farming systems in the context of sustainable production and consumption, human rights for all, and protection of living creatures and their habitats. Policies must shift from facilitating excessive meat, dairy, and fish production and consumption towards plant-based and cellular alternatives. Policies must also include agro-ecological solutions that are humane, sustainable, and interlinked with the principles of food sovereignty and the right to adequate and nutritious food. Government policies that support socially and environmentally harmful production and lifestyles must be stopped and reallocated towards incentives for more humane and sustainable alternatives.

The private sector has a major role to play in achieving SDG12. However, far too often governments and companies fail to follow through on lofty social and environmental commitments, which mask the reality of their impacts on people and the planet's resources.²⁴ Existing voluntary guidelines have failed to hold corporations accountable, and stronger measures are needed. For example, by 2030, the chemical industry should provide comprehensive information on adverse effects for all chemicals in commerce.²⁵ Micro, small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs) play a major role, as the primary business sectors in cities and territories.²⁶ As markets of many types connect production to consumption, it is important also

²⁴ The UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights stated in 2015 in regards to the SDGs, "We are concerned that there is not sufficient recognition of the fact that business activities can also have negative effects on human rights, environmental protection and animal welfare."

²⁵ Recommendation from UNEP consultations with IPEN and other civil society partners.

²⁶ For a very strong report on the importance of the private sector role in city region food systems see <http://www.ruaf.org/sites/default/files/Private%20sector%20engagement%20in%20city%20region%20food%20systems%20Analysis%20report-final%282%29.pdf>

to include the concept of “territorial markets” articulated by the Civil Society Mechanism of the Committee on Food Security.²⁷

We call for binding accountability and due diligence mechanisms for transnational corporations to ensure adherence to strengthened environmental and social standards throughout production and value chains. Governments must support current initiatives towards stronger global accountability frameworks, including a binding UN Treaty on Transnational Corporations and Human Rights, which aims to regulate the social and environmental impact of transnational corporations, as well as the Global Pact for the Environment intended to establish a universal right to a healthy environment and a duty to take care of the environment.

Changing consumption and production patterns requires systemic societal and cultural change, moving from a profit-centered and monetary growth economy to a planet- and people-centered economy. Effective action involving all of society - including government, the private sector, civil society, education and the media - is needed to achieve a new development model that supports harmony between people, animals and nature.

Sustainable Development Goal 15:

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

Scientists have identified nine boundaries that maintain a stable state on Earth, four of which have already been crossed: extinction rate, deforestation, atmospheric carbon dioxide (an indicator for climate change), and nitrogen and phosphorus flows.²⁸ A third of the earth’s land is already severely degraded,²⁹ and climate-sensitive ecosystems such as coral reefs and glaciers are shrinking at alarming rates.³⁰ There is an urgent need, therefore, for action to implement SDG15 through policies and effective enforcement systems to prevent further deterioration, conserve and protect biodiversity, and work towards restoration of past damages. Efforts to achieve SDG15 should include disaster risk reduction, in line with commitments under the Sendai Framework towards the substantial reduction of disaster risk.

Primary obstacles to the implementation of SDG15 are (1) lack of political will; (2) an inability to address root causes, including an economic model relying on unlimited growth; (3) insufficient reflection of the values of geodiversity, biodiversity and ecosystem services in the economy and public decision-making processes; and (4) corporate control and power, particularly in agricultural, forestry, fishery, munitions, hunting and outfitters industries.

Market-based conservation mechanisms marginalize key actors in biodiversity conservation: Indigenous Peoples, local communities and women. Further, public-private partnerships and blended finance instruments can create conflicts of interests and constrain transformative change. Fulfillment of the commitments made in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples³¹ and at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014) can enable effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the protection

²⁷ See: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1516/cfs43/CSM_Connecting_Smallholder_to_Markets_EN.pdf

²⁸ [European Commission, Science for Environment Policy: Four of nine “planetary boundaries exceeded.”](#)

²⁹ World Meteorological Organization. “2017 is set to be in top three hottest years, with record-breaking extreme weather.”

³⁰ UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/1, para 8; Global Biodiversity Outlook 4, p. 20; <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-12/cop-12-dec-01-en.doc> and <https://www.cbd.int/gbo4/>

³¹ A/61/295, 2007

and restoration of sustainable ecosystems. Full ratification and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Geneva Conventions, and ILO Conventions are essential to achieve SDG15. Likewise, several of the other SDGs and targets, particularly sustainable agriculture (2.4 and 2.5), sustainable consumption (SDG12), and peaceful societies (SDG 16) can help to achieve SDG15; implementing SDG15 will in turn contribute to achieving SDG1 (End poverty), SDG2 (End hunger), SDG3 (Ensure healthy lives), and SDG6 (water) especially for the poor who heavily rely on nature.³²

To achieve sustainability for all forms of life on land, governments should pursue community-based participation and partnerships with civil society organizations, universities, and local governments. Validated, low cost, scalable good practices must be replicated and exchanged among stakeholders. Governments should provide educational programs in schools and communities that reduce demand for wildlife products and promote harmony with nature. Programs encouraging consumptive use of nature, without balancing use against actual human need, must be reevaluated, especially the application of “sustainable use” to sentient, living animals. Effective, participatory, and human rights-based approaches to the management of land, coasts and conservation areas are necessary.

The precautionary principle³³ is critical for successful implementation of SDG15. States must hold extractive and polluting industries and large infrastructure projects accountable for harmful activities, and products must reflect the full costs of their production and implementation, and transnational corporations (TNCs) must be held accountable for their subsidiaries in other countries. Subsidies supporting activities and practices with detrimental social, environmental or animal welfare impacts must be repealed and ecosystem-friendly practices incentivized. Local and national policies and strategies must be developed to support the implementation of environmental agreements, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In accordance with international conventions, governments and IGOs must work to close legal trades in wildlife – such as trophy hunting, wildlife farming, and auctions of confiscated stockpiles – which make illegal trade impossible to distinguish and enforce. Furthermore, the proposed Global Pact for the Environment should be supported.

Industrial agriculture is one of the main causes of deforestation,³⁴ land degradation,³⁵ climate change,³⁶ and biodiversity loss.³⁷ Further, the production of monoculture crops for animal feed, food, and biofuels is dependent on destructive pesticide and fertilizer chemical inputs, which negatively impact all forms of life. Policies must ensure that agricultural practices are ecologically friendly and shift towards agro-ecological solutions and plant-based diets, which bring about a more sustainable use of land, soil, and water.

³² Christine von Weizsäcker, SDG 15. “Policy choices for helping or hindering the poor.” pp 110-114, in *Spotlight on Sustainable Development 2016. Report by the Reflection Group on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. <http://www.socialwatch.org/node/17298>

³³ Wingspread Alliance Consensus Statement on the Precautionary Principle, <http://sehn.org/wingspread-conference-on-the-precautionary-principle/>

³⁴ Livestock Policy Brief 03: Cattle Ranching and Deforestation. Food and Agriculture Organization. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-a0262e.pdf>

³⁵ Steinfeld, H., Gerber, P., Wassenaar, T.D., Castel, V., Haan, C.d., 2006a. Livestock's long shadow: environmental issues and options. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a0701e/a0701e00.HTM>.

³⁶ Global Land Outlook. UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5694c48bd82d5e9597570999/t/5979f3b217bffc7e459bd120/1501164476248/GLO_Part_2_Ch_7.pdf

³⁷ Machinova, B., Feeley, K.J., and Ripple, W.J. 2015. Biodiversity conservation: The key is reducing meat consumption. *Science of the Total Environment*. http://www.cof.orst.edu/leopold/papers/Machovina_2015.pdf

Healthy ecosystems form the basis of all life on earth, and are indispensable for the achievement of all SDGs. It is therefore essential that governments speed up the implementation of their SDG15-related commitments, and take concrete and decisive action that protects all ecosystems and the life they sustain.

Sustainable Development Goal 17:

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Advancing SDG17 is crucial for the implementation of all other SDGs. It is essential to firmly locate this goal within the human rights framework, reaffirming the centrality of the State as duty-bearer of human rights. The “means of implementation” must ensure the policy space required for governments to enact regulation, enforcement, and fiscal measures to advance their democratically-owned and rights-based development agendas.

Implementation of SDG17 can only advance if the systemic, structural obstacles that impede the socio-economic transformation of developing countries are addressed. It is critical that the center of gravity of economic, financial, trade, and monetary decisions be shifted away from the international financial institutions toward the United Nations, and that the UN is enabled to respond to the urgent call for democratization of global economic governance. Pursuing democratic and fair global economic and financial systems is required to achieve SDG17 and the 2030 Agenda as a whole. This must include restricting harmful speculation, curbing illicit financial flows generated by tax evasion and avoidance, suppressing the illegal flow of capital and harmful tax competition, and regulating conduit banks and derivatives, among others.

We demand the overdue introduction of a financial transactions tax and the establishment of an intergovernmental tax body for international tax cooperation at UN level. Trade must be organized in multilateral fora along principles that support the rights-based implementation of the SDGs, ensuring policy space for environmental and social regulation at national level, towards socio-economic transformation.

We call on countries in the global North to meet their historical commitment to the global South, providing at least 0.7 per cent of GDP through a publicly available plan for official development assistance (ODA). ODA should reach the most vulnerable people and those primarily affected by development challenges, ensuring their agency to transform conditions of discrimination, poverty and marginalization. It is essential that humanitarian assistance to migrants and refugees be designated additional to existing ODA, and that ODA is not allocated to the expansion of militarization. To counteract decreasing amounts of aid to least developed countries (LDC), states should allocate at least 0.20 percent of GDP of ODA to LDCs.

We are deeply concerned with the expansion of blending, leveraging and other private sector instruments, as these redirect scarce public resources towards the private sector. Equally concerning is the continued promotion of public-private partnerships despite the mounting evidence of their negative impacts.³⁸ We underline the call to realign private finance toward implementation of the SDGs, including through strict rules to redirect private finance away from unsustainable investments in polluting/extractive industries. Private finance can only complement, not replace, national and international public resources; standards,

³⁸ For examples, see Public Services International (2015), *Why Public-Private Partnerships Don't Work*. Available at http://www.world-psi.org/sites/default/files/rapport_eng_56pages_a4_lr.pdf.

benchmarks and accountability mechanisms for private sector involvement are crucial. Further, we note with concern the continuing closure of civic space, which undermines the role of CSOs as partners in implementing and monitoring the implementation and accountability of the SDGs.

“Policy coherence for sustainable development” is key to ensure that governments align all policies with sustainable development and the human rights framework. As an alternative funding source and as a regulatory measure to protect public goods, governments should raise taxes substantially on harmful or polluting products (including junk food, sweetened beverages, tobacco, alcohol, weaponry, and greenhouse gas emissions) and remove related subsidies.

Governments should develop and use measures and indicators of SDG progress that complement GDP, covering social, economic, environmental and governance factors which focus on the well-being of people, animals and planet. Inadequate age-, gender- and disability-disaggregated data across the lifecourse is a significant challenge to the implementation of all the SDGs. We call for the end to all age caps, and for much more investment in data collection across the life course, its analysis and its use for SDG monitoring. Furthermore, SDG monitoring must be well-funded and ensure the direct participation of those most affected by development challenges in the actual assessment of development progress, including through independent monitoring and evaluation by civil society.

Full implementation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights will enable achievement of SDG17. In line with the recent submission by Chile of a draft resolution to the Human Rights Council on operationalizing the synergies between Human Rights and the SDGs, further integration between the Universal Periodic Review process under the UN Human Rights Council and Voluntary National Review reports under the HLPF should be promoted.

Interlinkages amongst the Sustainable Development Goals

Noting the “interlinked and indivisible” nature of the 2030 Agenda, sustainable and resilient societies can only be achieved through a holistic, coherent, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to SDG implementation. The web of SDG interlinkages is complex and depends on policies and direct interventions. Therefore, addressing cross-cutting issues accelerates SDG implementation, facilitating progress on multiple SDGs at the same time.

Equitable and effective SDG implementation requires collaboration and connection between all stakeholders. Government departments should coordinate their efforts, avoiding silos that become obstacles to achieving the SDGs. Local governments and CSOs must take a more holistic approach to implementing the SDGs, particularly at the local level where interlinkages are best identified and addressed. Moreover, governments must set targets and expectations in an inclusive and collaborative manner, to ensure that achieving one target does not hinder the achievement of another target, and that realistic goals are set.

Through a holistic, non-silo approach, governments should:

- Organize cross-ministerial consultations and collaborative efforts to implement the SDGs;
- Incorporate the SDGs in an integrated and holistic manner into national social and economic planning as well as national monitoring and evaluation systems;

- Develop multi-stakeholder relationships with diverse civil society participation, including for monitoring and evaluation as well as information-sharing, leveraging and encouraging citizen-driven data;
- Invest in inclusive programs that promote a culture of peace; social cohesion; empowerment; transparency; social equity; justice reform; and education, particularly for girls; as well as civil society participation in decision-making processes;
- Validate internationally acceptable modelling tools to map policy interventions, assessing them for impacts on other SDGs;
- Prioritize the rights of people and well-being of animals and the environment over industry and transnational corporation special interests;
- Stimulate legislative developments and budgets to implement the SDGs, particularly by addressing cross-cutting issues and policy coherence; and
- Advance effective, accountable and transparent institutions to deliver on all SDGs, including those under review in 2018.

Civil society is best suited to translate the SDGs into the daily life of communities, providing them an opportunity to link to local priorities, while boosting participatory democracy and the sensitization of citizens to the importance of the SDGs. Civil society has a role in monitoring governments' progress in achieving development, and in holding governments accountable for their actions. With our varied experience and constituencies, CSOs are a valuable source of technical expertise in the development of interlinked, inclusive policies.

Opportunities to address emerging cross-cutting issues and accelerate SDGs are constantly arising. In 2018, emerging issues identified by CSOs include: capacity building for the water crisis; migrants, refugees and human mobility; benefits of technological innovation in digitized electric grids; rising conflict, intolerance and economic inequality; increasing understanding of animal wellbeing and conservation, and its relationship to human and environmental wellbeing; and climate-related disasters.

Interlinkages and cross-cutting issues must be seen by all stakeholders as opportunities to collaborate for SDG implementation. Partnerships between governments, intergovernmental institutions, research and academic institutions, and civil society are critical to gaining the comprehensive perspectives, expertise and resources necessary to fully implement the 2030 Agenda, as well as ensure effective monitoring, review, and accountability. Through a holistic and collaborative approach, we will succeed in furthering the well-being of humans, nature and animals and ensuring transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies for all.

List of Contributing Organizations

1. AADC
2. Academics Stand Against Poverty
3. Alliance of Civil Society Organizations for Clean Energy Access (ACCESS)
4. ACHE INTERNACIONAL
5. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
6. Action Secours Ambulance (ASA)
7. Africa Youth Coalition Against Hunger Sierra Leone
8. Alianza ONG
9. All Win Network AWC IPS
10. Ambivium Institute
11. Amigos del Viento meteorología ambiente desarrollo
12. Amis des Etrangers au Togo (ADET)
13. Animal People, Inc
14. Association pour la Promotion des Activités de développement- International (APAD-International)
15. Arab African Council for Integration and Development
16. Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO)
17. Arquitectos y Organizaciones Sociales para la Emergencia y los Desastres
18. Asociación Chilena de ONG ACCION
19. Association Femmes et Enfants pour le Bien-Etre de Tous (AFE BIEN-ETRE)
20. Association for Farmers Rights Defense (AFRD)
21. Association for Promotion of Sustainable Development
22. Association Jeunesse Action Développement
23. Baptist World Alliance
24. Bread for the World
25. Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP)
26. Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)
27. Centro de Asesoramiento para el Desarrollo Social (CADES)
28. Centre d'Echanges et de Ressources pour la Promotion des Actions communautaires (CERPAC)
29. CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation
30. Coalición Clima21
31. Coalition Nationale des Organisations des Volontaires pour le Développement Durable (CNOVD)
32. Colegiatura Colombiana de Sostenibilidad (COLCOLSOS)
33. Community Initiatives for Development
34. Compassion in World Farming
35. Le Complexe Agro-pastoral Echo des Jeunes Ruraux (CAP-EJR)
36. Conference of NGOs (CoNGO)
37. Coordination SUD
38. Cruelty Free International
39. Cultura Ambiental
40. Development Education and Advocacy Resources for Africa (DEAR Africa)
41. Dianova International
42. Documentation and Information Network for Indigenous Peoples' Sustainability
43. EcoAgriculture Partners on behalf of NGO Food and Agriculture Thematic Cluster
44. ENDA Tiers Monde

45. Engineers Without Borders Canada
46. Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)
47. European University Institute - Florence School of Regulation
48. FIAN International
49. Forum des Organisations Nationales Humanitaires et de Développement en RD Congo (FONAHD RDC)
50. Franciscans International
51. Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) Asia
52. Gender and Energy Network, Ghana
53. Geotechnology, Environmental Assessment and Disaster Risk Reduction (GEADIRR)
54. German NGO Forum on Environment and Development
55. Gestos / Brazilian Working Group for the 2030 Agenda
56. Global Alliance of International Longevity Centres (ILC-GA)
57. Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)
58. Gray Panthers/Stakeholder Group on Ageing
59. Groupe d'Action de Paix et de Formation pour la Transformation (GAPAFOT)
60. HaritaDhara Research Development and Education Foundation
61. Hecho por Nosotros
62. HETAVAD Skills Academy and Networks
63. Hivos
64. IBON International
65. ICOMOS
66. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
67. Indigenous Training Programme
68. Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary - Loreto Generalate
69. Integrated Regional Support Program (IRSP)
70. International Alliance of Women
71. International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)
72. International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
73. International Movement ATD Fourth World
74. International Union of Speleology
75. International Women's Development Agency
76. IPEN
77. Irrigation Training and Economic Empowerment Organization - IRTECO
78. Kepa - The Finnish NGO Platform
79. Korea SDGs Network
80. KOTHOWAIN (Vulnerable Peoples Development Organization)
81. Let There Be Light International
82. Lidè Foundation
83. Make Mothers Matter
84. Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, Inc./Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns
85. Medical Mission Sisters AKA Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries
86. National Space Society
87. NCD Alliance
88. Nether's Economic and Educational Development Society (NEEDS)
89. Netherlands Red Cross (lead organisation, Partners for Resilience)
90. Network Advancement Program for poverty and disaster reduction (NAPPDRR)
91. NGO CSW/NY

92. Nonviolence International
93. Okogun Odigie Safewomb International Foundation
94. ONG DEDRAS
95. Oxfam México
96. PacificWIN/PIANGO
97. Participatory Development Action Program (PDAP)
98. Plan International
99. Poverty Reduction Forum Trust
100. Pro Natura - Friends of the Earth Switzerland
101. Promotion of Education Link Organization (PELO)
102. Rapad Maroc
103. Reacción Climática
104. Red de Acción por el Agua México (FAN México)
105. Regional Centre for International Development Cooperation (RCIDC)
106. Regions Refocus
107. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
108. Reproductive Health Uganda
109. Saudi Green Building Forum (saaf)
110. SERAC-Bangladesh
111. Social Development Services (SDS)
112. Social Watch / Reflection Group / ITeM
113. Society for International Development (SID)
114. Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI)
115. Solar Cookers International
116. Somali Youth Development Foundation (SYDF)
117. Soroptimist International
118. SSA Social Justice Office
119. Thailand HLPF Alliance
120. The Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU
121. The Institute for Conscious Global Change (ICGC)
122. Terra-1530
123. The Millennials Movement
124. Thinking Animals United
125. Tinker Institute on International Law and Organizations
126. UDYAMA
127. Uganda Management Assistance Programme
128. Uganda National NGO Forum
129. Union des Amis SocioCulturels d'Action en Développement (UNASCAD)
130. Universal Versatile Society
131. University of Bahrain
132. VdHK German Speleological Federation
133. VIER PFOTEN International/FOUR PAWS International
134. Voice of South Bangladesh
135. WaterAid
136. WCPUN/UNA-USA
137. WDF
138. Women Coalition for Agenda 2030
139. Women for Water Partnership

140. Women's Missionary Society African Methodist Episcopal Church
141. World Animal Net (WAN)
142. World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
143. World Vision
144. Youth Net for Climate Justice
145. Youth Organization for Northern Regions of Somalia



APRCEM POSITION PAPER FOR 2018 HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
“Transformation towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies”

Asia-Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (RCEM) is a civil society platform of more than 540 organisations aimed to enable stronger cross constituency coordination and ensure that voices of all subregions of Asia Pacific are heard in intergovernmental processes in regional and global levels. The platform is initiated, owned and driven by the civil society organisations (CSO), and seeks to engage UN agencies and Member States on sustainable development issues/processes. As an open, inclusive, and flexible mechanism, RCEM is designed to reach the broadest number of CSOs in the region, harness the voice of grassroots and peoples' movements to advance development justice. ‘

This submission is made by the Asia Pacific Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism (RCEM). We continue to assess efforts to achieve sustainable development through the lens of ‘Development Justice’, a model demanded by RCEM members that requires Redistributive Justice, Economic Justice, Environmental Justice, Gender and Social Justice and Accountability to the Peoples. This submission is drawn from inputs and statements from the Asia and Pacific Peoples Forum 2018 statement for Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) with the emphasis on “defending the environment and redefining resilience”. The peoples forum was attended by more than 200 CSOs representing 17 constituencies and 5 subregions of Asia and Pacific.

The submission contributes to the 2017 HLPF in 6 areas: (1) Assessment of progress toward the theme “transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”, (2) Sustainable Development Goals in review for HLPF 2018 (3) Strengthening Global Partnership based on Solidarity and Responsibility, (4) Strengthening Means of Implementation (5) Strengthening Accountability for the Peoples, and (6) Strengthening Regional Cooperation.

I. Assessment of progress toward the theme “transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”

Three years since the adoption of SDGs, there is still a growing gap between aspiration and reality. While the governments increasingly recognise the political importance of the SDGs we have yet to see real impacts also transforming how governments work and prioritise policies. While we talk about creating sustainable and decent jobs, more peoples continue to lose their livelihoods due to conflicting policies, corporate onslaught and unjust trade and investment agreement. While we discuss on poverty eradication, more people are pushed near or below poverty threshold by dispossession of land, productive resources and natural resources due to policies favoring big business and unaccountable corporations. Even as we talk about strengthening partnerships with CSO; more and more CSOs, women, human rights and environmental defenders face oppression, intimidation, threats and marginalization across the globe.

On this year’s HLPF theme “Transformations towards sustainable and resilient societies”, we feel there is an urgent need to redefine resilience on the backdrop of development justice and against internationally accepted principles and standards on human and gender rights, keeping in mind the centrality of the planetary boundaries.

Resilience must be redefined in the light of **increased vulnerability of rural and urban communities due to poverty and human rights violations by state and non-state actors** and in light of women, indigenous peoples and local and poor communities dependent on natural resources who are witnessing complete erosion of their livelihoods and habitat and violation of their rights to their lands and territories.

Resilience depends also on the extent of real consultation and participation of peoples in planning, development and deployment of technology and is hampered by lack of recognition of the local and traditional



knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and other marginalized groups who are also agents of change.

Resilience needs to take into consideration unequal power structures at the global and regional levels in aid and trade policies, which increasingly favour big and powerful countries and multinational corporations at the expense of the people.

Increasing resilience **requires integration of women's rights and human rights** and must provide **space for environmental defenders** many of whom are being targeted for their exemplary commitments to the people and the planet. **Resilience of migrants is celebrated but denies the reality that this resilience is actually forcing migrants to endure conditions of exploitation.** Resilience also depends on polycentric governance to ensure broader participation of stakeholders and rights holders and acknowledging the complex adaptive systems that accepts the importance of both scientific as well as traditional and local knowledge. Unless we redefine resilience on these critical considerations, defending environment and achieving sustainability will be an exercise in futility.

One of the most compelling concerns in the region is increasing human rights violations among frontline environment defenders. Indigenous peoples, peasants, fisherfolks, women and children, who are the stewards and protectors of the earth are being driven out from their communities by large-scale corporate projects such as mining, plantations, logging and other forms of extractive industries. Workers are exposed to the physical and chemical hazards in extractive industries that compromise their safety and health. Lands and resources are being grabbed, plundered and spoiled in the name of profit driven by a neoliberal economic model. The Global Witness Report in 2016 has stated that there were four environmental defenders killed every week. Around 40-50% of all victims globally come from indigenous and local communities who are defending their lands, and their access to natural resources their communities depend on for survival and livelihoods.

There is an urgent need to protect environment defenders, raise awareness and connections on the issue and strengthen our movements and recognize and address the systemic barriers leading to conflicts and human rights violations. These systemic barriers include land and resource grabbing, unjust trade and investment agreement, corporate hegemony, patriarchy and fundamentalism, militarism and conflict, as well as rising of patriarchal authoritarian governance. Without addressing these issues, sustainable and resilient societies will never be achieved.

II. Sustainable Development Goals in Review at HLPF 2018

Goal 6

Water is linked to all of the seventeen SDGs. In many countries, women are responsible for fetching water for different uses; they have gained expertise in the whole water chain; from the water source and its protection to the consumption of clean and safe water and the use of waste water. Water is fundamental for everything: without water, no life is going to sustain in the universe.

For sustainability over time, it is essential to look at the water cycle in its entirety, including all uses and users. Countries need to move away from the sectoral development and management of water resources, in favour of a more integrated approach that can balance different needs in an equitable manner.

Agriculture is both the major water user and the major water polluter. The sector is responsible for 70% of water abstractions worldwide and, according to Global Meat News, 92% of our water footprint. Agricultural impacts on water quality come from industrial livestock systems, the crops grown for animal feed, and from aquaculture systems; which have each expanded and intensified to meet increasing food demand related to population growth and changes in dietary patterns. Farms also discharge large quantities of agrochemicals, organic matter, drug residues (including antibiotics), sediments and saline drainage into water bodies.

Manufacturing industries use a lot of water and discharge contaminated water with chemicals into waterways and rivers.

Water and Sanitation are a cause of conflict and violence in some communities. Communities affected from multilevel discrimination like caste (Dalits) in the region have faced violence in terms of accessibility to safe drinking water, because of the purity pollution principle associated with it. Especially women in these communities are also parts of the unhealthy and unhygienic practices of manual scavenging, which has not just physical or psychological effect on the person, but on the entire family. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure human rights to water and sanitation. We need to combine the implementation of SDGs 4, 5 and 6 with a focus on increasing access to water for all uses, including gender responsive sanitation for women and girls by implementing projects from a human rights based approach.

Specific Recommendations:

- Addressing the inequality gap (or ratio) between WASH coverage for urban and rural populations including geographically vulnerable hard to reach areas with focus on gender equality and indigenous women.
- Affordability of water and sanitation services is an important cross-cutting concern. Compile data on household expenditure, tariffs, income and poverty to start benchmarking affordability across countries especially the economic burden on women headed household and reporting on national, regional and global trends.
- Education, and awareness raising to empower girls with factual information about their bodies and how to look after it especially in case of Menstrual Hygiene which is a main cause of girls' drop out from school. Incorporating Menstrual Hygiene Management in school curriculum and create an enabling structure for informed choices around products (including reusables). Increase public awareness about the role of women and girls as equal partners in the water sector at every level to have water security for all.
- Improve the position of vulnerable people as actors, experts and leaders through implementing capacity development, vocational training and leadership training especially for women.
- Strengthening of decision making participation of women in WASH committees under the participatory water management groups at local level; ensure representation of women in the management bodies of water institutions at policy and operational level
- The existence of gender specific objectives and indicators within numbers of interlinked sector development policies and strategies (Sanitation Strategy, Water Act, Health and emergency policy).
- Address salinity and arsenic contamination of water, proposing specific actions that consider the different patterns of exposure and impacts on women and men. Counter social stigma attached to the effects of arsenic poisoning on women and men.
- Campaigns to reduce water wastage should target men and women and especially industries and institutions that waste water.
- More attention is needed to control pollution and to improve water quality and sanitation for the benefit of women who collect domestic water and to improve health.
- Support innovation and development of water monitoring standards that value women's labor, creative talents, and management skills regarding water and sanitation.
- Ensure the efficient use of and treatment of water after use by enterprises.

Goal 7

Despite significant progress in renewable energy and energy efficiency in the world, a significant proportion of humanity continue to live in the darkness and without access to clean cooking fuel, which predominantly affects access to other basic services like education, health, mobility and employment opportunities. This affects communities having low resilience due to poverty and mostly women among them.



In many developing countries energy demand projections are greater than the projected growth in the renewables, which is a cause of grave concern. Continued investment in fossil fuels not only keeps scarce resources locked in decades, but also leads to serious adverse impacts on public health, environment, water, air, and land which runs contrary to SDG 7 and most of the other SDGs. This is also bound to quickly close the window of opportunity to prevent rise in temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius by the end of the century. Continued fossil fuel subsidies also divert resources to dirty energy. The UNEP emission Gap Report manifests that current pledges are only sufficient to achieve one-third of the desired emission reductions.

The dominant discourse on energy transition needs to take the discussion beyond the narrow confines of renewable energy and energy efficiency and focus on the essential requirement of reducing energy use and fossil fuel extractions. Achieving 100% renewable energy and sustain it for all times to come is yet to be claimed unequivocally and tested by science and technology. In this context, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of the renewable energy in terms of finiteness of known rare earth minerals and their lower efficiency compared to fossil fuels. The just energy transition also needs to look into the concerns of millions of people working in the fossil fuel industry and their training for employment in other industries and social protection during the transition. Member states must ensure that energy transition takes care of equitable access to energy not only for basic requirements but to enable productive uses of energy, energy democracy and energy justice and is not driven by big energy projects but also ensures small utility scale localized and sustainable energy alternatives.

We are also concerned with the push to label highly dangerous nuclear power and big hydropower as green energy. Nuclear energy remains unreliable due to its it's risks and multigenerational impacts. Big hydro has also led to displacement of millions of people, submergence of scarce land and other terrestrial resources, and contributed to the decay of rivers. We also acknowledge and appreciate many countries reviewing the utility of big dams and deciding against these expensive, hazardous and destructive alternatives as they have outlived their utility and cleaner, cheaper and more climate friendly energy alternatives are available. We also strongly resist false, untested and unreliable technologies and alternatives like geo-engineering and carbon dioxide removal (CDR) which aim at “ever greening” fossil fuels and profits from it. Last but not least, we also need to look into and address intersectionality of land, water, food, and gender in the energy transition.

Goal 11

With over half the world's population, cities will play a pivotal role in determining whether the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) realize their transformational potential. **Goal 11 on Urbanisation** is immensely cross cutting and touches on economic, social and environmental dimensions. An integrated approach is essential to the achievement of this Goal.

In some cases urban poor communities face forced eviction, thereby losing a secure living space that is key to their development and well-being. They do not have access to enough livelihood opportunities from any new locations after eviction and with increased cost of living, community cohesion is broken and people are left without sense of belonging. Urban poor communities are looked at as second-class citizens and deprived of opportunities available for other citizen groups and informal residency status creates additional problems for them.

They are also plagued by the systemic barriers such as land grabs by state and as result of FDI, all of which often lead to extreme marginalisation. Available laws are not enforced especially those related to human rights, involuntary resettlement policies, and rights-based housing. If they resist they are projected as anti-development. Eviction is also used as a tool in the name of development, forcing poor communities to sometimes take laws into their own hands. In fact even SDG target 11.1 has been misused to grab land and force eviction.



Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism

The rural sector has a major role to play in urban areas. The provision of food and industrial raw material remains important but rural to urban migration creates huge pressure on urban communities. But urban solutions that are sought are never connected to rural situations. This gap needs to be addressed.

The urban poor do not know the laws that protect them and their rights as citizens. Right to education on rights and the possibilities they have as citizens are also often violated. They are not seen as contributors to the city and participatory planning does not acknowledge their agency merely becoming a box-ticking exercise for states. Positive qualities of existing urban neighbourhoods where people are actually adapting on a daily basis, trying to deal with disability or religious differences and creating livelihoods options, are ignored in current development programmes. Support for marginalized groups including Dalits, LGBTIQ groups, young, elderly people especially needs to be taken into account through specialised services such as safe, non-discriminatory housing.

Many data gaps exist for measuring progress for SDG 11, especially time-series data, and governments need to invest in it. Governments should create platforms that enhance intercity learning, together with strengthened support from national statistical agencies for standardized reporting of key data over multiple years. Overall, national governments will need to provide more capacity building for city officials and citizens to understand the important role of cities in realising the 2030 Agenda.

SDG 11.5 expresses the concerns of people affected by disasters, but systemic barriers and current mechanisms in post-disaster management display the exclusion of the various communities who are already marginalized. Indicators defined in terms of proportion of population rather than disaggregations of the population and their intersectionalities remain inadequate in tackling the job at hand.

With urban population increasing rapidly, increasing numbers of people are ending up in urban slums and unliveable areas. Far removed from their land, culture, people and livelihoods, urban poor are worse off than their rural brethren. Sustainable cities all call attention to the problems plaguing rural areas and unless issues of rural areas including agriculture, natural resources based and other traditional livelihoods, access to education, energy, water and health, and gender dimensions rural development are addressed, handling urbanization may be extremely difficult. An integrated approach is essential to the achievement of this Goal, not only across the 3 dimensions of sustainable development but also in linking to other goals such as on poverty eradication, food security, provision of key services such as health, education, water, and energy, climate change and disaster risk, employment and industrialisation, bio-diversity and others.

Specific recommendations :

- Adopt law with a human rights based development approach including on eviction;
- Ensure visibility of urban poor and recognition as ‘full citizens’;
- Provide adequate opportunities to maintain sustainable living standards including access to decent work and living wage;
- Provide social protection measures including universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights and child protection;
- Extend participatory governance to all types of urban poor including gender responsive participatory budgeting and community monitoring; and finally
- Address root causes and push-pull factors behind rural-urban migration.
- Moreover, CSOs and governments together must spread more awareness about laws and rights of residents including legal aid, and jointly undertake urban studies on neighbourhoods, transform participatory planning principles into action planning level, and prompt local peer learning among local authorities. We must engage the academic and media communities to highlight identity related issues and the issue of economic, social and environmental aspects of urban injustice. We must promote the ways in which people themselves are taking action, create paths for communities to become the leaders of implementation of SDGs, and finally ensure that SDGs are implemented in a positive manner.

Goal 12

Over exploitation of fossil fuels, minerals, water due to profit driven production patterns are the root causes of enormous emissions and wastes, poor environmental health and the crisis of unsustainability. Increasingly, consumption based lifestyles are also exacerbating inequality and concentrating wealth and power in fewer hands. The persistence of poverty in our region can be closely linked to these production and consumption models that favours the few at the expense of the many. **Thus Goal 12 on Sustainable Production and Consumption (SCP) introduces concepts and an alternative model that** like the SDGs, promotes the need to be socially beneficial, economically viable and safeguard the ecosystem.

SCP must bring to the forefront the fundamental changes to our production and service delivery processes. This immediately shines the spotlight on big businesses and corporate behavior that currently do not follow practices of life cycle approaches with checks and balances on every stage of the production cycle and tries to address basic needs, minimise waste and increase efficient resource use. We call for ending unsustainable corporate practices that exploit natural resources and marginalises and destroys the livelihoods of some communities. Communities affected suffer impacts to their health and local ecosystems decades after the fact. Women and children are most vulnerable to these changes in the environment. In many cases they have limited avenues for recourse and eventually have to organise and fight back.

We emphasize the need for SCP to be applied to extractive industries, large chemical producing companies and large scale agriculture and logging industries. Enacting SCP would require stronger environmental and social safeguard measures that must influence decision making at the onset and be embedded in production and throughout product life cycle, including rehabilitation and cleanup. Addressing those affected by these industries should also be a priority, as well as the need to put up protectionist measures against foreign and large-scale industries in resource-rich but poor countries in the region.

The social and environmental challenges resulting from extractive and other exploitative industries are not just issues of unsustainable production but are closely linked to unsustainable consumption. Therefore it is necessary to address lifestyle and consumption patterns that are continuously being shaped by disposable and fast-changing products being introduced by corporations. The increasing dependence on plastic and disposable materials is leading to unsustainable and waste-generating lifestyles and is catastrophic for our oceans. Changing consumption patterns is not just through improving individual lifestyles but requires addressing structural root causes.

The push towards more sustainable lifestyles must target consumers at the higher end, as their footprint is far greater and their resource use denies and discriminates some people. The need to address over consumption must become a development priority across the region and globally.

We welcome the decision by UN environment to focus on “innovative solutions for environmental challenges and sustainable consumption and production” as the theme of UNEA 4 and thereby increasing the imperative to promote SCP and for bringing in the environmental angle inline with the SDGs. As the UNEA theme involves innovation, it is important to recognise that “innovative solutions” should not be narrowly limited to technological innovations but should broadly include social innovations, local innovations and traditional knowledge systems that matter most to peoples’ lives and contribute to the SDGs.

It is also important to recognise the contribution of local and community innovations and local and traditional knowledge as part of sustainable production systems. These have minimal dependence on chemicals and will not only address reduction in GHG emissions from agriculture, but will also revive the soil and increase its capacity for carbon sequestration. This contributes to attaining sustainable land use, healthy people and healthy environment.



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In addition we call to mind how some “Innovative Solutions to Environmental Challenges”, can in turn have environmental impacts. For example “clean coal” and “green coal” to address pollution from the use of fossil fuels; “sustainable mining technologies” to address concerns on the environmental impacts of extractive industries; and “geo-engineering” to address climate change, have proven environmental impacts that negate the claimed solution to environmental challenges need to be exposed and opposed.

Policy advocacy at national and regional levels in supporting local and community innovations can also be strategic, as such in governance of natural resources and/or specific policies on community-based resource development. Participatory and community action researches on the issues that surround sustainable consumption and production could also provide evidence-based solutions. The practice of social enterprises have already provided a good model for sustainable production and should be promoted under goal 12.

Specific Recommendations

With the above context, we urge governments, the UN Environment and all other the institutions to consider the following recommendations:

- *Recognize and acknowledge civil society and people’s organizations space and collective engagement in the process;*
- *Prioritize people’s issues and concerns at the center of crafting innovative solutions and recognize community-based, local and indigenous innovations;*
- *Support the promotion and development of traditional occupation that conserves and sustains biological diversity and also brings in livelihoods to communities;*
- *We also call on the development of a shift towards the production of small-scale biofuels and community-based and managed sustainable energy resources;*
- *Train workers on sustainable production processes and ensure their just share of production*
- *Rethink markets and consider people’s right to a healthy and sustainable lifestyle away from waste-generating patterns of consumption;*
- *Hold big transnational corporations accountable under the “polluter pays” principle for all their environmental crimes;*
- *Encourage and demand political commitments from national governments, as well as consider rethinking themes that are long-term and has continuity;*
- *The process to be more inclusive and involve more sectors and grassroots constituencies.*

Goal 15

Life on land is the centrality of well being of all living beings on the earth. The most pressing concern is the 6th wave of mass extinction and huge biodiversity losses as shown by an increasing number of academic and practitioners’ work as well as by narratives of people who contribute to preservation of these resources. We are also concerned by the reducing cover of customary natural native forests and their replacement by monocultures and bio-fuel plantations. “Plantations are not forests” and do not conserve biodiversity. An increasing number of policies, programmes, and public private partnerships have not only reduced community control over these terrestrial land and resources but have led to financialisation and commodification of resources which runs at cross purposes with the SDGs. We also want to sound a caution on the ecosystem services approach, which tends to evaluate nature only on its economic benefits. This has huge adverse impacts on life, culture and traditions, sustenance, self-determination and well being of forest dwelling and forest dependent communities and several indigenous peoples. We need urgent reinstatement and reclamation of the United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) not only in the SDG 15 but across the entire SDGs framework as without a resilient biosphere and the their guardians, one will not achieve the ambitious agenda of ‘leaving no one behind’.

We need to develop public-public partnerships and new modalities of collaboration between the public and private sectors, to conserve, reforest and restore natural forests for preserving the biodiversity of genetic and



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plant resources. The current patent regimes have encouraged bio-piracy and given control and ownership of huge amounts of especially plant genetic resources to few agribusinesses, which bodes ill for food sovereignty and security, and sustenance of entire small and family farming communities.

Any public-private or public-public engagements need to include communities who are the guardians of natural resources and those whose lives and livelihoods depend on these resources of the forests which assume the central role in such engagements. Any such partnerships needs to stand on equal footing and should seek to mobilize financial resources and strengthen participatory conservation and regeneration of regulatory regimes on forests management (Target 13.a, 15.1, 15.b, 17.3, and 17.17).

Additional efforts should be made to recognise and promote Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) including territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities also referred to as ICCAs including but not limited to community conserved areas, sacred sites whose management practices is governed by communities' traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use practices, local and traditional wisdoms, technologies and innovations that support livelihood, cultures and assists in the generating co-benefits and contributing to the conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems for greater supply of food, medicines and energy (Target 15.2, 15.9,15.b, and 17.3). This is also to align with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (15.9.1), including Target 11 (that includes OECMS) and 18 (Traditional Knowledge).

Both scientific and traditional knowledge and information platforms as well as other relevant tools should be utilized to better visualize the environmental and social impacts of timber, non-timber and agricultural supply chains, especially with regard to deforestation and forest degradation. Such instruments and methodologies are critical for assisting governments and businesses with measuring progress on forest related SDGs (Target 15.2, and 17.19). There are case studies and good practices that showcase conditions by which communities strengthen themselves by combining traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge like Participatory GIS to maintain sovereignty over land, water, food, seeds, breeds, wildlife and their own self-defined cultures and wellbeing; demonstrate governance quality and vitality; and support the conservation of nature, including by establishing NO-GO policies and practices to limit unwanted or unsustainable uses and confronting national and transnational patterns of destructive development and wildlife crime (15.c).

Specific Recommendations:

We urge governments, the UN Environment and all other the institutions to consider the following recommendations.

- *The Sustainable Development Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are **complementary and mutually supportive**. National and regional development strategies should consider these links to enhance implementation of actions that target sustainable development and biodiversity conservation simultaneously (Target 2, 11 and 18).*
- *The Sustainable Development Goals should integrate the full realization of the UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (UNDRIP) throughout the SDGs Goals, Targets and indicators.*
- *Improve implementation of legislation by harmonizing laws and undertaking institutional reform.*
- *Respect and uphold human rights (including collective or community rights) of indigenous peoples over their lands, territories and resources.*
- *Respect and recognition of Other Effective Area Based Management that can contribute to strengthening environmental governance and institutions.*
- *Encourage recognition and strengthening of traditional knowledge in policy-making and knowledge sharing and learning.*
- *To enhance sustainable livelihoods, including through access to resources and ecosystem for all, in particular women and vulnerable groups ((ESCAP/RFS/2018/INF/1)), there is a need to base it on ensuring the rights of women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples, fisher folks, local communities, farmers are respected and recognized including their rights to their land, and territories and, including resources.*

4. Interlinkages between Goals and an integrated approach

The Goals for HLPF 2018 as well as all other SDGs are intrinsically interlinked and these cannot be met unless a holistic approach is taken. For example, Goal 11 is linked to the goals on poverty, food security, critical public services such as health, education, water and energy, the world of work, climate change, access to justice and must be read and implemented along with linked targets under these other goals. Its targets also cut across all 3 dimensions. Therefore in order to meet Goal 11, all its targets as well as linked targets in other goals must be met. Another crucial goal that is one of the foundations needed to support sustainable cities, sustainable economies and well being is Goal 15 “Life on Land” as many of the goals designing, planning and implementing of other goals needs to strongly take into consideration its importance, whether it may be mitigation to climate change, marine conservation, water, migration, peace and conflict, growing urban poor, sustainable cities and others.

These integration challenges can be overcome through appropriate policies that are carefully designed and implemented based on the principle of indivisibility of human rights, and with active participation of the people. Attention should be given to moving away from narrow sectoral approaches, progressing towards full cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation; ensuring coherence between the legislative and executive branches of state power, other state authorities, local self-government, civil society institutions, and the business community, regarding the goals and ways of the country’s development, as well as the willingness to share responsibility for jointly adopted decisions. The importance of collective planning supported by shared implementation responsibility of implementation through a coordinated process at micro and macro level must not be undermined. Governments must conduct proper policy coherence mapping and planning for institutional coherence.

Engagement and full integration of stakeholders and rights holders in mainstreaming, especially of civil society, remains critical. But most important, communities showcase the perfect examples of integration between sectors and the 3 dimensions of sustainable development. Governments need to work with grass-root communities and under represented constituencies such as rural population, farmers, women, indigenous peoples, small businesses and workers, both in planning implementation and monitoring of their policies and programmes to ensure the interlinkages and integration issues are addressed. This should include safe, inclusive and progressive representation of groups at risk like LGBTIQ, Migrants, Women, Human Rights and Environmental Defenders, People with disabilities, Persons affected by HIV and State-less persons, in all platforms related to SDG in national, regional and international advocacy.

III. Strengthening Global Partnership of Solidarity and Responsibility

Partnership should be informed by the critical understanding of the development process, namely the examination of the content and purpose of aid and development, based on human rights principles and accountability of states. Partnership of all types, especially the so-called multi-stakeholder partnerships, should be shaped by inclusive structures for accountability based on human rights principles for donors and governments, and should promote the alignment of donor country priorities with national development plans, and fully accessible aid data.

The MDGs were underpinned by one global partnership between governments based on the principle of global partnership of solidarity and responsibility as enshrined in the UDHR, where governments were the primary partners to be supported by other actors including the civil society organizations. But the SDG discussion has forced a shift to smaller partnerships mainly to justify a withdrawal of governments, primarily in developed countries, from contributing to the common financing needs of a global partnership for development with an overwhelming emphasis now on private sector financing.



The Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and blended finance, especially in developing countries, continue to effect severe consequences on issues of equity and access, especially for the poor and marginalized. PPPs have likewise facilitated human rights violations, including land grabs and displacement of indigenous peoples, rural and urban communities with disproportionately negative impact on women. The unrestrained promotion of blended finance poses threats to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and should be assessed against the genuine spirit of development, if there is one.

We caution against the role given to and the leveraging of public finance to support partnership with the private sector that does not respect international human rights standards, and highest level of accountability and transparency in development.

Private sector entities involved in development cooperation must adhere to all development justice, effective development cooperation, and Human Rights principles and norms, international labor standards, promotion and practice of decent work and adopt international transparency and accountability norms. The private sector must enable, not undermine, these fundamental principles. Regulatory, supervisory and accountability mechanisms and binding regulations founded on international human rights, labor and environmental standards therefore need to be strengthened and applied to all private sector actions.

Member States should further their resolve and enforce a strong binding legal framework to regulate the private sector, in particularly multinational corporations and other business activities. Member states must also ensure that the private sector holds in high regard the highest standards of human rights, international labor standards, transparency, and accountability while outlining the modalities that will help improve the quality of these partnership particularly in the light of the over, unchecked reliance on private sector in delivering the SDGs. We recommend that the international community ascribe to (1) clear criteria by which to assess private sector interventions in development; (2) mechanisms by which to hold them accountable and provide remedies for the adverse social, gender, environmental, economic and human rights impacts of their development programs; (3) measures to enforce transparency including ex-ante assessment of such partnership; and (4) Meaningful participation of social partners and stakeholders.

We also want governments to engage more with small enterprises, as well as community and social enterprises, which provide many best practices in this regard and offer much better solutions than profit-oriented corporations whose actions are most often damaging in the pursuit of sustainable development.

At the same time, we see partnership with civil society being undermined not only generally but even in the process of SDG planning, implementation and monitoring. CSOs and grass root communities in particular, harbour tremendous knowledge and experience that canvasses a wide range of areas and are often the most faithful practitioners of sustainable development. We call upon governments to work in partnership with civil society towards meeting SDGs and in particular include the voices of marginalised communities including the poor, farmers, workers, patient groups, LGBTIQ, indigenous peoples and women.

IV. Strengthening Means of Implementation

Adoption of the global SDGs will be meaningless unless robust means of implementation are in place. Civil society and peoples' organizations from the South have emphasized repeatedly that the imperative to localize the implementation of the Agenda 2030 should not deflect the attention from the need for a stronger global and regional cooperation led by developed countries to address systemic barriers to sustainable development.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) remains a critical source of financing for the SDGs, to be seen not as donation but rather the repayment of the former's historical and ecological debt to the latter. ODA by standard definition is far from the commitment of 0.7% of GNI while real ODA (ODA less debt cancellation, migration and refugee costs, scholarships, climate change costs), is really decreasing since 2010. Rather, more resources have been flowing out of developing countries towards the advanced economies in terms of illicit and non-illicit capital flows, debt payments, and profit remittances. The mantra seems to be to use ODA to leverage



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private investments or Public-Private Partnerships especially in infrastructure. This poses great risks because private finance is profit-oriented which results in inequitable provision of public goods and social service. Migrant groups also appeal to governments not to shift the burden of a declining ODA to incomes from remittances, which put a huge pressure on migrants.

We call upon the governments, especially in developed countries, to meet more than their full ODA commitments and reduce the burden on poorer countries, especially LDCs, to generate their own revenues or use corporate funding for meeting their development needs.

At the same time, if countries have to raise **domestic tax revenues** to finance among other things the SDGs, they must be able to tap its full potential. We see that billions of dollars are lost by countries such as China, India, Indonesia and others to **Illicit Financial Flows** (IFFs) due to tax evasion and cross-country transfers (transfer pricing) by corporations. This problem cannot be solved at national level and requires regional and global level cooperation on tax. However rule-making is still controlled by the OECD and remains out of control of the developing and least developed countries who badly need the resources.

We urge governments to resolve this issue effectively, if partially, by regional cooperation. We cannot afford to lose critical revenues to further benefit already rich corporations based in the North. We also ask governments to use direct taxes in a more transparent and equitable manner.

Developing and underdeveloped countries have long been demanding, to no avail, that developed countries adhere to **fair rules in international trade and investment policymaking**. Trade rules in the WTO and Free Trade Agreements remain heavily tilted against poor farmers & fisher-folk, food consumers, workers, patients, women, young people, people living with and affected by HIV, indigenous peoples and all marginalised populations across developing countries and Least Developed countries. In addition the attempt to shrink special-and-differential treatment for developing countries will pose a major challenge for their sustainable development. Enabling a trade-for-development approach in the region is further challenged by the rise of North-South and mega-free trade agreements such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-pacific Partnership (TPP) that feature WTO-plus rules and multiply the economic domination of corporations. The current trend to push for new issues such as liberalisation of investment, e-commerce, government procurement etc. will constrict public policy space (enshrined in SDG 17.14), prevent transfer of technology and knowledge, threaten environmental conservation and natural resource protection, privatize public services negatively affecting the enjoyment of fundamental human rights of women and other marginalized groups, and limit domestic resource mobilization resulting in their economic mal-development and backwardness.

We reiterate our call for a participatory and comprehensive SDG Compatibility Impact assessment of the trade and investment agreements in the region for a new global trade architecture that must provide the policy flexibility and preferential treatment for developing countries to promote actual development and protect people and communities that bear the costs of these trade agreements.

Technology has been marked as an important area of cooperation in the Regional Roadmap but provisions remain meaningless, and fail to address the core problems of technology development in the region. The kind of STI solutions that are being promoted to deliver the SDGs have overwhelming focus on technological solutions and innovations that come from institutions/formal actors and business and pays lip service on the contribution and value of local technologies, community innovations and traditional knowledge. We also see immense corporate control over technologies, including digital technologies, in food and agriculture, industrial production, environment conservation, finance, health, education and other areas. The 2030 Agenda comes in the age of the 4th Industrial Revolution in rich countries whereas many countries in our region has not even seen the 1st. But this 4th industrial revolution will have data as its raw material, and we see that “data”, a critical MOI, is extremely concentrated in the hands of a few giant corporations. These obstacles adversely affect the capacity of peoples and communities to develop a resilient and sustainable future.



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We recommend that the UN and governments should walk the talk in promoting and supporting traditional knowledge systems for SDGs; challenging corporate concentration through the promotion of agro-ecology, support for community-based seeds systems, engaging in competition decisions on mergers. We also want to see increased engagement on the part of governments and the UN system for a UN convention to address corporate concentration; and to initiate civil society-led participatory technology assessment platforms to interrogate new technologies and their potential impacts to peoples, livelihoods and the environment.

V. Strengthening Accountability to the Peoples

No accountability mechanism can work in isolation of strong underpinning principles of transparency, participation, and honesty. The Peoples' Forum that took place in Bangkok prior to the APFSD 2018 with over 200 civil society participants wants to give out a strong warning that the VNR process is failing and that there's a need for an accountability process that is people led and human rights based. It has to be one where governments do not merely come to showcase success stories, but also share their challenges, this is important to build a common level of trust.

Moreover, harmonization between the International Human rights system and the Sustainable Development Goals will help ensure that SDG implementation is on track and prevent duplication of Member States efforts in reporting. As human rights is one of the cross-cutting themes of Agenda 2030, we strongly encourage Member States (that have yet to do so) to ratify all nine core international human rights treaties and ensure policy coherence with the national development plans. At the same time, outcomes from Human Rights mechanisms need to be acknowledged and fully implemented, and guide the accountability framework of SDGs monitoring and implementation.

An inclusive, participatory and accountable process is critical to successful and strong outcomes for the voluntary national review process in national, regional and global levels. At the global level, CSOs must be given time to present their findings along with the governments' and CSO reports, together with UN human rights documents, must be officially recognised by the High Level Political Forum and Member States. Without space for CSOs to substantively engage at the HLPF, the VNRs run the risk of becoming a meaningless one-way exercise by governments. Further, accountability should not begin and end with national reports to the HLPF. There are currently no sub-national bodies for SDG review and a disconnect between national plan and the local level programmes. Local indicators also need to be developed.

Governments should recognize and adopt people driven accountability frameworks including people centric data collection for ensuring effective and inclusive development. Communities are already moving forward with grassroots level data collection and analysis in relation to the SDGs and other global frameworks. Governments' engagement with grassroots constituencies and including disaggregated data on how particular constituencies are impacted in reporting are necessary for inclusive transformation. Without specific, robust and participatory mechanisms in place at local and national levels, governments will fail to harness the learning from local solution and data gained from community initiatives into their VNRs. It is also our governments' responsibility to create an enabling environment for CSO participation in accountability mechanisms, given the backlash against human rights work and Women Human Rights Defenders (W/HRDs).

Similarly, the APFSD must reflect the principles of full participation, transparency and accountability. One step is continuing to strengthen while implementing the Regional Roadmap that was adopted in 2017. The APFSD or other dedicated annual thematic meeting to chart out concrete ways to progressively implement SDGs, similar to the Montevideo Strategies that developed concrete action points for women's human right and gender equality in the context of SDGs by 2030, would be a good use of the regional platform and resources. These processes can be initiated by governments civil society organizations and UN system bodies with clear accountability framework.



In addition, multi-stakeholder partnerships should have clearly defined goals involving diverse actors: parliamentarians, local authorities, donors, CSOs, trade unions, and private sector all as equal partners with clearly defined roles, clear reporting processes and accountability framework and measures. To ensure full participation requires strengthening of CSOs in policy space, with access to information and training on aid monitoring.

To sum up, the narrative of follow up and review mechanism has been more favourable towards the Member States than ensuring accountability and transparency to the people. Shrinking democratic space means that civil society engagement by many governments is limited in the region. The transformative change encrypted in the SDG document will not be achieved through the State's exclusive planning of the policies and integrating it with the national development plans, and without the engagement of a wide range of stakeholder including civil society and people's movements, and the creation of new modalities and inclusive mechanisms.

VII. Strengthening Regional Cooperation to Assist Developing and Least Developing Countries

The Asia and the Pacific region is the first region agreed and adopt Regional Roadmap on Implementing 2030 Agenda in Asia and Pacific. The Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development 2017 finally led to the adoption of the Regional Roadmap, negotiations on which had begun but could not be completed in 2016. The CSO community has expressed deep disappointment over the Roadmap as it remains weak and misses important tools to strengthen regional cooperation towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. For example it fails to include the important area of international trade. The Roadmap also remains ineffective by being too general.

However the Roadmap is not cast in stone and we continue to believe it its potential to become an effective document that can guide regional cooperation, especially in terms of garnering critical Means of Implementation that developing and especially least developing countries in the region urgently need. In fact without substantial progress on MOI, most developing and especially Least Developed Countries will fall far short of desired levels of implementation. We hope this year the Roadmap will progress with the agreement on some concrete deliverables in the fields of key MOI. We urge Member States to commit honestly and seriously to populate the Regional Roadmap with specific and useful instruments addressing some of the MOI needs of the region, for example, in the key areas of ODA, Illicit Financial flows, Trade and technology.

We forward the following recommendations:

We call on developed country governments in the region to increase their ODA spending and exceed the meager target of 0.7% of GDP.

On trade, which is glaringly absent from the document, we advocate for a comprehensive SDG compatibility impact assessment of the trade and investment agreements in the region, with inputs from CSOs who can gather grassroots experiences from the ground as well as provide technical analyses. Such an assessment can also be conducted by national governments for particular SDGs that are of priority to them; for example, food security, industrialization and employment generation, provision of critical services and so on.

We would like to reiterate our recommendation that an open and participatory regional mechanism be set up that will evaluate the potential environmental, gender, human rights and socio-economic impacts of new and emerging technologies; and assess the impact of the control and concentration of technologies for development and the resultant skewed benefits to the people who should be the recipients. There should also be a regional body to promote locally developed community based technologies.

The discussions on a Regional Tax Forum seem to have got stalled. Given the huge loss to the region in terms of illicit financial flows, we call upon Member States to pursue this issue so that some form of regional cooperation can guarantee agreed norms to recover such potential revenues.



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The elimination of structural barriers is the basis of genuine sustainable development for the people in the region. There is a need to address the root causes of inequality, conflicts and wars, in forms of large-scale resource grabbing, corporate hegemony, militarism, neoliberal trade, and patriarchy and fundamentalisms in the region.

The regional work on SDGs must not be disconnected from the work pursued in other fora both by governments and civil society at global, regional and national levels, for example, in fora involving rights of indigenous Peoples', women, farmers, workers, fisherfolk, urban poor, LGBTQIAA, people living with HIV/AIDS, young people, aging people, migrants, disabled and Dalit populations. The regional cooperation work must connect to peoples' movements and campaigns on genuine issues that are very much part of the 2030 Agenda. Achieving the SDGs will be impossible without acknowledging the linkage with people on the ground and issues close to their heart and lives.

Conclusion

Civil society groups, feminist and people's movements and development partners in the region are committed to engage, reclaim space and fight for our human rights towards the path in achieving development justice with its five transformational shifts--redistributive, economic, environmental, social and gender justice and accountability to the peoples. We would also like to call the attention of governments and other stakeholders in the alarming and increasing rates of violations against women, human rights and environment frontline defenders.

We reiterate the need to look at the SDGs in a holistic and integrated manner that consciously recognizes the interlinked nature of environmental sustainability, achieving equity and eliminating inequalities between countries, between rich and poor and between men and women, and inclusive and sustainable development. There is a need to strengthen the linkages between Agenda 2030 and international human rights mechanisms in order to deliver "the world we want". Similarly, the synergy between policy processes at the regional level must be captured in order to propel the region forward. Equal emphasis must be placed on all dimensions of development and environment.

We would also like to reiterate that means of implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda and the UNEA resolutions should put people and people's rights at the center of priorities. Most importantly, the urgent need for governments to recognize and protect women, human rights and environment frontline defenders and their key role in achieving the SDGs.

People are the real power behind the goals to achieve a sustainable and just future. The people will reclaim their rights and their space in shaping up sustainable development. Let us leave no one behind or leave anyone further behind.

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Agenda items 5, 6 and 18 (a)**High-level segment****High-level political forum on sustainable development,
convened under the auspices of the Economic and
Social Council****Economic and environmental questions:
sustainable development****Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals****Report of the Secretary-General***Summary*

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [70/1](#), the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the United Nations system, has the honour to submit the report on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The report provides a global overview of the current situation of the Goals, on the basis of the latest available data for indicators in the global indicator framework.^a

^a The report was submitted on 10 May 2018 because of new data updates from a few international organizations.



Introduction

1. The present report by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the United Nations system, presents an overview of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, to inform the high-level political forum, as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 70/1 (para. 83). It is based on a selection of indicators for which data are available, from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators and adopted by the General Assembly in July 2017 (resolution 71/313). Some targets are not reflected at this stage, owing to a lack of data, or because they are measured by indicators that are still undergoing methodological development.

2. For most indicators presented, values represent global, regional and subregional aggregates. They are calculated from data from national statistical systems, compiled by international agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates and specialized expertise, often with adjustments to allow for international comparability or supplemented by estimates where data are lacking.¹

3. The composition of regions and subregions in the present report is based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, groups of countries for which aggregates are meaningful.² Although the aggregated figures presented are a convenient way to track progress, the situation of individual countries within a given region may vary significantly from regional averages. A supplementary document containing the statistical annex for the report and a database of available global, regional and country data and metadata for the Sustainable Development Goal indicators will be made available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs>.

4. The availability of high-quality, accessible, open, timely and disaggregated data is vital for evidence-based decision-making and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1) and the realization of its ambitions of leaving no one behind. To meet these data demands there is an urgent need to strengthen the capacities of national statistical systems. The global statistical community strives to develop methodologies and technologies to innovate and modernize statistical production operations, to explore ways to integrate all data sources and to analyse, visualize and disseminate data in an open, timely and effective way.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

5. While extreme poverty has been reduced considerably in the past decades, there are pockets of the world where it still stubbornly persists. Detailed analyses reveal that certain groups are much more affected by poverty. Ending poverty requires universal social protection systems aimed at protecting all people throughout their life cycle and targeted measures to reduce vulnerability to disasters and address specific geographical areas within a country.

6. Poverty measured at the international poverty line, currently set at \$1.90 at 2011 purchasing power parities, has fallen rapidly in recent decades and in 2013 was a third of the 1990 value. The latest global estimate suggests that 10.9 per cent, or 783 million

¹ Additional information on the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, together with the full list of contributing organizations will be made available at: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs>.

² Details of the regional groupings used in the present report will be made available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

people, lived below this threshold in 2013. More than half of the world's extreme poor live in sub-Saharan Africa, while about one third live in Southern Asia.

7. The proportion of the world's workers living with their families on less than \$1.90 per person per day has declined significantly over the past two decades, falling from 26.9 per cent in 2000 to 9.2 per cent in 2017, with reductions seen in all regions of the world. Nevertheless, it continues to affect young workers disproportionately, with the global youth working poverty rate consistently over 6 percentage points higher than the adult rate.

8. Despite significant progress in extending social protection in many parts of the world, the human right to social security is not yet a reality for a majority of the world's population. According to 2016 estimates, only 45 per cent of the world's population was effectively covered by at least one social protection cash benefit, which means that 4 billion people are left unprotected. On the positive side, 68 per cent of people above retirement age received a pension.

9. However, data also show a global deficit of social protection for other groups: only 22 per cent of the unemployed receive unemployment cash benefits, 28 per cent of persons with severe disabilities receive disability cash benefits, 35 per cent of children worldwide enjoy effective access to social protection and 41 per cent of women giving birth receive maternity cash benefits.

10. Disasters have often hindered economic and social development and aggravated the depth and breadth of poverty. Despite efforts in improving measures for disaster risk reduction, in 2017, economic losses attributed to disasters were estimated at over \$300 billion, among the highest losses in recent years, owing to three major hurricanes affecting the United States of America and the Caribbean.

11. According to data from 2011 to 2016 from 151 countries, only 30 per cent spend from 15 per cent to 20 per cent of total government expenditure on education, as recommended in the Education 2030 Framework for Action.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

12. After a prolonged decline, world hunger appears to be on the rise again. Conflict, drought and disasters linked to climate change are among the key factors causing the reversal in the long-term progress in fighting global hunger, making the prospect of ending hunger and malnutrition by 2030 more difficult.

13. It is estimated that the undernourishment rate increased to 11 per cent in 2016 from 10.6 per cent in 2015. This represents an increase, to 815 million, of undernourished people worldwide in 2016, up from 777 million in 2015.

14. According to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which directly measures the difficulties faced by people in accessing food, in 2016, 689 million people in the world (9.3 per cent of the world population) reported experiencing severe food insecurity.

15. Malnutrition manifests itself in various forms and has serious long-term consequences for the world's children. While declining in almost every region, stunting (being too short for one's age) globally affected 22 per cent of children under 5 years of age — 151 million children in 2017. Three quarters of these children lived in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In 2017, 51 million children under 5 years of age suffered from wasting — low weight for one's height — and 38 million were affected by obesity.

16. Conserving the genetic diversity of plants and animals provides the basis for adapting livestock populations to future changes in environmental conditions or in the demand for products and services. At the end of 2017, global holdings of seed and other plant genetic materials conserved in 90 countries and 16 regional and international centres totalled 4.89 million samples, representing a 1 per cent increase over the previous year.

17. Investments in agriculture are crucial to help improve the sector's productivity. However, government expenditure in the agricultural sector, measured by government expenditure in agriculture divided by the sector's share of gross domestic product (GDP), fell from 0.38 in 2001 to 0.23 in 2016 worldwide.

18. Aid to agriculture in developing countries has fallen, from nearly 20 per cent of all donors' sector-allocable aid in the mid-1980s to only 6 per cent, or \$12.5 billion, in 2016.

19. Progress has been made in reducing subsidies that distort the world agricultural markets. Agricultural export subsidies more than halved in 5 years, from \$491 million in 2010 to less than \$200 million in 2015.

20. Volatility in food prices can have a negative impact on food security. In 2016, 26 countries experienced high or moderately high levels of general food prices, while in 21 countries, prices for one or more cereal products (maize, wheat, rice, sorghum/millet) were at high or moderately high levels. Sub-Saharan Africa had the largest number of countries, with high levels of both food prices and cereal prices. Declines in domestic output, currency depreciation and insecurity accounted for such high price levels.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

21. As much progress has been made in the health domain throughout the world, many more people currently have healthy lives than they did in previous decades. Nevertheless, far too many people die prematurely and preventable diseases still take many people's lives. Correcting this requires concerted efforts, focusing on the demographics and regions that have been left behind.

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health

22. In 2015, an estimated 303,000 women throughout the world died as a result of complications of pregnancy and childbirth, with a global maternal mortality ratio of 216 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Almost two thirds of these deaths occurred in sub-Saharan Africa. In the period 2012–2017, almost 80 per cent of live births worldwide took place with the assistance of skilled health personnel, one of the most critical interventions, up from 62 per cent in the 2000–2005 period. The greatest progress was made in Central and Southern Asia, from 40 per cent to 77 per cent. Sub-Saharan Africa had the lowest coverage, at 58 per cent, in the period 2012–2017.

23. Worldwide, child mortality has declined substantially in recent decades. Globally, the under-5 mortality rate dropped to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 from 78 in 2000, a 47 per cent decline. The total number of under-5 deaths dropped to 5.6 million in 2016, from 9.9 million in 2000.

24. The neonatal mortality rate (the mortality rate for children under 28 days of age) fell by 39 per cent, from 31 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 19 in 2016. The number of neonatal deaths declined from 4 million in 2000 to 2.6 million in 2016. In

2016, sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia had the highest neonatal mortality rates, at 28 deaths per 1,000 live births.

25. Access to modern contraceptive methods is important for the well-being of women of reproductive age (15–49 years of age). Globally, among women of reproductive age who are married or in a union, the proportion whose demand for family planning is satisfied by using modern contraceptive methods increased from 74.9 per cent in 2000 to 77.4 per cent in 2018. Progress has been more significant in the least developed countries, where this proportion increased from 39.4 per cent in 2000 to 58.5 per cent in 2018.

26. Childbearing in adolescence has declined steadily in almost all regions but remains high in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2018, the adolescent birth rate was 44 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years globally, with the highest rate in sub-Saharan Africa, at 101.

Infectious diseases

27. Globally, HIV incidence has declined from 0.40 to 0.26 per 1,000 uninfected people from 2005 to 2016, due in part to increased access to antiretroviral therapy, which sharply reduces onward transmission of HIV. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region most heavily impacted by HIV, with HIV incidence rates at 1.28 per 1,000 uninfected people. For women of reproductive age in the region, the rate is even higher, at 2.58 per 1,000 uninfected people.

28. The world is not on a trajectory towards ending malaria by 2030 — in fact, the trends are worrisome. In 2016, there were 216 million cases of malaria, compared with 210 million cases in 2013. There were 140 new cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 people in 2016, compared with 173 cases per 100,000 people in 2000. In 2016, 1.5 billion people were reported to require mass or individual treatment and care for neglected tropical diseases, down from 1.6 billion in 2015 and 2 billion in 2010.

29. The widespread use of the hepatitis B vaccine in infants has considerably reduced the incidence of new chronic hepatitis B virus infections — as reflected by the decline in hepatitis B prevalence among children under 5 years of age, from 4.7 per cent in the pre-vaccine era to 1.3 per cent in 2015.

30. Unsafe drinking water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene continue to be major contributors to global mortality and caused around 870,000 deaths in 2016, mainly from diarrhoeal diseases, but also from malnutrition and intestinal nematode infections. Among those, 329,000 deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age. Sub-Saharan Africa and South-Eastern Asia bear the highest disease burden.

Non-communicable diseases and mental health

31. Globally, 32 million people died in 2016 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. The probability of dying from these diseases from 30 to 70 years of age was about 18 per cent in 2016.

32. Nearly 800,000 suicide deaths occurred in 2016, a figure unchanged from the previous year. Male suicide rates are 75 per cent higher than female suicide rates, with the highest rates in Europe, where male suicide rates are at 27.6 per 100,000 population, compared with 7.3 for women.

33. Consumption of alcohol and tobacco has many detrimental effects on health, exacerbating the effects of non-communicable diseases. In the period 2015–2016, only 14 countries of the 181 that ratified the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control improved their national monitoring of tobacco use, in accordance with article 20 of the Convention. In 2015, 34 per cent of

men and 6 per cent of women aged 15 and older used smoking forms of tobacco. In 2016, the average annual consumption of pure alcohol was approximately 6.4 litres per person among individuals 15 years or older. Europe and Northern America, together with Australia and New Zealand had the highest consumption, at approximately 10.6 litres per person in 2016.

34. Air pollution, whether indoor (household) or outdoor (ambient) increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer and acute lower respiratory infections. In 2016, air pollution from household and outdoor air pollution led to some 7 million deaths worldwide. Sub-Saharan Africa, most of Asia and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), have the highest mortality rate from air pollution.

Other health risks

35. Road traffic accidents killed 1.25 million people worldwide in 2013 and injured up to 50 million more.

36. Unintentional poisonings were responsible for over 100,000 deaths in 2016, with a steady decline over the past two decades and rates still relatively high in low-income countries.

Health systems and funding

37. Globally, almost 12 per cent of the world's population spent at least 10 per cent of their household budgets to pay for health services in 2010, up from 9.7 per cent in 2000.

38. Immunization is one of the world's most successful and cost-effective health interventions. Despite the increase in coverage with the required three doses of combined diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine from 72 per cent in 2000 to 86 per cent in 2016, an estimated 19.5 million children did not receive the vaccines during the first year of life, putting them at serious risk of these potentially fatal diseases. The global coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine is yet to reach 50 per cent. Coverage with the second dose of measles-containing vaccine increased from 10 per cent in 2000 to 64 per cent in 2016.

39. Official development assistance (ODA) for basic health from all donors has increased by 41 per cent in real terms since 2010 and reached \$9.4 billion in 2016. In 2016, about \$1.9 billion was spent on malaria control, \$871 million on tuberculosis control and \$2 billion on other infectious diseases, excluding HIV/AIDS.

40. Available data from 2005 to 2016 indicate that close to 45 per cent of all countries and 90 per cent of the least developed countries have less than one physician per 1,000 people, and over 60 per cent have fewer than three nurses or midwives per 1,000 people.

41. Under the International Health Regulations, all States Parties are required to have or to develop minimum public health capacities to implement the Regulations effectively. According to the 167 responses from the 196 States parties, countries achieved an average rating of 71 per cent for all capacities associated with implementation of the Regulations in 2017.

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

42. Critical efforts are needed to improve the quality of education. Disparities in education along the lines of gender, urban/rural location and other dimensions still

run deep, and more investments in education infrastructure are required, particularly in the least developed countries.

43. In 66 countries with comparable data for the period 2009–2017, around two in three children aged 3 and 4 were developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning.

44. At the global level, the participation rate in early childhood and primary education was 70 per cent in 2016, up from 63 per cent in 2010, with considerable variation across countries and regions: the lowest rates were in sub-Saharan Africa (41 per cent) and Northern Africa and Western Asia (52 per cent).

45. It is estimated that 617 million, or 58 per cent, of children and adolescents of primary and lower secondary school age worldwide are not achieving minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics. About two thirds of them attend school but are not learning, either because they drop out or because they do not learn the “basics”.

46. Disparities based on location and wealth generally favour the urban and the rich. For example, according to data from 62 countries for 2001–2015, only 12 countries show parity between urban and rural children in achieving minimum proficiency levels in reading or mathematics at the end of primary education.

47. The least developed countries face the biggest challenges in providing schools with basic infrastructure. In 2016, only 34 per cent of primary schools in the least developed countries had electricity and less than 40 per cent were equipped with basic handwashing facilities. In sub-Saharan Africa, only 37 per cent of primary schools, 52 per cent of lower secondary schools and 55 per cent of upper secondary schools have access to electricity.

48. Qualified teachers are key for progress in education quality and learning. In 2016, according to estimates for primary education, 85 per cent of teachers worldwide were trained — only 71 per cent in Southern Asia and 61 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa.

49. ODA for scholarships amounted to \$1.2 billion in 2016. Institutions in Australia, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and European Union accounted for two thirds of this total.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

50. While some forms of discrimination against women and girls are declining, gender inequality continues to hold women back and deprives them of basic rights and opportunities. Empowering women requires addressing structural issues such as unfair social norms and attitudes, and progressive legal frameworks that put men and women at the same level.

51. According to data from 2005 to 2016 in 56 countries, one in five ever-partnered adolescent girls aged 15–19 years have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey.

52. New data confirm that the practice of child marriage has continued to decline around the world, largely accounted for by the progress in Southern Asia; in that region, a girl’s risk of marrying in childhood has declined by over 40 per cent since around 2000. Globally, around 2017, about 21 per cent of women from 20 to 24 years were married or in a union before the age of 18.

53. Female genital mutilation is a human rights violation affecting girls and women worldwide, but in particular in communities in which it persists as a social norm. On average, approximately one in three girls aged 15 to 19 has been subjected to female genital mutilation in the 30 countries where the practice is concentrated around 2017, compared with nearly one in two around 2000.

54. According to data from about 90 countries, from 2000 to 2016, on an average day, women spent about three times as many hours in unpaid domestic and care work as men, and significantly more if they had children.

55. Globally, the percentage of women in single or lower houses of national parliament has increased from 19 per cent in 2010 to around 23 per cent in 2018, with the lowest rate in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), at 5.6 per cent, and the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean, at around 30 per cent.

56. In three quarters of the 79 countries with data available around 2016, less than 38 per cent of senior and middle management positions are occupied by women, with the lowest rates in Northern Africa and Western Asia and in Central and Southern Asia.

57. The right of women and girls to make key decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and access to sexual and reproductive health services is key to their well-being. According to the latest available data for 47 countries from 2007 to 2016, just over half (53 per cent) of women aged 15 to 49 years who are married or in a union make their own informed decisions about these issues.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

58. Too many people still lack access to safely managed water and sanitation facilities. Water scarcity, flooding and lack of proper management of wastewater hinder social and economic development. Increasing water efficiency and improving water management are critical to balancing the competing and growing water demands from various sectors and users.

59. In 2015, 5.2 billion people used safely managed drinking water services — an improved water source located on the premises, available when needed and free from contamination — which represents 71 per cent of the global population. An additional 1.3 billion people (17 per cent of the global population) used a basic drinking water source — an improved water source not more than 30 minutes away. This means that 844 million people around the world still lack even a basic level of service.

60. According to estimates from 84 countries, in 2015, 39 per cent of the global population used safely managed sanitation services — basic facilities that safely dispose of human waste. An additional 29 per cent of the global population used a basic sanitation service — an improved facility that is not shared. In 2015, 2.3 billion people still lacked even a basic level of service and 892 million people continued to practise open defecation, resulting in a decline from 20 per cent in 2000 to 12 per cent in 2015. In 2015, only 27 per cent of the population in the least developed countries had basic handwashing facilities.

61. Untreated wastewater degrades water quality, posing risks to public health, contaminates drinking water sources and limits opportunities for safe and productive reuse of water. Preliminary estimates from household data of 79 mostly high and high middle-income countries (excluding much of Africa and Asia) show that 59 per cent of all wastewater flows are safely treated, 76 per cent of flows are safely treated in

households with a sewer connection and 18 per cent of flows are safely collected and treated for those with on-site facilities only.

62. In 22 countries (mostly in Northern Africa, Western Asia and Central and Southern Asia), water stress — defined as the ratio of fresh water withdrawn to total renewable freshwater resources — is above 70 per cent, which indicates a strong probability of future water scarcity. In 15 of these countries, withdrawals totalled more than 100 per cent of the renewable freshwater resources in the country.

63. In the period 2017–2018, 157 countries reported an average implementation of integrated water resources management of 48 per cent.

64. According to data from 62 out of 153 countries sharing transboundary waters, the average percentage of national transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement was 59 per cent in the period 2017–2018, and only 17 countries reported that all their transboundary basins were covered by such arrangements.

65. ODA for the water sector was \$9 billion in 2016. While disbursements from 2011 to 2016 increased, as commitments fell, disbursements may also decrease in the future. Any reduction in external aid is likely to hamper progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 6, as a 2017 survey found that over 80 per cent of countries reported insufficient finances to attain national WASH targets.

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

66. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable and modern energy for all has come one step closer as a result of recent progress in increased access to electricity, in particular in the least developed countries, and improvements in industrial energy efficiency. However, national priorities and policy ambitions to deliver energy for all continue to be needed, to put the world on track to meet the energy targets for 2030.

67. From 2000 to 2016, the proportion of the global population with access to electricity increased from 78 per cent to 87 per cent, with the absolute number of people living without access to electricity dipping to just below 1 billion.

68. Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking has gradually improved, to reach 59 per cent globally in 2016, up 10 percentage points since 2000. Even with this progress, 3 billion people are still cooking with polluting fuel and stove combinations. Key barriers to increased access include high user costs for many of the cleaner cooking solutions, limited infrastructure, lack of consumer awareness of the benefits of clean cooking and limited financing for producers seeking to enter the clean fuel and stove markets.

69. Renewable energy consumption increased to 17.5 per cent in 2015, up slightly from 17.3 per cent in 2014 as the growth in renewables outpaced the growth in overall energy consumption. Most of the increase came from bioenergy and the continued expansion of wind and solar energy, driven by falling costs and policy support.

70. Reducing energy intensity (the ratio of energy used per unit of GDP) is crucial for offsetting carbon dioxide emissions and making energy more affordable. Global energy intensity decreased by 2.8 per cent in 2015 from 2014, double the rate of improvement seen from 1990 to 2010. To reach the Sustainable Development Goal target, global energy intensity needs to improve at an annual rate of 2.7 per cent over the period 2016–2030, necessitating a significant ramp-up in global policy ambition to keep up the momentum.

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

71. Although, globally, labour productivity has increased and the unemployment rate has decreased, more progress is needed to increase employment opportunities, in particular for young people, reduce informal employment and labour market inequalities (in particular in terms of the gender pay gap), promote safe and secure working environments and improve access to financial services to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth.

72. Globally, in 2016 real GDP per capita grew at 1.3 per cent, less than the average of 1.7 per cent growth rate recorded in the period 2010–2016. For the least developed countries, the rate fell sharply, from 5.7 per cent in the period 2005–2009 to 2.3 per cent in the period 2010–2016.

73. Labour productivity at the global level, measured as output produced per employed person in constant 2005 United States dollars, grew by 2.1 per cent in 2017, the fastest growth registered since 2010. This was driven by strong productivity gains in Oceania, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, but partially offset by modestly negative growth in Africa.

74. Workers in informal employment have higher exposure to pervasive decent work deficits and a higher risk of being in working poverty. Globally, 61 per cent of workers were in informal employment in 2016. Excluding the agricultural sector, 51 per cent of all workers were in informal employment, with a higher prevalence registered among men (53 per cent) than women (46 per cent).

75. A study of data from 45 countries shows that earnings inequalities are still pervasive: in 89 per cent of the countries, men earn on average more than women per hour worked, with a median gender pay gap of 12.5 per cent.

76. The global unemployment rate was 5.6 per cent in 2017, down from 6.4 per cent in 2000, with a slower decline since 2009, when it reached 5.9 per cent. Youth are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults, with the global youth unemployment rate at 13 per cent in 2017.

77. In half of the 74 countries with data available around 2016, over 17 per cent of young persons are not in education, employment or training, with no noticeable reduction in this share since the financial and economic crisis.

78. Recent data from over 70 countries show that the prevalence of occupational accidents is still a cause for concern around the world, with a median of 4 fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employees and a median of 911 non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employees.

79. From 2010 to 2016, the number of automated teller machines per 100,000 adults increased from 39 to 59 worldwide. Asia reported the highest increase. In contrast, over the same period, the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults worldwide hovered around only 14.5, due in part to the expansion of non-bank financial intermediaries and the growth of digital financial services.

80. Ownership of a financial account — whether through a financial institution such as a bank or a mobile money provider — is a basic measure of access to financial services. In high-income countries, almost every adult has an account, compared with only 35 per cent of adults in low-income countries. Women lag behind men on account ownership across all regions.

81. In 2016, aid for trade commitments decreased to \$51 billion from \$55.2 billion in 2015, but was still more than double the baseline commitments of 2002–2005. The

decline was highest in the energy sector (falling by \$2.4 billion), banking and financial services (falling by \$1.3 billion) and the agriculture sector (falling by \$1 billion).

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

82. To achieve inclusive and sustainable industrialization, dynamic and competitive economic forces need to be unleashed to generate employment and income, facilitate international trade and enable the efficient use of resources.

83. The global share of manufacturing value added in GDP increased from 15.2 per cent in 2005 to 16.3 per cent in 2017, driven by the rapid growth of manufacturing in Asia and reflecting the continuing recovery from the recession of recent years. Although the share of manufacturing in GDP in the least developed countries continued to grow, reaching 12.3 per cent of GDP in 2017, the manufacturing value added per capita in the least developed countries was only \$109, about one fortieth of the amount registered in Europe and Northern America. The share of manufacturing in total employment has declined from 17.6 per cent in 1991 to 13.2 per cent in 2016.

84. Globally, carbon dioxide emissions intensity decreased by 19 per cent in 2015 to 0.31 kg carbon dioxide per dollar from 0.38 kg carbon dioxide per dollar in 2000. This trend was evident in manufacturing industries as well, with global manufacturing intensity declining at an average annual rate of over 2 per cent from 2010 to 2015.

85. Global investment in research and development grew at an annual average growth rate of 4.5 per cent from 2000 to 2015, reaching \$1.9 trillion (purchasing power parity), or 1.7 per cent of global GDP, in 2015.

86. The number of researchers worldwide has been growing at an average annual rate of 3.7 per cent from 2000 to 2015, meaning that there are 1,151 researchers per 1 million inhabitants. This value varies widely between regions, from 96 per 1 million inhabitants in sub-Saharan Africa to 3,639 in Europe and Northern America.

87. Total official flows for economic infrastructure in developing countries reached \$56 billion in 2016, a slight decrease since 2015 but an increase of 27 per cent in real terms since 2010. The main recipient sectors continue to be transport and energy.

88. An increase in the share of medium-high and high-tech industries in total manufacturing value added can indicate a country's capacity to introduce new technologies in other sectors as well. In 2015, medium-high and high-tech sectors accounted for 44.7 per cent of manufacturing value added globally and reached 34.6 per cent in developing economies, up from 21.5 per cent in 2005.

89. Most mobile subscribers worldwide now have access to higher-quality networks. By 2016, the proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile broadband network stood at 61 per cent in the least developed countries and 84 per cent globally. If this trend continues, the least developed countries are on track to reach over 90 per cent mobile broadband coverage by 2020.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

90. Efforts have been made in reducing income inequality for some countries, increasing zero-tariff access for exports from the least developed countries and developing countries and providing additional assistance to the least developed countries and small island developing States. However, these improvements will need to accelerate in order to reduce growing disparities within and among countries.

91. For the income gap within countries to decrease, the incomes of those at the bottom of the income distribution must grow more rapidly than those at the top. From 2010 to 2016, in 60 out of 94 countries with data, the incomes of the bottom 40 per cent of the population grew faster than those of the entire population.

92. The voting share of developing countries in many international organizations remained largely unchanged in 2017, as negotiations on governance reform are still ongoing. Some minor increases in the voting share of developing countries were observed at the International Monetary Fund (from 37.2 per cent in 2016 to 37.7 per cent in 2017) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, part of the World Bank Group, (from 37.9 per cent in 2016 to 38.8 per cent in 2017) as a part of previously agreed reforms.

93. In 2016, over 64.4 per cent of products exported by the least developed countries to the world and 64.1 per cent of those from small island developing States faced zero tariffs, an increase of 20 per cent since 2010. For developing countries, duty-free market access existed for about 50 per cent of all products exported in 2016.

94. In 2016, total receipts by developing countries from donor countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), multilateral agencies and other key providers were \$315 billion, of which \$158 billion were ODA. In 2016, total ODA to the least developed countries and small island developing States from all donors equalled \$43.1 billion and \$6.2 billion, respectively. While ODA to small island developing States in 2016 showed an increase of 41 per cent in real terms from 2015, this was largely attributable to debt relief for Cuba, which was the largest recipient (\$2.7 billion).

95. Remittances represent an important source of income for many families in developing countries. Of the \$538 billion in total remittances recorded in 2016, \$407 billion went to low- and middle-income countries. While the global average cost of sending money has gradually decreased in recent years, it was estimated to be 7.2 per cent in 2017, more than double the target transaction cost of 3 per cent.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

96. With rapid urbanization, many cities are facing challenges in managing population growth, ensuring that there is adequate housing and resilient infrastructure to support these growing populations and addressing the environmental impacts of expanding cities and vulnerability to disasters.

97. From 1990 to 2014, the proportion of the global urban population living in slums was halved, from 46 per cent to 23 per cent. However, with rapid migration to cities and corresponding increases in the global urban population, the actual number of people living in slums increased from 689 million to 883 million.

98. Globally, as cities are absorbing more inhabitants, they are also becoming less dense. The average rate of physical expansion of cities is about one and a half times that of population growth. The regions that are experiencing the most rapid urban expansion — Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia — are also recording the highest ratios. Some of the forces driving this urban expansion include rising per capita incomes, cheaper agricultural lands on the outskirts of cities, more efficient transport and the proliferation of informal settlements.

99. Managing solid waste continues to be a challenge in many regions, with significant and adverse effects from uncollected waste in cities, including direct and indirect effects on the health of residents and the environment. Notwithstanding the quality and efficiency of collection, according to data collected for 214 cities/municipalities, about three quarters of municipal solid waste generated is collected. The collection of solid waste is a particular challenge in cities in sub-Saharan Africa, where less than 50 per cent of all municipal waste is collected.

100. In 2016, 91 per cent of the urban population still breathed air that did not meet the WHO air quality guidelines value for particulate matter (PM 2.5) and more than half was exposed to air pollution levels at least 2.5 times above that safety standard.

101. Unplanned and rapid urbanization and poor land management, together with non-risk informed policies and investments are major underlying risk drivers of disaster mortality. From 1990 to 2013, almost 90 per cent of mortality attributed to internationally reported disasters occurred in low and middle-income countries, many of which have seen rapid urban expansion in recent years.

102. Countries continue to make efforts to adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. In 2017, of the 87 Member States that responded to the questionnaire, 50 countries reported that they have national disaster risk reduction strategies and 34 reported they have local strategies. Furthermore, in 2015, of 95 countries, 84 reported investing in drainage infrastructure in flood-prone areas. Some 55 to 64 countries had introduced a combination of measures, including urban and land use planning, building codes and other “risk-informed” regulations.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

103. Decoupling economic growth from resource use has been challenging. Addressing this will require policies creating conducive environments, social and physical infrastructures and markets, as well as a profound transformation of business practices along global value chains.

104. In 2018, 71 countries and the European Union reported on their macro policies, regulatory, voluntary or economic instruments that support the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns. Taking other sources of information into consideration, a total of 109 countries have or had national policies and initiatives relating to sustainable consumption and production.

105. Domestic material consumption gives an indication of materials used in production processes within an economy. Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP changed globally from 1.2 to 1.1 kg per dollar of GDP from 2010 to 2015, indicating that fewer materials are required to produce a unit of output. However, domestic material consumption in absolute terms is also growing globally, with consequences in terms of both resource pressures and associated environmental impacts.

106. Parties to the international multilateral environmental agreements are required to transmit information on the implementation of their obligations under the agreements. However, while the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer has a 100 per cent compliance rate, followed by the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (71 per cent), compliance rates for the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants are at only 57 and 51 per cent, respectively.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

107. The year 2017 was one of the three warmest years on record, and the average temperature was 1.1 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. Analysis by the World Meteorological Organization shows that the five-year average global temperature for the period 2013–2017 was the highest on record. The world also continues to experience rising sea levels, the most costly North Atlantic hurricane season on record and increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases, necessitating urgent and accelerated action by countries as they implement their commitments for the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

108. Parties to the Paris Agreement are expected to prepare nationally determined contributions, in which they outline their approaches and actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions, enhance adaptation and build climate resilience. As at 9 April 2018, the Paris Agreement had been ratified by 175 parties, and 168 parties (167 countries and the European Commission) had communicated their first nationally determined contributions to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

109. In addition, as at 9 April 2018, 10 developing countries had successfully completed and submitted the first iterations of their national adaptation plans, advancing various activities for formulating and implementing such plans in response to climate change.

110. Developed country parties continue to make progress towards reaching the goal of jointly mobilizing \$100 billion annually by 2020, and are encouraged to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds into adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and for adaptation, thereby recognizing the importance of adaptation finance.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

111. Ocean conservation and the sustainable use of oceans continue to require effective strategies and management to combat the adverse effects of overfished stocks, increasing ocean acidification and coastal eutrophication. In addition, increases in the extent of protected areas for marine biodiversity and intensification of research capacity and ocean science funding remain critically important to the preservation of marine resources.

112. Fishery resources are extremely vulnerable to environmental degradation, climate change and overfishing. The proportion of world marine fish stocks that is within biologically sustainable levels declined from 90 per cent in 1974 to 69 per cent in 2013.

113. Marine protected areas are known mechanisms for ensuring the conservation of the ocean. As at January 2018, 16 per cent (or over 22 million km²) of marine waters under national jurisdiction (that is, 0 to 200 nautical miles from shore) were covered by protected areas, more than doubling in extent since 2010. Protection of marine key biodiversity areas has also increased, with the mean coverage now 44 per cent compared with 30 per cent in 2000.

114. Scientific knowledge and related research capacity are essential to underpin the sustainable management of the ocean and its resources. In an assessment in the *Global*

Ocean Science Report,³ the responses from 26 countries from all regions of the world for 2009–2013 were analysed, and it was found that government funding for ocean science only ranges from <0.04 per cent to 4 per cent of national research and development funding.

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

115. While the protection of areas in forest and terrestrial ecosystems is increasing and forest loss has slowed, other facets of terrestrial conservation continue to need accelerated efforts to protect biodiversity, land productivity and species and genetic resources.

116. In 2015, forests covered about 4 billion hectares or 31 per cent of the world's land area. The bulk of the world's forest is comprised of natural forest (93 per cent), with the remaining 7 per cent planted. Despite a decrease in forest area over recent decades, the rate of forest loss has been cut by 25 per cent since the period 2000–2005. Most of the losses occur in sub-Saharan Africa, South-Eastern Asia and Latin America, and are mainly attributed to the expansion of agricultural activities. Promisingly, the proportion of protected forest area and forests under long-term management plans are increasing.

117. The average proportion of important sites for biodiversity covered by protected areas continues to increase. As at January 2018, the average proportion of each key biodiversity area for freshwater, terrestrial and mountain biodiversity covered by protected areas was 44 per cent, 47 per cent and 48 per cent, respectively.

118. About one fifth of the Earth's land surface covered by vegetation showed persistent and declining trends in productivity from 1998 to 2013. Up to 24 million km² of land was affected, including 19 per cent of cropland, 16 per cent of forest land, 19 per cent of grassland and 28 per cent of rangeland. In some cases, advanced stages of land degradation are leading to desertification in dryland areas, particularly in the grasslands and rangelands.

119. Globally, in 2017, 76 per cent of mountain areas were covered by a form of green vegetation, including forests, shrubs, grassland and cropland, which tends to be positively correlated to the health of the mountains and their capacity to fulfil ecosystem roles.

120. Changes in species extinction risk are measured by the Red List Index, incorporating data for more than 20,000 animal and plant species and indicating an increasing risk of extinction for species as the index moves toward zero. Since 1993, the Red List Index has declined from 0.82 to 0.74 globally. The primary drivers of this biodiversity loss are habitat loss from unsustainable agriculture, deforestation, unsustainable harvest and trade and alien invasive species.

121. As part of the commitment by Member States to promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, as at February 2018, 105 countries have ratified 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 (up from 96 countries in 2017), and 50 countries have shared information on their access and benefit-sharing frameworks. To the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and

³ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Global Ocean Science Report: The Current Status of Ocean Science around the World* (2017).

Agriculture, there are now 144 contracting parties, and 22 countries have thus far provided information about their access and benefit-sharing measures.

122. Illicit poaching and trafficking of wildlife continues to thwart conservation efforts, with nearly 7,000 species of animals and plants reported in illegal trade involving 120 countries. Strong international and local action has recently been taken to curtail the illegal trade in certain species, in particular ivory from elephants.

123. In response to ongoing biological invasions, national Governments are increasingly committed to preventing introductions of invasive alien species and managing existing invasions. Since 2010, the percentage of countries that have enacted national legislation relevant to the prevention and management of invasive alien species has increased by 19 per cent.

124. In 2016, bilateral ODA in support of biodiversity was \$7 billion, a decrease of 21 per cent in real terms since 2015.

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

125. Many regions of the world suffer critically from armed conflict or other forms of violence that occur within societies and at the domestic level. Advancements in promoting the rule of law and access to justice are uneven. However, progress is being made in regulations to promote public access to information, albeit slowly, and in strengthening institutions upholding human rights at the national level.

126. Despite their detrimental and long-lasting impact, violent forms of discipline against children are widespread. Nearly 8 in 10 children aged 1–14 years were subjected to some form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment at home on a regular basis in 81 countries (primarily developing countries), with available data from 2005 to 2017.

127. More than 570 different trafficking in persons flows were detected from 2012 to 2014, affecting all regions and many involving moving from lower- to higher-income countries. In 2014, the majority of detected victims of trafficking were women and girls (71 per cent) and about 28 per cent (20 per cent girls and 8 per cent boys) were children. In sub-Saharan Africa, 64 per cent of detected victims were children. Over 90 per cent of victims detected were trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labour.

128. Globally, the proportion of prisoners held in detention without being sentenced for a crime has remained almost constant in the last decade (32 per cent in 2003–2005 and 31 per cent in 2014–2016). Some progress has been made in parts of Asia and in sub-Saharan Africa.

129. Globally, almost one in five firms are exposed to a bribe request when dealing with regulatory and utility transactions, with a regional variation from fewer than 10 per cent of firms in North America and Latin America and the Caribbean to 28 per cent in Central Asia and Southern Asia and in Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia.

130. Birth registration plays a primary role in ensuring individual rights and access to justice and social services. Even if many regions have reached universal or near universal birth registration, globally the average is just 73 per cent. Fewer than half (46 per cent) of all children under five in sub-Saharan Africa have had their births registered.

131. At least 1,019 human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists have been killed in 61 countries across the world since 2015. This is equivalent to one person killed every day while working to inform the public and build a world free from fear and want. Among these victims were environmental defenders, indigenous peoples, community and labour leaders, minority rights advocates, reporters and bloggers.

132. Freedom-of-information laws and policies have been adopted by 116 countries, with at least 25 countries adopting such laws over the past five years. Expert assessments, however, suggest that implementation remains a challenge. Among the 109 countries with implementation data, only 76 had sufficient provisions for requesting procedures, including those relating to clear and relatively simple procedures; clear and reasonable maximum timelines; and assistance provided by public officials to requesters.

133. More than half of countries (116 out of 197) had a national human rights institution that had been reviewed for compliance with the internationally agreed standards (the Paris Principles) by their peers since 1998. Only 75 out of these 116 countries have fully compliant national human rights institutions.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

134. Goal 17 seeks to strengthen global partnerships to support and achieve the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together national Governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors. Despite some advances in certain areas, more needs to be done to accelerate progress. All stakeholders will have to intensify and focus their efforts on the areas where progress has been slow.

Finance

135. Taxation is an important instrument in financing domestic development activities. However, the regions most in need of resources still face challenges in collecting taxes. The rate of taxation (ratio of tax revenue to GDP) in the least developed countries declined from a peak of 11.1 per cent in 2012 to 8.8 per cent in 2016. Countries in sub-Saharan Africa faced a similar trend: a decline from 14.9 per cent in 2006 to 10.7 per cent in 2016.

136. In 2017, net ODA from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee of OECD totalled \$146.6 billion, a decrease of 0.6 per cent from the 2016 level in real terms. ODA as a share of donors' gross national income remained low, at 0.31 per cent. Only five Development Assistance Committee countries — Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom — met or exceeded the United Nations benchmark for ODA contributions of at least 0.7 per cent of gross national income.

137. Remittances sent by international migrants to their home countries in the form of personal transfers and compensation of employees have declined to \$538 billion (0.72 per cent of global GDP) in 2016 from \$555 billion in 2015. Recent trends of stricter immigration policies in many migrant-destination countries continue to constrain the flow of remittances.

138. Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services has been on the rise for five consecutive years in the least developed countries: from a low of 3.5 per cent in 2011 to 8.6 per cent in 2016. The recent upward trend followed a decade-long decline in debt service from its height of 13.4 per cent in 2001. The ability to

sustainably service debts out of export earnings is crucial for countries most in need of resources for development.

Information and communications technology

139. Despite the worldwide increase in fixed broadband subscriptions, access to high-speed connections remains largely unavailable in the developing countries. In 2016, high-speed fixed broadband penetration reached 6 per cent of the population in developing countries, compared with 24 per cent in developed countries. Limitations in the capacity and speed of fixed broadband connections will affect the quality and functionality of this development tool and widen the already existing inequalities.

Capacity-building

140. Total ODA for capacity-building and national planning amounted to \$20.4 billion in 2016 and represented 18 per cent of total aid allocable by sector, a proportion that has been stable since 2010. Of the total, Latin America and the Caribbean received \$5.1 billion, sub-Saharan Africa received \$4.6 billion and Southern Asia received \$3.8 billion. The three main sectors assisted were public administration, environment and energy, which received a total of \$10.2 billion.

Trade

141. The latest available data show that tariffs applied under preferential trade agreements, which include bilateral and regional free trade agreements, have been declining over time. In 2016, the trade-weighted average preferential tariff rate applied to imports from the least developed countries was 7.9 per cent, a 2 percentage point drop from the 2005 level. For developing regions, the average preferential tariff rate dropped by 1.2 percentage points during the same period.

142. The stagnation in global trade since 2011 has been followed and accompanied by a break in the expansion of the world market shares of developing regions and the least developed countries. The developing regions' share in world merchandise exports declined for two consecutive years: from 45.4 per cent in 2014 to 44.2 per cent in 2016, in sharp contrast to an average annual 1.2 percentage point increase from 2001 to 2012. For the least developed countries, the share of world merchandise exports decreased from 1.1 per cent to 0.9 per cent from 2013 to 2016, compared with the rise from 0.6 per cent to 1.1 per cent from 2000 to 2013.

Systemic issues

143. Development partners should align their support with Governments' national development strategies and results frameworks, in particular in fragile countries in respect of countries' own policy space and path towards sustainable development. In 2016, 82 per cent of new development projects had objectives aligned with national priorities. However, more than half of the projects relied on parallel systems and data to monitor progress and development results, instead of integrating these efforts as part of national statistical and monitoring systems.

144. In 2016, 81 developing countries undertook national exercises to monitor development effectiveness, demonstrating their commitment to strengthening the means for Sustainable Development Goal implementation and the quality of multi-stakeholder partnerships. Half of the countries showing overall progress are fragile States and small island developing States.

Data, monitoring and accountability

145. In 2017, 102 countries or areas were implementing national statistical plans. Sub-Saharan Africa remains at the lead of implementation with 31 countries implementing such plans; however only 3 of them were fully funded.

146. In 2015, developing countries received \$541 million in financial support from multilateral and bilateral donors for all areas of statistics. This amount accounts for only 0.3 per cent of total ODA, short of what is needed to ensure that countries in developing regions are better equipped to implement and monitor their development agenda.

147. Population and housing censuses are a primary source of disaggregated data needed to formulate, implement and monitor development policies and programmes. During the 10-year span from 2008 to 2017, 89 per cent of countries or areas around the world conducted at least one population and housing census.

148. The coverage of birth and death registration and the completeness of vital statistics remain a challenge, even among countries with functioning civil registration systems. For the period 2012–2016, 143 countries have birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete and 148 countries have death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete. In sub-Saharan Africa, only 8 out of 53 countries have birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, and only 9 out of 53 countries have death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete.
