

FRAMEWORK FOR THE **FUTURE**

Ending poverty in a generation



Save the Children

Front cover: A girl at a school we support in Balkh Province, north Afghanistan. The school is an Accelerated Learning Centre for children who have missed out on formal education. For many girls, these classes offer a rare opportunity to learn literacy and arithmetic. (Photo: Mats Lignell/Save the Children)

Save the Children works in more than 120 countries.
We save children's lives. We fight for their rights.
We help them fulfil their potential.

Published by
Save the Children
1 St John's Lane
London EC1M 4AR
UK
+44 (0)20 7012 6400
savethechildren.org.uk

First published 2014

© The Save the Children Fund 2014

The Save the Children Fund is a charity registered in England and Wales (213890) and Scotland (SC039570). Registered Company No. 178159

This publication is copyright, but may be reproduced by any method without fee or prior permission for teaching purposes, but not for resale. For copying in any other circumstances, prior written permission must be obtained from the publisher, and a fee may be payable.

Typeset by Grasshopper Design Company
Printed by Page Bros Ltd.

CONTENTS

Preface	1
Save the Children’s post-2015 vision	2
Inspiring, bold, visionary: The preamble to the new framework	4
A brief guide to the framework	7
A framework for building the future we want by 2030	11
Goal 1 Extreme income poverty has ended and the benefits of economic growth are shared by all	12
Goal 2 No one suffers from hunger, and everyone has food, nutrition and water security	14
Goal 3 No mother, newborn baby or child dies from preventable causes and everyone has access to good-quality healthcare without financial hardship	16
Goal 4 All children and young people have equitable access to good-quality education and achieve good learning outcomes	18
Goal 5 All girls and boys live a life free from violence, are protected in conflict and disasters, and thrive in a safe family environment	20
Goal 6 Women and girls are empowered and have equal rights to men and boys	22
Goal 7 All people have access to resource efficient and low carbon energy	24
Goal 8 All societies are resilient to disasters	26
Goal 9 All people enjoy a sustainable, healthy and resilient environment	28
Goal 10 The world is on track to avoid dangerous climate change and is less vulnerable to its impacts	30
Goal 11 Governance at all levels is open, inclusive and accountable	32
Goal 12 Robust global partnerships advance sustainable human development	34
Institutional support and enabling mechanisms	36
Conclusion: Building the framework for the future we want	40
References and notes	41

Mwayuma feeds her eight-month-old daughter, Nadya, in Tanzania. In a country where 130 children die each day because of malnutrition, we are supporting the government to train health workers who will help mothers to feed their children a nutritious diet.



PREFACE

2015 could be a momentous year in human history. It could be the year that governments across the world put a deadline on their longstanding commitment to end extreme poverty, ensuring that no child dies unnecessarily, every child gets a good-quality education, and every child is protected from violence. It is the year that governments are expected to agree a new global framework of concrete goals and targets to take the legacy of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) forward, and bring the commitments that were made at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) to life.

2014–15 represents a critical phase in the international process to define the post-2015 framework. As governments discuss the shape and contents of the new development goals, they must keep levels of ambition high, putting the foundations in place for a framework that is capable of inspiring real and sustainable change for the world's poorest children.

To support these efforts, this report presents Save the Children's proposals for 12 global goals that would help to build a world that is prosperous, resilient and free from poverty. Protecting and advancing children's rights lies at the heart of our proposals. The post-2015 framework must focus on meeting children's needs. The MDGs spurred political and financial commitments to achieve significant breakthroughs for children. However, the job is still not completed, and the world's most disadvantaged children are being left behind. The eradication of child poverty is not only a matter of social justice, but is also a cornerstone for effective, equitable and sustainable development for all. The post-2015 framework will shape the future, and it is therefore imperative that needs and rights of children, as present and future citizens of the world, are fully reflected within it.

Our proposals build on the ideas that we put forward in *Ending Poverty in Our Generation*, a report published in January 2013 as a contribution to the then fledgling debate on the post-2015 development agenda. Since then the debate has moved forward. This has been driven through the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals led by UN Member States, and through dialogue between citizens and organisations across the world.

More than a million people from around the globe have shared their experiences, expertise and perspectives about what post-2015 sustainable development goals should look like, via UN and civil society consultations and the MYWorld global survey. A number of considered proposals have also been presented by international institutions and networks. These include the UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, the UN Global Compact, and civil society organisations from around the world, many of which are members of the international Beyond 2015 campaign.

Save the Children's updated proposals for post-2015 sustainable development goals draw on this rich resource of ideas and fresh thinking, as well as on the results of children's consultations we conducted and our experience of working for children's rights in more than 120 countries across the world. The proposals embody an evolution and deepening of the original ideas we presented in *Ending Poverty in Our Generation*, including a more comprehensive set of indicators and ideas for mechanisms to embed equity in the fibre of the new framework. Our proposals are presented in the spirit of multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration. They are intended as a contribution to collective efforts to shape a strong, transformative and ambitious global framework – a framework that is capable of putting an end to extreme poverty for good.

SAVE THE CHILDREN'S POST-2015 VISION

BY 2030 WE WILL LIVE IN A WORLD WHERE...

GOAL 1

Extreme income poverty has ended and the benefits of economic growth are shared by all

TARGETS

- 1.1 Eradicate extreme income poverty.
- 1.2 Reduce relative poverty and income inequality, promoting opportunity for all.
- 1.3 Increase the productivity, inclusivity and sustainability of economies.
- 1.4 Provide decent work for all and ensure that no child is involved in hazardous work.
- 1.5 Implement universal social protection systems.

GOAL 2

No one suffers from hunger, and everyone has food, nutrition and water security

TARGETS

- 2.1 Eradicate hunger and improve nutrition, including halving stunting.
- 2.2 Ensure food systems are stable, sustainable and produce enough nutritious food for all.
- 2.3 Ensure all people can access and consume adequate, affordable and nutritious food.
- 2.4 Ensure all people have access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

GOAL 3

No mother, newborn baby or child dies from preventable causes and everyone has access to good-quality healthcare without financial hardship

TARGETS

- 3.1 Eradicate preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths.
- 3.2 Achieve universal coverage of key health interventions.
- 3.3 Achieve universal coverage of financial risk protection.
- 3.4 Address the social determinants of health through coordinated multi-stakeholder action.

GOAL 4

All children and young people have equitable access to a good-quality education and achieve good learning outcomes

TARGETS

- 4.1 Ensure all girls and boys achieve relevant, measurable learning outcomes by the end of primary education, with gaps in learning between advantaged and disadvantaged groups significantly reduced.
- 4.2 Ensure all children start school ready to learn, with gaps in child development between advantaged and disadvantaged groups significantly reduced.
- 4.3 Ensure all young people have functional literacy, numeracy, and technical and life skills to become active citizens with decent employment.
- 4.4 Ensure all children have access to good-quality, safe and inclusive basic education, including in emergencies.

GOAL 5

All girls and boys live a life free from violence, are protected in conflict and disasters, and thrive in a safe family environment

TARGETS

- 5.1 Prevent and eliminate sexual violence and harmful practices against girls and boys.
- 5.2 End violent discipline of children.
- 5.3 Prevent the unnecessary separation of children from parents and ensure no child is placed in an institution against their best interest.
- 5.4 Prevent and eliminate child deaths from violence and the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups.
- 5.5 Establish effective child protection systems that reach all children, including in emergencies.

GOAL 6

Women and girls are empowered and have equal rights to men and boys

TARGETS

- 6.1 Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.
- 6.2 Establish the equal right of women to earn, own and inherit assets and reduce the burden of unpaid work on women and girls.
- 6.3 Ensure women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- 6.4 Ensure equal participation and influence of women and girls in private, public and political life.

GOAL 7

All people have access to resource efficient and low carbon energy

TARGETS

- 7.1 Ensure universal access to electricity, clean cooking and heating fuels.
- 7.2 End deaths and reduce the health burden from cook stoves, open fires and outdoor air pollution.
- 7.3 Double the share of renewable energy sources in the global energy mix.
- 7.4 Double the rate of global improvements in energy efficiency.
- 7.5 Reduce the carbon and water intensity of the energy sector.

GOAL 8

All societies are resilient to disasters

TARGETS

- 8.1 Halve deaths from disasters.
- 8.2 Halve economic losses from disasters.
- 8.3 Mainstream disaster risk management into national plans and poverty eradication programmes.
- 8.4 Halve exposure and vulnerability to disaster risk.

GOAL 9

All people enjoy a sustainable, healthy and resilient environment

TARGETS

- 9.1 Reduce ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss.
- 9.2 Manage natural resources that are essential for people's basic needs within their natural limits.
- 9.3 Embed sustainable consumption and production in national policies and practice.

GOAL 10

The world is on track to avoid dangerous climate change and is less vulnerable to its impacts

TARGETS

- 10.1 Ensure that greenhouse gas emissions have peaked globally and are declining at a rate consistent with UNFCCC goals.
- 10.2 Reduce the vulnerability of countries and households to the impacts of climate change.
- 10.3 Mobilise climate finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

GOAL 11

Governance at all levels is open, inclusive and accountable

TARGETS

- 11.1 Ensure that governance is transparent, with open budgeting, freedom of information and integrated corporate reporting.
- 11.2 Ensure that governance is participatory, with greater civil and political freedoms and a flourishing civil society.
- 11.3 Ensure governance is accountable, with rule of law, effective institutions and reduced corruption.
- 11.4 Ensure global governance is transparent and accountable, with effective institutions and measures to end illicit financial flows.

GOAL 12

Robust global partnerships advance sustainable human development

TARGETS

- 12.1 Meet commitments on the quantity and quality of aid.
- 12.2 Mobilise new financial resources for sustainable development, and ensure responsible lending and borrowing.
- 12.3 Ensure international trade and economic transactions advance sustainable development.
- 12.4 Ensure all businesses respect and support the realisation of human rights and advance sustainable development.
- 12.5 Tackle transnational crime and stop the illicit flow of arms and conflict resources.

INSPIRING, BOLD, VISIONARY: THE PREAMBLE TO THE NEW FRAMEWORK

In 2015 world leaders will gather at the UN General Assembly to agree on a new framework that has the potential to shift the course of global development; a framework that could end extreme poverty within a generation. Such a framework requires an opening statement that is inspiring, bold and visionary, committing governments across

the world to step up a gear in their efforts to advance sustainable human development.

Here we present a sketch of what this statement could look like – a preamble to the framework of goals and targets in which world leaders present their vision for the future and outline the steps they will take to achieve it.

POTENTIAL PREAMBLE TO THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE

The world has seen unprecedented progress in poverty reduction over the past two and a half decades. The number of children under the age of five that die each year from preventable causes has almost halved since 1990. More than 2 billion more people now have access to safe drinking water, and nearly 50 million more children are in primary school. The number of people across the globe living in absolute poverty has halved.¹

Inspired by commitments made through the Rio Declaration, the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, this remarkable progress has led us to a turning point in human history. We are the generation that could see an end to extreme poverty in all of its forms, and we must be ready to do everything in our power to make this vision a reality.

We must build a world in which each and every child has an equal chance not only to survive, but to thrive; to live in dignity and enjoy their human rights; to achieve their full potential, and to follow their dreams and aspirations.

This is a world where no one is left behind. Where the needs of the poorest and most marginalised children are met first, and extreme disparities between haves and have-nots close.

It is a world in which our children not only live free and fulfilled lives, but where they can be confident that their own children and grandchildren will be able to do the same. A world where the natural resources upon which we depend are protected to meet the needs of future generations, and where climate change does not undo the progress in human development that we have made.

This is the future we want. To achieve it, this document presents 12 global development goals to be fulfilled by the international community by 2030. These goals are ambitious, and will require considerable resources, leadership and cooperation to be achieved. We will not succeed if we continue with business as usual, but lowering levels of ambition is not a risk we can take. We cannot afford to miss this opportunity to end extreme suffering. And we cannot stand by and watch millions plunge back into poverty due to our failure to take action on urgent sustainable development challenges, including climate change.

At the heart of the framework are a number of universal or ‘zero’ goals to eradicate critical dimensions of poverty. Their aim is to ensure that no child dies from preventable causes, suffers from hunger, experiences violence, or is deprived of a good-quality education, water, sanitation or energy. By 2030, everyone must have access to the basic

services that they need to live full and healthy lives, and all children must grow up in societies in which fundamental human rights are respected, protected and fulfilled.

Meeting these aspirations without exceeding the planet's natural boundaries is possible, but can only be achieved through recognition of the linkages and synergies between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. For example, children's health is dependent not only on strong health systems, but also on reductions in indoor and outdoor air pollution, and on reductions in vulnerability to disasters, including extreme weather events driven by climate change. Goals to improve energy efficiency, protect the environment, halt climate change and reduce vulnerability to disasters must therefore be included in the new framework, alongside goals to improve health, education and other human development outcomes.

No one must be left behind in our mission to free the world from want. To achieve this ambition, three cross-cutting commitments must guide the implementation of the new framework. First, disparities in opportunities and well-being between advantaged and disadvantaged groups must close. To this end, we have incorporated interim 'stepping stone' targets into the framework to close the gaps between the world's rich and poor, and haves and have-nots. Second, no goal or target should be considered met unless it is met for all, regardless of their social status or economic background. Third, improvements must be made in the collection and availability of disaggregated data to allow inequalities to be monitored.

The sustainable development goals presented here are designed to uphold and advance international human rights obligations, including those enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. They embody fundamental international values, which run through the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/288 *The Future We Want* and which formed the basis of the Millennium Declaration. These are:

Freedom. Women, men and children have the right to live in dignity, free from hunger, oppression, violence and injustice. To this end, we have included goals in the framework to eradicate extreme poverty in all of its forms. We must put an end to extreme income poverty and hunger, and ensure that no child or mother dies from preventable causes, no child suffers from violence and abuse, and all people have

access to a good-quality education and decent work. We have also included a goal to promote open, inclusive and accountable governance that responds to the needs of all people. This is a necessary foundation for sustainable development, without which the dignity of all people cannot be assured.

Equality. A child's chances to thrive in life should not be determined before they are born; their gender, sexuality, ethnicity, geographic location, socioeconomic background or whether or not they have a disability should not determine the opportunities that are available to them. We have therefore incorporated measures into this framework to eradicate unfair inequalities, including interim stepping stone targets to reduce gaps between the most advantaged and disadvantaged groups, and commitments to establish policies that promote equity, such as universal health coverage, free access to good-quality education, social protection and progressive tax systems. Furthermore, no target will be considered met unless it is met for all social and income groups. Strategies should be developed and progress must be monitored through more and better quality disaggregated data.

Solidarity. As stated in the Millennium Declaration, global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. We have therefore proposed measures within a stand-alone governance goal to strengthen multilateral institutions to support a fair, rules-based and representative global governance system. We have also proposed targets to harness the power of the private sector for sustainable development, to maximise financial resources, and to strengthen development cooperation with the world's least developed countries. Conflict-affected and fragile states, where the objective to eradicate extreme poverty poses the greatest challenge, must receive more support.

Tolerance. We have shaped a framework that cherishes diversity of belief, culture and language, whilst promoting respect, peace and dialogue between citizens and nations. The aim is to build a world that is free from conflict and violence, in which the rights of all children and adults are respected and fulfilled. To tackle the drivers of conflict and build the foundations for peace and mutual respect within nations, we have included targets to promote education, ensure all young people have access to decent work, and ensure that governance is

participatory, transparent and accountable. This is in addition to measures to eradicate transnational crime and curb illicit flows of finance, arms and conflict resources. We have also designed targets to bolster the resilience of the world's most vulnerable people to conflict and disaster.

Respect for nature. Economic, social and environmental systems are interlocked and interdependent. While economic growth and transformation will be important for achieving the post-2015 goals, we have a moral obligation to protect precious environmental resources for future generations. We also recognise that we will not be able to rid the world of poverty for good if we continue to damage the natural systems that provide the resources that people need to survive and live healthy lives. Accordingly, we have included goals and targets in this framework to help decouple economic growth from primary resource use and environmental impacts, halt climate change and boost resilience to disasters, and ensure that all people are able to enjoy a healthy and sustainable environment, both now and in the future.

Shared responsibility. All members of the international community have a shared responsibility to drive forward enduring and transformational change, tackling the structures, norms and behaviours

that lie at the root of development challenges in their own jurisdictions as well as at regional and global levels. We have included a series of universal targets in the framework that will serve to unite and focus international energy and partnerships towards the achievement of common goals. Additionally, in recognition that national sustainable human development processes must be owned and driven at the country level, we have identified a number of targets that should be tailored to meet each individual country's unique circumstances and needs, to be defined by governments and citizens together through collective partnership.

The sustainable development framework presented in this document will help to guide us on our journey towards the future we want, building on the success of the Millennium Development Goals and finishing the job that they started. The road ahead will not be easy, but we will not turn back. We must channel our energy, ingenuity and compassion towards the common objectives of freeing the world from poverty and advancing shared prosperity within planetary boundaries. With high levels of ambition, dedication and cooperation, we can reach our destination by 2030. We can be the generation that ends extreme poverty for good, creating a world where every child has a fair start in life.

A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE FRAMEWORK

1 BUILDING A UNIVERSAL FRAMEWORK

The framework presented in this document is not designed solely to address issues in developing countries, but instead recognises that action to advance sustainable human development is required in low-, middle- and high-income countries alike. It is a universal framework, with all governments having a role to play to achieve each goal, either within their own countries or through international cooperation.

All of the targets included in the framework are relevant to, and should be pursued in, all countries. Some have quantitative success thresholds that are applicable to all, based on internationally agreed standards or where the indicator relates to a zero goal. Others have success indicators that should be used in all countries, but the exact level at which success will be deemed achieved should be set nationally.

Global standards that have yet to be established are marked with a y in the framework. Quantities that should be determined at the national level are marked with an x. These must be defined in line with national development plans, through transparent, inclusive and participatory processes.

2 BUILDING A HOLISTIC FRAMEWORK THAT INTEGRATES THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The post-2015 sustainable development goals must be pursued in a holistic, integrated manner which recognises the synergies between different goal areas. For example, eradicating preventable child deaths and ensuring good nutrition will depend on access to basic health and nutrition interventions, including safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as

women's and girls' empowerment. To highlight the interconnections between goal and target areas and to promote holistic approaches to implementation, the framework presented here includes signposts pointing to targets in other goal areas that are relevant for achieving the target at hand.

These have been labelled as target links, marked with blue arrows: ➡

Integration between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of the new framework will be particularly important for achieving the overarching objective of eradicating extreme poverty sustainably and within planetary boundaries. Poverty eradication and human development will not be sustained in the long run if the means through which they are pursued are unsustainable across each of these three dimensions.² For example, economic growth will be important for boosting the financial resources that are required for poverty eradication. However, economic growth can be compromised if it is not accompanied by investment in the health, education and well-being of the workforce, and if it undermines the natural resource base. Economic prosperity in many corners of the globe has come at a huge cost to the environment: the global climate is changing,³ the oceans are acidifying⁴ and species losses are accelerating.⁵ Climate change is the largest market failure of our time,⁶ with some estimates suggesting economic growth in poor countries can be reduced by an average of 1.3 percentage points for every degree of warming.⁷

If we are to be the generation that puts an end to extreme poverty, we must transform our development pathways so that they are not only socially inclusive, but also environmentally sustainable. The post-2015 framework has a significant role to play in spurring this transformation at national and global levels. Each development goal must be defined in terms of its social, economic and environmental dimensions, with targets and indicators that recognise the interdependencies between these aspects of development. For

example, in the framework presented here we have included targets to decouple economic growth from environmental impact and spur green job creation within the economic goal (Goal 1). Within Goal 2 on hunger and food security we have included a target to ensure that food systems are environmentally sustainable. This integrated approach will help to ensure that barriers to the achievement of each goal are identified, articulated and managed in relation to other goals, and that synergies between goal areas are harnessed in order to accelerate progress.

Goals 1 to 6 in our framework relate directly to human development, spanning issues such as health, education and nutrition that are critical building blocks of a healthy and productive life for children. To shape these goals, we drew directly on Save the Children's extensive experience of working on child development in 120 countries across the world. While these goals incorporate targets designed to integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development, we have also added a further four goals that speak more directly to the environmental aspects. These cover sustainable energy, disaster risk reduction, environmental sustainability and climate change. Our proposals for these goals draw on the work of specialist organisations and agencies, including on pre-existing initiatives and commitments such as the United Nations Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention on Climate Change. The final two goals, governance and global partnership, cover issue areas in which Save the Children has significant experience of working. They are critical enablers of the preceding goals, and include governance targets that are critical ends in themselves and relate to internationally recognised human rights.

3 USING A MIX OF INDICATORS TO TRACK THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL NATURE OF POVERTY AND CREATE INCENTIVES FOR CHANGE

Our framework includes a mix of targets and indicators focused on outcomes (for example, child mortality rates) and inputs (for example, levels of public expenditure on health). Both of these are important; input indicators can provide incentives for policies and practice that are known to be essential for achieving poverty reduction outcomes.

The framework also contains a number of subjective and self-reported indicators, designed to capture insights into how people experience and feel about their lives and the societies they live in. These are important aspects of development, with people's perceptions affecting the choices they make, their sense of empowerment, and the ways they engage in society. Subjective and self-reported indicators can provide insights into dynamics that are difficult for third parties to count or measure, such as the quality of governance. They can also help to track attitudes, values and norms to inform processes of social change that will be integral to the success of the new framework, including, for example, changes in attitudes concerning the acceptability of violence against women and children.

Subjective and self-reported data has to be collected and analysed carefully. The ways in which survey questions are asked and the culture and context of respondents can have significant effects on responses, and perceptions can vary according to individual preferences and values. However, subjective and self-reported indicators can be a powerful complement to other measures of progress, and are used in countries across the world to inform public policy.

4 MECHANISMS FOR PROMOTING EQUITY AND ENSURING NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND

The post-2015 framework must address the failure of the MDGs to address extreme, and in many cases growing, inequalities across the world. Inequality manifests itself across multiple dimensions of human development. Income inequality is estimated to have risen by 9% in developed countries and 11% in developing countries since the early 1990s. The poorest 50% of the world's population own a mere 1% of the world's assets, whereas the richest 1% own 40%. Across the world, children in urban areas are approximately 30% more likely to complete primary school than their peers in rural areas. In East Asia and Latin America, children in the lowest wealth quintile are three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the highest.⁸

Inequity is not only unjust, but also has complex detrimental effects on individuals, societies and economies. This is particularly true for children, who are often acutely aware of inequalities with their peers, with damaging impacts on their self-esteem, aspirations and long-term achievement.⁹


High levels of social, economic and political inequality also harm entire societies and economies. Evidence suggests that extreme income inequality reduces the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction and undermines the sustainability of economic growth in the long run.¹⁰ Pervasive inequalities also undermine the inclusiveness and effectiveness of political decision making, as well as social cohesion and stability, and in extreme circumstances can lead to conflict.¹¹

The post-2015 framework must tackle inequalities between advantaged and disadvantaged groups across all goal areas if the ultimate objective of a world without extreme poverty is to be achieved. This must be enshrined in a cross-cutting commitment to *leave no one behind* under the new framework, with two fundamental components:¹²

1. Success criterion. No target should be considered met unless it is met for all relevant social and economic groups.

This principle should apply in all countries at the very least to all income, age, gender, regional, rural/urban, ethno-linguistic and disability groups (referred to in the framework as “all groups”). Additional groups that suffer from poverty and discrimination, for example, based on their sexual or other identity, should be identified at the national level through an inclusive and participatory process that involves local civil society groups representing marginalised constituencies. In order to realise this commitment, data collected for each indicator must be disaggregated by each disadvantaged group.

2. Interim stepping stone equity targets. These are targets to ensure that goals are pursued in ways that reduce gaps in human development outcomes between more and less advantaged groups in society, and that ensure the needs of those furthest behind are met first (see box).¹³

Stepping stone targets are marked with blue boxes in our framework: . The targets have been designed to ensure that the poorest and most disadvantaged groups are making sufficient rates of progress to achieve the 2030 goals, and that gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged groups are closing. Reducing gaps in development outcomes is important

because inequalities – in addition to absolute levels of poverty – are damaging to individuals, societies and economies in their own right.

Stepping stones could be defined for each target in the post-2015 framework, for every dimension of inequality (economic, social, political, environmental) and for every disadvantaged or marginalised group. They could also be defined at multiple intervals between 2015 and 2030 to ensure that progress remains on track. However, to maintain a concise framework, we have included illustrative mid-point stepping stone targets for the year 2022 for selected issues where inequalities pose some of the greatest barriers to sustainable human development.

The exact quantitative targets, dimensions of inequality and disadvantaged groups for each stepping stone should be defined at the national level. Countries should consider adopting as many stepping stones in their national implementation plans as necessary, based on careful and participatory analysis of the most pervasive dimensions of inequality and the barriers they pose to achievement of the post-2015 goals. Global targets could also be defined.

In addition to these *leave no one behind* mechanisms, our framework includes:

- **Universal and zero goals to eradicate critical dimensions of extreme poverty,** thereby eliminating disparities in the basic rights of children. Many of the universal and zero goals that we have proposed aim to finish the job that the MDGs started, maintaining continuity with the MDG framework.
- **Targets to incentivise policies that reduce inequalities,** focusing in particular on strengthening public systems that fulfil basic needs and tackle underlying causes. Examples include universal coverage of social protection, universal health coverage, and good-quality public education. Other key policy areas include progressive taxation and proactive, targeted measures to tackle discriminatory social norms that often lie at the root of inequality, including, for example, working with men and boys to tackle perceptions of the acceptability of violence against women and girls.

METHODOLOGY FOR DEFINING AND MONITORING STEPPING STONE EQUITY TARGETS

1. Identify social or economic groups that are the most disadvantaged in terms of human development outcomes for the relevant target area, based on baseline data for each country. These might include people in lower income quintiles, children and older people, women and girls, people with a disability, ethno-linguistic minorities and people living in remote areas. Those furthest behind are likely to be suffering from multiple, intersecting inequalities – for example, girls from minority groups living in poor households in remote areas.
 2. Calculate the rate of improvement required for each group to achieve the 2030 target, and on the basis of this, identify where each group will need to be in 2022 in order to be on track. This is the interim stepping stone target.
 3. Stepping stones can only be deemed to have been met if:
 - All groups have met their interim target.
 - The gap between more and less advantaged groups is narrowing as a result of faster progress by disadvantaged groups, rather than regression by more advantaged groups.
- By 2030, no target can be considered met unless it is met for all disadvantaged groups.

This approach draws on proposals presented in: K Watkins (2013) *Leaving No One Behind: An equity agenda for the post-2015 development goals*, London: ODI; and Joint Monitoring Programme, *Post-2015 WASH targets and indicators*, World Health Organization and UNICEF.

KEY DEFINITIONS AND SYMBOLS

Goal – The high level objectives of the framework

Target – Concrete outcomes that will contribute to the achievement of the goals

Success indicator – Measurable results to gauge whether targets have been achieved

Metric – Measurements to track progress. These have only been detailed in the framework where it is not self-evident from the success indicator what metrics should be used.

Children – People below the age of 18

Young people – People aged 15–24

x – Numerical value to be defined at the national level, according to context and through an inclusive process

y – Universal numerical value to be defined globally. These values have been specified where international standards or thresholds have already been defined, but are marked with ‘y’ where they are yet to be defined or need to be adapted to the timescales of the 2030 framework.

A FRAMEWORK FOR BUILDING THE FUTURE WE WANT BY 2030

This chapter presents Save the Children's proposals for 12 global goals that would help to build a world that is prosperous, resilient and free from poverty:

Goal 1 Extreme income poverty has ended and the benefits of economic growth are shared by all

Goal 2 No one suffers from hunger, and everyone has food, nutrition and water security

Goal 3 No mother, newborn baby or child dies from preventable causes and everyone has access to good-quality healthcare without financial hardship

Goal 4 All children and young people have equitable access to a good-quality education and achieve good learning outcomes

Goal 5 All girls and boys live a life free from violence, are protected in conflict and disasters and thrive in a safe family environment

Goal 6 Women and girls are empowered and have equal rights to men and boys

Goal 7 All people have access to resource-efficient and low-carbon energy

Goal 8 All societies are resilient to disasters

Goal 9 All people enjoy a sustainable, healthy and resilient environment

Goal 10 The world is on track to avoid dangerous climate change and is less vulnerable to its impacts

Goal 11 Governance at all levels is open, inclusive and accountable

Goal 12 Robust global partnerships advance sustainable human development

Hajra lives in Muzaffargarh District, Pakistan. As a single mum, she struggled to make ends meet. We gave her chickens to help her support her family. With the extra income, she has rebuilt her home and sends her children to school.



PHOTO: AYESHA VELLANI/SAVE THE CHILDREN

GOAL I Extreme income poverty has ended and the benefits of economic growth are shared by all

TARGET 1.1

Eradicate extreme income poverty.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) Zero people live in extreme income poverty (international \$2 a day and national poverty lines).

Stepping stone target

By 2022, the average distance[^] that people are living below the national poverty line has reduced to x, and below the \$2 a day poverty line to x.

(See page 10 for approach for defining stepping stone targets.)

TARGET 1.2

Reduce relative poverty and income inequality, promoting opportunity for all.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) x reduction in the number of people living below the national relative poverty line.
- b) Zero children live in relative poverty.*
- c) x% reduction in national income inequality.~
- d) x% increase in share of national consumption of poorest 5%, 10% and 40% of the population.

TARGET 1.3

Increase the inclusivity, sustainability and productivity of economies.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) x% increase in the share of wages in GDP.
- b) x% decrease in stunting rates in all groups as an indicator of the inclusivity of growth.
- c) Natural and social capital are included in national accounting systems.
- d) x% increase in investment in low-carbon and disaster-resilient infrastructure as a proportion of GDP.

➔ Target links

Establish women's economic rights (Goal 6)
Build disaster-resilient societies (Goal 8)
Deliver universal and resource-efficient energy (Goal 7)
Reduce climate change vulnerability (Goal 10)

TARGET 1.4

Provide decent work for all and ensure that no child is involved in hazardous work.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) Legislation protects core labour rights and guarantees a living wage for all workers, including young workers.
- b) x new jobs are created, paying a living wage and aligning with core labour rights.
- c) No child is involved in hazardous work.
- d) x% increase in the proportion of total jobs in green industries and activities that green the economy.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, the share of women's and young people's wages in GDP has increased to x, and the gap in their median wage compared to the total population has narrowed.

➔ Target links

Companies uphold core labour rights (Goal 12)
All young people have literacy, numeracy, technical and life skills (Goal 4)

TARGET 1.5

Implement universal social protection systems.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) Social protection floors have been established and are implemented through national legislation.
- b) Minimum x% of GDP allocated to social protection.
- c) All older people receive a pension of basic income.
- d) All working age people under the national poverty line receive social transfers to support basic income security.
- e) All children are covered by social assistance programmes ensuring basic income security.

➔ Target links

Eradicate hunger (Goal 2)
Ensure universal education (Goal 4)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

A NOTE ON GOAL 1

Robust economic growth will be critical for providing the resources and opportunities that are needed for eradicating extreme poverty in all its forms, and ensuring that all children can thrive in life. However, growth that is environmentally unsustainable and that excludes poor and marginalised people from sharing in its benefits will entrench rather than overcome poverty. The targets and indicators that are presented in this goal are designed to help support environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive economic transformation, ensuring that all people can contribute to, and benefit from, sustainable economic growth. This, coupled with advancements in public health, education and other goal areas, will contribute to the key outcome targets in this goal – the eradication of extreme income (or consumption) poverty and reduction of income inequality.

There is much debate about which measures will allow for indicators in this goal area to be tracked the most accurately and consistently. Proposals include the use of higher poverty lines at \$10–15 a day alongside existing international and national lines, and the use of thresholds that are defined at the national level, but are comparable and coordinated internationally.¹⁴ Such arguments should be taken into consideration as the details of indicators and metrics for the final framework are defined. Whatever the metrics used, ambition must be high. Eradicating extreme poverty at the \$1.25 a day level is not sufficient given the current status of the world's resources and know-how; we need to end extreme poverty at least at \$2 a day by 2030, and move people as quickly as possible towards higher income

levels at which they are truly secure from slipping back into poverty.¹⁵

As part of a commitment to promote equity through the post-2015 framework, a target must be included to reduce income inequality and relative poverty, ensuring opportunities for all. While all dimensions of extreme inequality are harmful, extreme economic inequality can have particularly damaging impact on children's opportunities in life, affecting their parents' ability to provide for their basic needs.¹⁶ It may be difficult to set a universal amount by which countries should reduce levels of income inequality, as the exact level at which it starts to exert serious damage varies between societies. However, this should not preclude the inclusion of an income inequality target in the post-2015 framework as part of a suite of targets to eradicate poverty and promote shared prosperity. Rather, exact indicators or thresholds of success for national levels of income inequality should be defined in each country through an inclusive and participatory process, including representatives of the poorest members of society.

Improvements in the quality and coverage of data will be critical for tracking progress for this target. Recent data on income inequality is currently only available for a limited number of countries and is notoriously weak, particularly in terms of underestimating the real income of the wealthiest sections of the population. Several metrics should be used to track inequality, including the Palma ratio and the Gini coefficient. These shed light on different aspects of inequality, and together can provide a fuller picture of trends and dynamics.¹⁷

¹⁴ Poverty gap and severity.

* Children living in households with less than 60% of median income.

~ Gini, entropy measures and Palma ratio.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

GOAL 2 No one suffers from hunger, and everyone has food, nutrition and water security

TARGET 2.1

Eradicate hunger and improve nutrition, including halving stunting.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- All children are able to access adequate, safe and nutritious food at all times.
- Maximum $x\%$ stunting rate for children under five in all groups; at least 50% decrease globally.
- Maximum $x\%$ wasting rate in children under five in all groups; maximum global rate of $y\%$.*
- Maximum $x\%$ anaemia rate among women of reproductive age; maximum global rate of $y\%$.*
- Zero increase in the number of overweight children under 5.*

Stepping stone target

By 2022, the stunting rate amongst disadvantaged groups has reduced to x , and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target links

Implement social protection systems (Goal 1)
Eradicate preventable child mortality (Goal 3)
Ensure children start school ready to learn (Goal 4)

TARGET 2.2

Ensure food systems are stable, sustainable and produce enough nutritious food for all.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- 30% reduction in pre and post-harvest food loss and waste globally and $x\%$ nationally (disaggregated by small-scale producers).
- $x\%$ increase in agricultural productivity, with $x\%$ increase by small-scale, women and young producers.
- $x\%$ increase in nutritious food per capita in local markets.
- All agricultural areas are sustainably managed, with $x\%$ increase in nutrient use efficiencies and water efficiencies.+
- The global food system is resilient to disasters, including climate impacts, and the greenhouse gas intensity of the global food system has reduced by $y\%$.

➔ Target links

Mainstream disaster risk management (Goal 8)
Reduce carbon intensity (Goal 7)
Manage resources within natural limits (Goal 10)
International measures reduce food price volatility (Goal 12)

TARGET 2.3

Ensure all people can access and consume adequate, affordable and nutritious food.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Nutrition outcome targets have been incorporated into national food security plans.
- $x\%$ increase in the number of people who can afford the cost of a nutritious diet in all groups.~
- $y\%$ increase in children 6–23 months who are optimally fed.^
- $x\%$ increase in small-scale producers with secure land tenure and water access.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, $x\%$ of vulnerable women and children have adequate dietary diversity scores, and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target links

Universal social protection and access to decent work (Goal 1)
End preventable child mortality (Goal 3)
Halve exposure to disaster risk (Goal 9)
Increase women's participation in decision making (Goal 6)

TARGET 2.4

Ensure all people have access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- No one practices open defecation.
- Everyone has access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hand-washing facilities at home.
- All schools and health facilities provide basic drinking water, sanitation, handwashing and menstrual hygiene facilities.
- 50% decrease in proportion of people without access at home to safely managed water and sanitation services.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, $x\%$ of people in disadvantaged groups have access to water, sanitation and hygiene, and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target links

Address the social determinants of health (Goal 3)
Freshwater withdrawals do not exceed renewable water resources (Goal 9)
Reduce unpaid burden of care and domestic work on women and girls (Goal 6)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

A NOTE ON GOAL 2

Food and water are basic human needs, and good nutrition is an essential component of food security as well as a foundation for sustainable human development. Children who are nourished are healthier, do better in school, and go on to earn more as adults.¹⁸ Traditionally nutrition interventions have focused on children under two years of age and pregnant and lactating women. This must be expanded to include adolescent girls – poor nutrition at this stage increases the risk of the 16 million infants born to adolescents each year dying in the first month or having a low birth weight. Malnutrition is transferred between generations, and this intergenerational cycle will only be broken if all demographic groups are well nourished.

The outcome targets presented in this goal are in line with the UN Secretary General's Zero Hunger Challenge, and with World Health Organization (WHO) global nutrition targets.¹⁹ The deadline for the latter is 2025, and we recommend that appropriate targets are developed to align with the likely 2030 timescale of the new global development framework, keeping levels of ambition high.

An end to food and nutrition insecurity will only be achieved if food production systems are resilient to climate change and disasters, are environmentally sustainable, and are capable of providing and distributing sufficient nutritious food to all. Targets have therefore been included to encompass the four

pillars of food security established by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): availability, access, utilisation and stability.²⁰ Many of the success indicators in these areas will be highly context specific and must be tailored for the national level.²¹

While access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is a cross-cutting right that is relevant to many goal areas, including environment and health, it is included here due to its centrality to both food and nutrition security. The indicators we have included are based on the outcomes of the international consultations led by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme.

Hunger is a difficult phenomenon to measure accurately, and the FAO is currently working to improve the quality of international food security metrics.²² While data is collected via surveys and compiled internationally for nutrition indicators, there is a need for improved quality, coverage and regularity of data collection on access and consumption of nutritious foods. Data to assess the quality of food systems also requires strengthening. Information about whether individuals have access to, and are actually consuming, nutritious foods, is not currently compiled at scale or at the international level. Save the Children's Cost of the Diet tool is one example of how this information could be collected and adapted for use internationally.²³

* WHO 2025 Global Targets to improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition should be adapted in line with the likely 2030 timescale of the post-2015 framework.

+ Target adapted from Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi target 7 and to reflect the advice of the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management and International Nitrogen Initiative. Original nutrient target recommended national targets for all countries of 20% improvement by 2020 (2008 baseline). This should be adapted in line with the timescale and baselines of the post-2015 framework.

~ Food basket costs relative to household income and dietary diversity scores.

^ Receiving adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastmilk, in line with WHO guidelines.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

GOAL 3 No mother, newborn baby or child dies from preventable causes and everyone has access to good-quality healthcare without financial hardship

TARGET 3.1

Eradicate preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Maximum maternal death rate of 50 per 100,000 live births for all groups; maximum global rate of y.*
- Maximum neonatal death rate of 10 per 1000 live births for all groups; maximum global rate of 7.*
- Maximum under-5 child death rate of 20 per 1000 live births for all groups; maximum global rate of 15.*

Stepping stone target

By 2022, newborn mortality in disadvantaged groups decreases to x, and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target links

Eradicate hunger and improve nutrition (Goal 2)
Ensure women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights (Goal 6)

TARGET 3.2

Achieve universal coverage of key health interventions.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- 100% effective coverage of essential interventions, defined at the national level according to priority health needs and implemented through a strengthened health system.+ Minimum global standards to include:
 - 100% coverage of skilled birth attendance.
 - Minimum of 23 doctors, nurses and midwives per 10,000 people.
 - Minimum x% of children are exclusively breastfed through the first six months of life at the national level, and y% globally.
 - All pregnant women receive iron supplements and/or anti-malarial drugs.
 - Zero unmet need for family planning.
 - 100% coverage of affordable and quality medicines and vaccines, including Extended Programme on Immunisation vaccines.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, x% of births in disadvantaged groups are attended by a skilled birth attendant, and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target links

Increase the productivity and sustainability of economies (Goal 1)
All children are registered at birth and have proof of registration (Goal 11)

TARGET 3.3

Achieve universal coverage of financial risk protection.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Zero impoverishment from health expenditures.
- Maximum out of pocket payments of 15–20% of total health expenditure.~
- Minimum public investment in health of 5% of GDP~, with the gap between this target and current spending halved by 2022.
- Donors allocate at least 0.1% of collective GNI as assistance for health, with a focus on addressing inequities in health outcomes for the most vulnerable people.^

TARGET 3.4

Address the social determinants of health through coordinated multi-stakeholder action.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Legislative and regulatory measures are implemented to respect, protect, and fulfil the right to health, including supporting health research and innovations to address inequalities in access to medicines and vaccines.
- Policy processes in sectors affecting health have multi-stakeholder and cross-government involvement.
- All health facilities are built in compliance with building standards that reduce disaster risk.
- x% increase in life satisfaction (perception-based metric).

➔ Target links

Food security and WASH targets (Goal 2)
Education targets (Goal 4)
Zero child marriage (Goal 5)
Zero female genital mutilation (Goal 6)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

A NOTE ON GOAL 3

The world is currently at a tipping point; an end to deaths from preventable causes for mothers, babies and children is within our reach. The post-2015 framework must support the international community to grasp this opportunity, with clear targets to end preventable maternal, newborn and child mortality. The success thresholds presented here derive from international targets, including the Promise Renewed²⁴ target for preventable child mortality and the Every Newborn Action Plan.²⁵ The timescale for these targets is 2035, but if we are to end preventable child deaths under the post-2015 framework, they need to be adapted in line with its likely 2030 timescale.

Achieving an end to preventable mortality and other key health outcomes will require strong health systems. Post-2015 targets should incentivise governments and development partners to pursue progressive pathways towards universal health coverage (UHC) – defined as all people having access to the good-quality health services they need, without suffering financial hardship.²⁶ To measure the effective coverage²⁷ of healthcare, indicators should capture the quality of care where possible. The targets and indicators presented here are consistent with the WHO and World Bank’s proposal for UHC targets based on zero impoverishment and a composite measure of the coverage of priority health interventions.²⁸

As well as monitoring interventions for priority health issues, the indicators presented here include a range of tracers to monitor the strength of health systems, including some linked to the target to end preventable deaths amongst children, babies and mothers.²⁹ This is intended to promote integrated health system strengthening, rather than siloed approaches to treating particular diseases. There should be scope under the post-2015 framework for countries to shape the package of priority

interventions that they will monitor according to domestic epidemiology profiles and health system bottlenecks. This package should be defined through an institutionalised participatory and evidence-based process. Health systems and facilities must be resilient, and the post-2015 framework should include a target to ensure that they are built in line with building standards that reduce disaster risk. This would support the ambitions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Hyogo Framework of Action.³⁰

An estimated 150 million people face financial catastrophe each year and 100 million fall into poverty as a result of high levels of out-of-pocket spending on healthcare.³¹ In order to ensure that people are able to access health services without financial hardship, a robust evidence base³² points towards the need to move away from private financing towards mandatory progressive prepaid systems under which poor and vulnerable people are able to access a minimum of free primary healthcare. The proposals presented here, therefore, include a clear target to achieve universal coverage of financial risk protection. This is accompanied by indicators to track out-of-pocket payments and levels of public expenditure on health, with thresholds of success set at levels that research shows reduce the incidence of financial catastrophe to negligible levels.³³

Data is available for most of the indicators presented here from surveys including the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), WHO Service Availability and Readiness Assessments and Living Standard Measurement Surveys. The quality, frequency and use of routinely collected data via health management information systems and surveys needs to be improved, and there is a particular need for more disaggregated data.

* Thresholds based on international Promise Renewed and Every Newborn Action Plan targets for 2035, adapted to the likely 2030 timescale of the post-2015 framework. Thresholds for maternal mortality should be established on the basis of forthcoming task force recommendations.

+ Following World Bank/WHO (2013), this should be tracked through composite measures spanning adolescent, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, nutrition, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, mental health and injuries. Thresholds draw on WHO standards.

~ Level at which research shows the incidence of financial catastrophe from health expenditure falls to negligible levels.

^ WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health recommendation.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

GOAL 4 All children and young people have equitable access to good-quality education and achieve good learning outcomes

TARGET 4.1 Ensure all girls and boys achieve relevant, measurable learning outcomes by the end of primary education, with gaps in learning between advantaged and disadvantaged groups significantly reduced.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- All girls and boys complete primary school.
- The gap in learning outcomes between the poorest and richest children has reduced by at least x%.~
- All children can read with understanding by the end of their third year in primary school.
- All children with disabilities achieve their learning potential by the end of primary school.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, x% of children in the most disadvantaged groups (including those with disabilities) achieve minimum relevant learning outcomes, and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

TARGET 4.2 Ensure all children start school ready to learn, with gaps in child development between advantaged and disadvantaged groups significantly reduced.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- All girls and boys access early childhood development services.
- All children achieve appropriate levels of child development, and the gap between the poorest and richest children has reduced by at least x%.~
- All children under 5 experience responsive, stimulating parenting in safe environments.^

Stepping stone target

By 2022, x% of children in disadvantaged groups have appropriate levels of child development, and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target links

Establish effective child protection systems (Goal 5)
Eradicate hunger and improve nutrition (Goal 2)

TARGET 4.3 Ensure all young people have functional literacy, numeracy, technical and life skills to become active citizens with decent employment.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- 50% increase in secondary school completion rates for girls and boys in the most disadvantaged socioeconomic groups.
- Gender parity in secondary school completion rates globally and nationally.
- All young people have functional literacy and numeracy skills, relevant life skills and access to educational opportunities.
- All young people are in education, training or employment.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, x% of children in disadvantaged groups transition from primary to secondary school, and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target links

Provide decent work for all (Goal 1)
Gender equality targets (Goal 6)

TARGET 4.4 Ensure all children have access to good-quality, safe and inclusive basic education, including in emergencies.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Primary education is free and compulsory for all, delivered through inclusive systems+ and without violence.
- All teachers are professionally trained, with regional disparities in numbers of trained teachers eliminated.
- Maximum x% teacher absenteeism rates nationally.
- Minimum 20% of donor aid budgets and 6% of GNP are allocated to education, with spending targeted towards the most disadvantaged countries and areas.*
- Strategies are implemented in all countries to ensure safe facilities and educational continuity in disasters.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, x% of children in disadvantaged groups are taught by a professionally trained teacher, and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target links

No child is involved in hazardous work (Goal 1)
No child is married before age 18 (Goal 5)
Mainstream disaster risk management (Goal 8)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

A NOTE ON GOAL 4

The world is experiencing a global learning crisis, which is hitting the poorest and most marginalised children particularly hard.³⁴ Post-2015 education goals and targets must therefore have a strong focus on equity, advancing not only access to education, but also assuring good learning outcomes and addressing inequalities in educational opportunity. This will require targeted action, including targeting funding, to reach the poorest children, children with disabilities, girls, children from minority ethnic communities, and children who live in conflict- or emergency-affected countries.

Wealth continues to be a particularly strong determinant of education outcomes across contexts. Particular attention must therefore be paid to narrowing gaps between the poorest and richest, in addition to addressing disparities experienced by other disadvantaged groups, such as children with disabilities and children in fragile contexts.

The post-2015 education goal should adopt a life-cycle approach, with targets to ensure individuals have maximal learning opportunities from early childhood through to adulthood, supported by a wider learning environment. This must include education that prepares young people for employment in order to break the cycle of poverty. Targets should also embody a rights-based approach, recognising that learning outcomes must be *relevant* to children's characteristics and situations, going beyond achievements in numeracy and literacy.

Targets and indicators must be included to monitor the strength of school systems, particularly of public education, which is critical to ensure that all children have equal opportunities. Particular emphasis must

be placed on inclusive education systems, monitored, for example, through the percentage of children with disabilities who attend mainstream schools with adequate support. Schools must be accessible and serve the needs of all children, and also be safe, even in times of conflict and disaster. The post-2015 framework must therefore incentivise action to ensure educational continuity in times of emergency, and ensure that children and their communities are well informed about what to do during disasters.

Some of the data required to track progress in these areas is already collated by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data is also available from the DHS and MICS surveys, including, for example, data on responsive parenting (indicator 4.2c). However, additional work is required to clarify the definition of concepts in some areas, such as early childhood development, which can include both formal pre-school programmes and informal home and community-based programmes. Steps are already being taken to address the lack of comparable international data on learning outcomes through the Learning Metrics Taskforce,³⁵ whose recommendations for metrics could be incorporated into the post-2015 framework where appropriate. Further consideration must be given to how to define and measure relevant learning outcomes, including for children with disabilities who are not able to meet a core set of standardised outcomes but for whom education is essential to their lives (see indicator 4.1d). One model that could be adopted is a personal outcome model for children with disabilities,³⁶ complemented with teacher-based assessment or perception surveys.

~ Metric to be defined; could include the Palma ratio between the bottom 40% and top 10% of the income distribution and the gap between the poorest and richest deciles or quintiles.

^ Metric to be adapted from existing DHS/MICS measures.

+ Metrics to be established, but could include % of children with disabilities who attend mainstream schools with adequate support.

* – UNESCO Global Monitoring Report targets.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

GOAL 5 All girls and boys live a life free from violence, are protected in conflict and disasters, and thrive in a safe family environment

TARGET 5.1

Prevent and eliminate sexual violence and harmful practices against girls and boys.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- No child is married before the age of 18.
- All countries have established and are enforcing legislation prohibiting sexual violence, including against children.~
- All reported cases of sexual violence against girls and boys are followed up by the authorities and child protection services.
- No girls undergo genital mutilation or cutting.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, the number of child marriages in disadvantaged groups with the highest rates reduces to x , and disparity between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target link

Ensure no child is in hazardous work (Goal 1)

TARGET 5.2

End violent discipline of children.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- All countries have established and are enforcing legislation prohibiting violent and humiliating punishment of children in all settings (including home, school, community, care institutions and the justice system).~
- Primary caregivers do not think that physical punishment is necessary.^

TARGET 5.3

Prevent the unnecessary separation of children from parents and ensure no child is placed in an institution against their best interest.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- All alternative care services meet quality standards compliant with the International Guidelines.*
- Percentage and living arrangements of girls and boys living outside family care is monitored.
- No child below three years of age lives in institutional care.
- All girls and boys living in harmful institutional care are reunited with their families or placed in family-based care if in their best interest.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, the number of children from disadvantaged groups (including with disabilities) living in institutional care reduces by x , and disparity in rates of institutionalisation between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

TARGET 5.4

Prevent and eliminate child deaths from violence and the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030>

- All countries have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on children and armed conflict.
- States have committed not to use indiscriminate weapons banned under international humanitarian law or explosive weapons in populated areas.+
- Armed forces and groups sign and implement action plans to end recruitment and use of children.
- States have adopted and are implementing policies to control access to small arms, including to groups involved in organised crime.

➔ Target links

Ensure governance is accountable, and all people have access to justice (Goal 11)
Tackle transnational crime (Goal 12)

TARGET 5.5

Establish effective child protection systems that reach all children, including in emergencies.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- All countries establish legislation to prohibit all forms of violence against children.
- Minimum $x\%$ of GDP is allocated to child protection services, and child protection projects in emergency responses are fully funded by donors.
- All social workers are systematically trained to prevent, detect and respond to violence against children.
- All countries have complaint mechanisms accessible to girls and boys whose rights have been breached, including children with disabilities.
- National policies support parents and promote family-based care in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, the number of trained social workers in disadvantaged areas is at least x , and disparity between more and less advantaged areas has narrowed.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

A NOTE ON GOAL 5

Every child has the right to live and thrive in a safe and caring family environment, free from all forms of violence, including sexual violence. Children who are exposed to or witness violence experience acute and long-term damage to their physical, cognitive, social and emotional development. The consequences can be lifelong and intergenerational, and lead to reduced economic productivity. Violence against children thus has far-reaching costs for society, slowing economic development and eroding human and social capital. In consultations with children on the post-2015 agenda, violence against children was prioritised by girls and boys as one of their most significant concerns that must be addressed.³⁷

The post-2015 framework should contain a mix of outcome and process targets to tackle the causes of violence and abuse, including social acceptance of violence, discrimination and power relations between gender and age groups. Some of the data required to track progress is available internationally from DHS and MICS surveys, including, for example, on the prevalence of sexual violence, violent discipline

and child marriage, and on perceptions of caregivers about the need for physical violence against children. In these cases, coverage needs to be expanded, and improvements in the disaggregation of data need to be made.³⁸

Data on the strength of child protection systems is generally weak. There is scope for UN agencies and special procedures to assist with data collection in some areas, for example, reporting by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict on action plans to end the use of children in conflict. Some data, such as on children in institutional care, is available from local authorities in many countries, although definitional and harmonisation issues need to be addressed. Work is also needed to develop common classifications of public spending on child protection services. This is an area of public spending that spans different government departments and is not internationally monitored, but which must be tracked if we are to ensure that sufficient resources are being invested to achieve key child protection outcomes.

Amira* was badly wounded by the fighting in Syria, which left her traumatised. After months of support from our staff in Za'atari refugee camp in Jordan, Amira's confidence is returning and she is making friends.

***Names have been changed to protect identity.**



PHOTO: HEDIN HALLDORSSON/SAVE THE CHILDREN

~ Enforcement to be tracked through number of children reporting that they have experienced violence in the last 12 months (existing MICS/DHS indicators which require further disaggregation by setting).

^ Adapted from MICS/DHS indicator. Disaggregation required to distinguish between violence in different settings.

* Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/144.

> To be tracked through numbers of children who die directly or indirectly from conflict or non-conflict related violence (data disaggregated by cause of death).

+ Weapons banned under international humanitarian law include landmines, cluster munitions and chemical weapons.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

GOAL 6 Women and girls are empowered and have equal rights to men and boys

TARGET 6.1

Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Zero female genital mutilation (FGM) and other harmful practices.
- Men and women believe that it is never justifiable for partners in a relationship to behave violently towards each other.~
- Minimum x% of public budget allocated to prevention of, and response to, violence against women and girls.^

➔ Target link

End sexual violence and harmful practices against girls and boys (Goal 5)

TARGET 6.2

Establish the equal right of women to earn, own and inherit assets and reduce the burden of unpaid work on women and girls.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Minimum x% of women earn their own income.
- Women perceive that they have a say in household decisions regarding large purchases.~
- Minimum x% of women have access to financial services and institutional credit.
- Legislation protects women's rights to earn, own and inherit property and be free from sexual harassment at work.
- Policies are implemented to reduce the unpaid burden of care and domestic work on women and girls.

➔ Target links

Increase agricultural productivity, including for small scale female producers (Goal 2)
All homes and schools have basic drinking water (Goal 2)

TARGET 6.3

Ensure women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Men, boys, women and girls believe that they can refuse to have sex with their partners under any circumstance.~
- Legal ban has been established on sexual violence and rape, including within marriage and in conflict situations.
- All women, men and adolescents have access to modern contraceptive methods.
- Minimum x% of total health budget allocated to sexual and reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health.

➔ Target link

Zero preventable maternal mortality, Zero unmet need for family planning; 100% of births attended by a skilled birth attendant (Goal 3)

TARGET 6.4

Ensure equal participation and influence of women and girls in private, public and political life.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Gender parity in national parliamentary representation and ministerial roles.
- Gender parity in local government representation and leadership roles.
- Female legislators perceive they have equal impact to male legislators over decision making.
- National policies promote the role of men and boys in advancing gender equality and raising children.
- Men and women believe that important decisions in the household should be made by both men and women.~

➔ Target link

All countries have participatory governance with greater civil and political freedom and a flourishing civil society; All forms of discrimination are prohibited in constitution and law and discriminatory provisions are repealed (Goal 11)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

~ Metric to be adapted from existing DHS survey question.

^ Effectiveness to be tracked through the number of women and girls who report they have experienced violence in the past 12 months.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level

A NOTE ON GOAL 6

The eradication of poverty under the post-2015 sustainable development framework will depend on advancements in gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment. In particular, empowerment of adolescent girls will have a multiplying effect on a number of indicators of sustainable development, including across economic, health, education and child protection goals. Gender inequality intersects with other dimensions of inequality. This results in women and girls often being more disadvantaged than their male counterparts within a given identity or income group, a trend that can be identified in high- and low-income countries alike.

Targets must be included under a stand-alone gender equality goal to tackle the root causes of inequality and disempowerment. Focus should be placed on issues that have the potential to have the most significant and transformative impacts on women's and girls' lives, including freedom from violence, sexual and reproductive health rights, economic empowerment, and influence over decision-making. These are issues that research reveals women and

girls themselves prioritise, and that align with the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action.³⁹ The inclusion of perception-based indicators is particularly important for this goal area in order to track deeply rooted discriminatory norms about women's and girls' roles and positions in society. In addition to a stand-alone goal on gender equality, targets should be included in other goal areas to ensure that equality and women's and girls' empowerment is advanced across the entire post-2015 framework.

Most of the data required to monitor the indicators defined in this goal is currently available from existing surveys. This includes DHS and MICS data on levels of acceptance of violence and women's own perceptions of their influence over household decisions.⁴⁰ However, coverage of much of the data is extremely weak, and the availability of disaggregated and intra-household data for indicators across the entire post-2015 framework needs to be improved.

Girls enjoy learning at Borama primary school, Somaliland. Years of conflict have led to a lack of qualified teachers so we are supporting a project to train more teachers and improve educational standards.



PHOTO: ANNA KARI/SAVE THE CHILDREN

GOAL 7 All people have access to resource efficient and low carbon energy

TARGET 7.1

Ensure universal access to electricity, clean cooking and heating fuels.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- All households, hospitals and other premises have a reliable electricity connection.
- All households and premises have access to non-solid fuels for heating and cooking.
- Maximum x% of monthly household income is spent on energy services.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, the number of disadvantaged households with reliable electricity is at least x, and disparity between more and less advantaged households has narrowed.

➔ Target link

Reduce the burden of unpaid work on women and girls (Goal 6)

TARGET 7.2

End deaths and reduce the health burden from cook stoves, open fires and outdoor air pollution.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- No deaths are caused by cook stoves, open fires or outdoor air pollution.
- x% reduction in Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) due to cook stoves, open fires and outdoor air pollution nationally; y% globally.

➔ Target link

Address the social determinants of health (Goal 3)

TARGET 7.3

Double the share of renewable energy sources in the global energy mix.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Minimum of 36% of global final energy consumption derived from renewables.*
- x% increase in proportion of renewables in national electricity, building, industry and transport sectors.
- Global additional investment in new renewable capacity has increased annually and has reached at least \$400 billion per year.+
- Fossil fuel subsidies have been eliminated (by 2020~).

TARGET 7.4

Double the rate of global improvements in energy efficiency.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Global rate of reduction in energy intensity has doubled.^
- National improvement in energy efficiency is delivered through reductions in intensity in national electricity, building, industry and transport and agriculture sectors.

TARGET 7.5

Reduce the carbon and water intensity of the energy sector.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- x% reduction in tonnes of CO₂ emitted per unit of energy supplied.
- x% reduction in water consumption per unit of energy production.

➔ Target links

Ensure that greenhouse gas emissions have peaked globally (Goal 10)
Manage natural resources within their natural limits (Goal 9)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

A NOTE ON GOAL 7

Energy powers opportunity. It is essential for ensuring that children have equal opportunities to develop and thrive, helping to power households, schools and hospitals, as well as being critical for dynamic and healthy economies. Currently, 90 million students in sub-Saharan Africa, 94 million in south Asia and 4 million in Latin America attend schools without electricity.⁴¹ According to WHO, between 26% and 58% of healthcare facilities in 11 sub-Saharan countries have no electricity. Health systems that lack reliable electricity will not be able to deliver services that children desperately need.⁴² Most vaccines require refrigeration, sterilisation equipment requires power, and adequate lighting is necessary to conduct emergency procedures. Access to clean, modern energy for households is also critical. Particulate matter (from use of solid fuel for cooking and heating) causes indoor air pollution that is estimated to cause approximately 50% of child deaths from pneumonia – one of the biggest killers of children under five.⁴³ In addition to the health impact for young children, the time required to collect fuel falls disproportionately on children (and women), limiting their access to education.

Despite its centrality to poverty reduction and children's well-being, access to energy is an issue that has been grossly neglected within international development. More than a billion people did not have access to electricity in 2010, and 2.8 billion remain dependent on solid fuels to meet their energy needs.⁴⁴ This neglect of access to energy as a development issue must be reversed under the post-2015 framework, in line with the UN Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative.⁴⁵ Concrete action must be delivered to ensure that all people can access modern, sustainable and low-carbon electricity and clean cooking facilities.

The energy sector is responsible for 80% of the global emissions that are driving climate change.⁴⁶

As energy demand increases, the sector will also use increasing volumes of water at a time when water scarcity is likely to increase due to growing food demand and the impact of climate change.⁴⁷ Achieving universal access to energy must therefore be pursued in ways that are compatible with meeting climate and environmental objectives.

Increasing the proportion of environmentally sustainable renewables in the global energy mix will be key. With improvements in energy efficiency, and by ensuring that efforts to improve energy access are supported by renewable energy technologies, it should be possible to increase the share of renewables to 36% by 2030 – double the 2010 level of 18%.⁴⁸

Achieving universal access to resource-efficient energy will also depend on reducing the global demand for fossil fuels. These are one of the greatest barriers to the decarbonisation of the energy system, and are an inefficient mechanism for boosting energy access for the poor, with only an estimated 8% of the \$409 billion spent on subsidies in 2010 reaching the poorest 20% of the population.⁴⁹ The removal of these subsidies would potentially reduce global CO₂ emissions by nearly 5% by 2020.⁵⁰ With policy incentives and social safety nets to protect low-income households and other vulnerable populations from any short-term negative impacts of subsidy losses,⁵¹ phasing out fossil fuel subsidies could release government resources for investment in achieving universal access, renewable energy and energy efficiency targets.

The transformation to a low-carbon and energy-efficient global energy system is fundamental for addressing climate change (see Goal 10). If pursued in tandem, the targets proposed here are consistent with the international goal to limit global warming to below 2°C this century.⁵²

* As recommended by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), based on 2010 baseline of 18% share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (Global Tracking Framework report 2014). Renewable energy defined as energy from natural sources that are replenished at a faster rate than they are consumed.

+ Based on Global Tracking Framework estimates of resources required to meet UN Sustainable Energy for All goals.

~ Timeframe considered by the International Energy Association (IEA) to be consistent with the G20 and APEC 2009 commitment to phase out use in the medium-term. Use of subsidies as defined by IEA.

^ Compound annual growth rate, measured in primary energy terms and GDP.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

GOAL 8 All societies are resilient to disasters

TARGET

8.1

Halve deaths from disasters.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Minimum 50% reduction in global mortality from disasters, and x% nationally (disaggregated by type of disaster).
- Minimum x% reduction in number of people reported injured in each disaster event (disaggregated by type of disaster).

Stepping stone target

By 2022, the number of disaster-related deaths amongst disadvantaged groups is no more than x, and disparity in the death rate between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

TARGET

8.2

Halve economic losses from disasters.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Minimum 50% reduction in global direct economic losses from disasters as a percentage of global GDP, and x% nationally.
- Minimum x% reduction in local disaster losses.*

TARGET

8.3

Mainstream disaster risk management into national plans and poverty eradication programmes.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- National disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience plans and multi-hazard risk assessments have been adopted.
- Proportional representation of children, women, low-income and marginalised groups in national and local DRR decision-making bodies.
- Minimum x% of government budget allocated to disaster risk preparedness, of which at least x% is allocated to raising public awareness.
- Minimum x% of ODA budget allocated to DRR.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, at least x% of national DRR spend is allocated to disadvantaged groups, and disparity in spend allocated to more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target link

Establish national climate risk assessments and adaptation strategies (Goal 10)

TARGET

8.4

Halve exposure and vulnerability to disaster risk.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- x% reduction in number of people exposed to hazards.
- x% reduction in urban hazard risk.+
- All countries have early warning systems in place and operational.
- Companies have business continuity or crisis management plans in place.
- Effectiveness of humanitarian response has increased annually.^

➔ Target links

Reduce vulnerability to climate change (Goal 12)
Implement universal social protection systems (Goal 1)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

* Metric to be defined, potentially following damage and loss assessment methodology developed by UN-ECLAC and expanded in collaboration with the World Bank and other partners.

+ Metric to be defined, potentially following World Bank Urban Risk Index.

^ Metric to be defined according to outcome of World Humanitarian Summit 2016.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

A NOTE ON GOAL 8

The economic, social and environmental impact of disasters is high and is having a major influence on development outcomes, including for children. Over the course of the MDG period, disasters are conservatively estimated to have resulted in the loss of 1.3 million lives, affected the lives of 4.4 billion people, and resulted in economic losses of US\$2 trillion.⁵³ In November 2013, Typhoon Haiyan swept through the Philippines killing at least 5,700 people, injuring thousands more and causing extensive damage to housing, water and sanitation infrastructure, schools, hospitals and transport links. An estimated 42% of all people affected were children, numbering at least 5.5 million, including 1.8 million who were displaced from their homes.⁵⁴

Extreme weather events impact children's health and development through loss of life or injury, or by aggravating diseases related to malnutrition and poor water and sanitation. Research in countries ranging from Mozambique to Bolivia and Nepal has found links between disaster frequency and lower overall school enrolment and completion rates, increased gender gaps in school achievement, higher malnutrition and increased infant mortality.⁵⁵ Children are more vulnerable to disasters than the wider population due to their lower capacity to cope with deprivation and stress, with small children (together with women and the elderly) more likely to be victims of disasters such as flooding, strong winds and landslides.⁵⁶

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) will be critical for achieving an end to extreme poverty. Disasters

undermine poverty reduction efforts, as exemplified by the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, which cost close to 120% of GDP, and set poverty back to 2001 levels – wiping out the gains that had been achieved over the previous decade.⁵⁷ Disaster risk is higher in low-income countries than in high-income countries,⁵⁸ and is projected to rise over the next 20 years as more people and assets are located in areas that are exposed to hazards, and as climate change increases the severity and frequency of weather events.⁵⁹ Recent analysis suggests that high levels of poverty will persist in 2030 unless poverty reduction, disaster risk reduction and climate change policies are better integrated.⁶⁰

The post-2015 framework must contain targets to reduce human and economic losses from disasters. These will only be achieved through concrete action to tackle the underlying vulnerability of populations, and by targeting those who are most vulnerable to disaster and shocks – often the poorest and most marginalised in society. A mix of process-based and outcome targets is needed to ensure that the building blocks for disaster risk reduction, including the necessary monitoring and reporting systems, are in place in all countries. Targets should support the priorities of the Hyogo Framework For Action, as well as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Indicators should also be included in other goal areas to ensure the underlying drivers of disaster risk are addressed, including the resilience of education and health systems to disaster.

GOAL 9 All people enjoy a sustainable, healthy and resilient environment

TARGET 9.1

Reduce ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) Minimum $y\%$ of marine and coastal areas protected globally.*
- b) Minimum $y\%$ of land and inland water systems protected globally.*
- c) Zero net forest loss and degradation and zero land degradation and desertification.*+
- d) Biodiversity loss has halted. α^*
- e) Minimum 50% reduction in global marine pollutants.

➔ Target links

Ensure that greenhouse gas emissions have peaked globally (Goal 10)
Ensure food systems are sustainable (Goal 2)

TARGET 9.2

Manage natural resources that are essential for people's basic needs within their natural limits.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) Freshwater withdrawals do not exceed total actual renewable water resources.~
- b) All fish stocks are managed within maximum sustainable yields.
- c) All countries implement sustainable forestry management policies, legislation and national plans.

➔ Target links

Reduce the carbon and water intensity of the energy sector (Goal 7)
Ensure food systems are stable and sustainable (Goal 2)

TARGET 9.3

Embed sustainable consumption and production in national policies and practice.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) Global annual rate of resource productivity has doubled.^
- b) National average material intensity of consumption is a minimum of x tonnes per capita per year.
- c) Countries have adopted and implemented National Action Plans on sustainable consumption and production (by 2020).>
- d) 50% reduction in the human health burden arising from hazardous pollutants (mortality and DALY rates).

➔ Target links

Increase the sustainability of economies (Goal 1)
Ensure greenhouse gases have peaked globally (Goal 10)
Ensure companies advance sustainable development (Goal 12)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

* 2020 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi targets 11, 5, 6, 4 – should be adjusted in line with the likely 2030 timeframe of the post-2015 framework.

α Based on the strategic mission of the CBD, which is to take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity.

+ Indicator from the UN Convention to Combat Desertification recommendations on land and forest degradation.

~ Based on indicators included in the UN Water Task Force on Indicators, Monitoring and Reporting 2010.

^ Total Material Requirement as a proportion of GDP.

> In line with the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns, adopted at Rio +20.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

A NOTE ON GOAL 9

Food, water, energy and land are core to human development. Along with all other natural resources, they are dependent on ecosystems and biodiversity, and form the basis for economic prosperity, human well-being and children's development. However, improvements in human development over recent decades have come at great environmental cost. The climate is changing (see Goal 10) and ecosystems and biodiversity are in decline globally due to over-exploitation, land conversion and pollution.⁶¹ Globally, nearly one quarter of all deaths and of the total disease burden can be attributed to the environment; in children, environmental risk factors can account for nearly a third of deaths and of the disease burden.⁶² More than 4 million children die every year as a result of environmental factors, most of whom are in developing countries.⁶³ The success of the post-2015 framework will depend on whether countries are willing to take the necessary actions to reverse ecosystem and biodiversity losses, halt the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, and reduce environmental hazards.

Success will depend on progress across all ecosystems. The indicators proposed here for marine and coastal systems, land and inland water, and biodiversity are based on the Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi targets, which are for 2020. Work needs to be undertaken to align them with the likely 2030 timeframe of the post-2015 framework, striking the right balance between feasibility and ambition. Renewed policy action is also needed to ensure that the critical natural resources that people rely on directly and indirectly for meeting their basic needs such as water, food, fuel and timber, are managed within their natural limits. For fresh water, for example, scientists recommend that total global water consumption should not exceed 4,000km³/yr,⁶⁴ with current extraction rates already at 3,000km³/yr⁶⁵ (see indicator 9.2a).

Decoupling environmental resources and impact from economic growth will also be central to the achievement of the targets within this goal. Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is a means of improving quality of life without increasing environmental degradation and compromising the resource needs of future generations.⁶⁶ Targets must focus action at the national level that supports the objectives of the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns.⁶⁷ The post-2015 framework should drive increased recognition of the contributions that ecosystems, biodiversity and natural resources make to societal well-being and economic growth, and should incentivise countries to integrate natural and social capital into their national accounts (see Goal 1). The private sector also has an important role to play through reducing the environmental footprint of its activities and by improving corporate transparency and accountability (see Goal 12).

Inequalities in exposure to environmental hazards are growing in both developing and developed countries, and while traditional sources of pollution such as industrial emissions, poor sanitation, contaminated water supplies and biomass burning remain important issues in many developing countries, a wide range of modern pollutants has also emerged across the globe. Targets and indicators are proposed in the energy, climate and food goals that will contribute to addressing the health impacts of indoor and outdoor air pollution, inadequate water supplies and poor sanitation, and climate change. But indicators are also proposed in this goal aimed at reducing the health impacts that arise from marine waste and hazardous chemicals that would otherwise not be covered in the framework.

GOAL 10 The world is on track to avoid dangerous climate change and is less vulnerable to its impacts

TARGET 10.1

Ensure that greenhouse gas emissions have peaked globally and are declining at a rate consistent with UNFCCC goals.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) Annual global greenhouse gas emissions have peaked and are declining at the rate required to have a likely chance of limiting global warming to 2°C this century.*
- b) By 2020, all countries have economy-wide, low-carbon development strategies in place to:
 - i. reduce emissions relative to ‘business as usual’ (developing countries)
 - ii. provide deep cuts in emissions below 1990 levels (developed countries).
- c) By 2030, national carbon emissions are declining in all countries.

➔ Target links

Increase investment in low-carbon and disaster-resilient infrastructure (Goal 1)
Manage agricultural areas sustainably (Goal 2)
Increase share of renewable energy in global energy mix; double rate of improvements in energy efficiency and reduce carbon intensity (Goal 7)

TARGET 10.2

Reduce the vulnerability of countries and households to the impacts of climate change.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) x% reduction in national vulnerability to climate change.+
- b) x% reduction in deaths linked to climate-related disasters.
- c) x% reduction in direct economic losses due to climate-related disasters.
- d) x% increase in public awareness of climate change.
- e) Climate data monitoring and early warning facilities have been established in all countries (by 2020).

Stepping stone target

By 2022, direct economic losses due to climate-related disasters amongst disadvantaged groups is a maximum of x% of their average annual household income, and disparity in losses between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

➔ Target link

Halve exposure and vulnerability to disaster risk (Goal 9)

TARGET 10.3

Mobilise climate finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- a) \$100 billion a year of new and additional climate finance has been mobilised and is available to developing countries (by 2020).
- b) Minimum x% of national budget is allocated to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

*To be tracked according to UNEP or IPCC (5AR) calculations of emissions reduction milestones. ‘Likely’ is ascribed a probability of 66%.

+ Metric to be developed, potentially following World Risk Report Vulnerability Score or DARA Vulnerability Monitor.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

A NOTE ON GOAL 10

Climate change is one of the defining challenges of our generation, a threat to freedom and choice, and to international efforts to combat poverty.⁶⁸ Success in achieving all sustainable development goals, and ensuring that the children of today and tomorrow can enjoy healthy and fulfilled lives, will be dependent on global progress in halting climate change and, where possible, avoiding its damaging impacts. The world's children have contributed least to the causes of climate change but are the worst affected by it. Children are physiologically less able to adapt to increasing temperatures, are more affected by water- and vector-borne diseases, and are more likely than adults to be injured or killed during extreme weather events.⁶⁹

The post-2015 sustainable development framework must therefore include a goal to tackle climate change. This should not duplicate or undermine the activities underway through the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), but rather enhance and support them, ensuring that the other objectives of the post-2015 framework are not compromised as a result of climate change. In line with the ultimate objective of UNFCCC, the overarching aim of this goal should be to limit global warming to below 2°C this century (to be revised if a more ambitious target is adopted by UNFCCC in 2015).

The global actions needed to achieve this goal are well understood and agreed at least in principle by Parties to UNFCCC; global emissions of greenhouse gases need to be reduced rapidly, which according to the IPCC and UNEP means peaking before 2020 and declining thereafter.⁷⁰ Similarly, the risks associated with 2°C of global warming are well understood. All countries, sectors and communities will be

affected, and those living in poverty are most at risk.⁷¹ Adaptation of social, economic and environmental systems so that they can withstand and respond to climate-related shocks when they occur is essential.

Post-2015 targets should be designed to address these challenges. They must catalyse the emissions reductions needed globally, advance low-carbon development nationally, and reduce vulnerability to climate change by supporting climate risk assessments, adaptation programmes, and mainstreaming consideration of climate change across national development processes. Targets must also be included to mobilise and scale-up climate finance that is additional to existing development finance; this will be key to the delivery of the goal, and will be supported by the progress made in increasing the financial resources provided under the energy goal (see Goal 7). Selected targets should also be included in other goal areas, including relating to energy and food production, to ensure that the entire post-2015 framework is aligned with the mission of avoiding dangerous climate change.

The goal presented here has been deliberately framed, to emphasise the need for urgent and radical action to address climate change as a global risk to development and the eradication of child poverty. However, implicit in the framing is recognition that the fundamental principles of equity and fairness require that higher-income countries move faster and more radically than lower-income countries. The development needs of low-income countries will require their emissions to grow before they fall, and high-income countries have a responsibility to provide them with financial and technological support for mitigation and adaptation.

GOAL II Governance at all levels is open, inclusive and accountable

TARGET 11.1 Ensure that governance is transparent, with open budgeting, freedom of information and integrated corporate reporting.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- The public, including children, has access to timely and user-friendly budget information, and to formal opportunities for participation in public budgeting and policy-making.
- The right to access information is embodied in the constitution and law.
- Legislation has been established that requires all large businesses to report on their social, human rights and environmental impact, including children's rights impact.*

TARGET 11.2 Ensure that governance is participatory, with greater civil and political freedoms and a flourishing civil society.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Press freedom is protected in law and practice.
- Public perception surveys show that people believe they can exercise the rights to freedom of expression and association without restrictions.
- Restrictions on registration, funding and specific activities of civil society organisations have been removed.
- Public surveys show that children and marginalised groups engage effectively in civic activities, including policy-making, budgeting and other public processes.

➔ Target link

Ensure equal participation and influence of women and girls in private, public and political life (Goal 6)

TARGET 11.3 Ensure governance is accountable, with rule of law, effective institutions and reduced corruption.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- All forms of discrimination are prohibited in constitution and law, and all people have access to justice.
- Public perception surveys show that:
 - people believe the rule of law exists in practice
 - children and other marginalised groups have equal access to good-quality public services that meet their needs
 - the prevalence of corruption is low and/or declining.
- All children are registered at birth and have proof of registration as part of a universal registry of births and deaths.
- All countries have ratified the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure.

Stepping stone target

By 2022, x% of children in disadvantaged groups have a birth certificate, and disparity in registration rates between more and less advantaged groups has narrowed.

TARGET 11.4 Ensure global governance is transparent and accountable, with effective institutions and measures to end illicit financial flows.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Action has been taken by all countries to end illicit international financial flows and tax avoidance through:
 - signing up to and complying with an international agreement on multilateral automatic exchange of tax information
 - committing to and implementing a public register of beneficial ownership information for companies and trusts
 - requiring public country-by-country reporting for multinational companies.
- Heads of major international institutions are selected through transparent, merit-based and democratic processes (including the IMF and World Bank).
- % of IMF quota shares allocated to developing countries has increased.
- All countries have ratified core UN human rights treaties and have removed reservations, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

➔ Target link

International trade and economic transactions advance sustainable human development; mobilise new financial resources and ensure responsible lending and borrowing (Goal 12)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

*Large businesses include listed and non-listed companies.

A NOTE ON GOAL II

Transparent and accountable governance systems that are open to public engagement and scrutiny, and that have robust oversight institutions, are not only essential to ensure better public spending and service delivery, but are central to human rights and dignity. Children, who constitute more than 30% of the world's population, are dependent on a wide range of services. Every day millions of children should be able to go to school, visit a health clinic or benefit from social assistance. Open, inclusive and accountable governance is essential for children, to ensure better outcomes in service delivery and the sustainable realisation of their rights. The inclusion of a governance goal to promote open, inclusive and transparent governance at all levels will therefore be critical to the success of the post-2015 framework as a whole.

Post-2015 governance targets must be universal. All countries can make improvements in measures of transparency, participation and accountability, from the most fragile and conflict-affected to those with long-standing traditions of respect for civil and political rights. Targets should encompass three critical pillars of good governance – transparency, participation and accountability – with indicators of success that align with international human rights and standards. To complement insights gleaned from input and outcome indicators, the framework should include selected self-reported indicators to track public perceptions of the quality of governance.

Transparency, participation and accountability are clearly not only domestic issues, but are principles that should underpin global governance. Our proposals therefore include a target to strengthen

the effectiveness and accountability of global governance mechanisms, ensuring they are fit for purpose and capable of responding to critical sustainable development challenges. As part of this, the post-2015 framework must incentivise urgent action to crack down on tax evasion and money that bypasses official accounting through tax evasion, money laundering, bribery, and other criminal acts. Developing countries are estimated to have lost approximately \$946.7bn through illicit financial flows in 2011, an amount that far exceeds the volume that donors give in aid.⁷²

Most of the data required for tracking the indicators presented here is currently available, but in many cases is only measured for selected countries by independent, private organisations (such as the Open Budget Index run by the International Budget Partnership) or by regional perception surveys (such as the Afrobarometer). These surveys and methodologies could be adapted and expanded to track progress for the post-2015 framework, or similar approaches could be incorporated into formal government or UN data collection systems. One model that could be pursued to achieve this is the *Strategy for the harmonisation of statistics in Africa* and its technical group on governance, peace and security, an initiative that has support from African Heads of State and involves national statistical offices.⁷³ Some of the indicators we have included will require new data to be collected. This includes the indicator on children's participation in governance, for which data could be collected from periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child or from public perception surveys focusing on children.

GOAL 12 Robust global partnerships advance sustainable human development

TARGET 12.1

Meet commitments on the quantity and quality of aid.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Relevant donors meet their commitment to allocate at least 0.7 % of GNI as ODA have been met, including at least 0.2% of GNI to LDCs and other highly vulnerable states. Other donor countries have met voluntary targets or commitments.
- Progress has been achieved in aid effectiveness indicators agreed by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.
- All countries have signed up to or endorsed the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

TARGET 12.2

Mobilise new financial resources for sustainable development and ensure responsible lending and borrowing.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Minimum $y\%$ of development funding is derived from innovative sources.
- Minimum ratio domestic revenues to total government revenue of $x\%$.
- Minimum tax to GDP ratio of 20%.
- A permanent transparent and independent sovereign debt workout mechanism has been established.
- All countries and multilateral institutions have signed up to guidelines to ensure that lending and borrowing is transparent, with loan terms and conditions available for advance public scrutiny.

➔ Target link

Ensure national and global governance is transparent and accountable (Goal 11)

TARGET 12.3

Ensure international trade and economic transactions advance sustainable development.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Least developed countries have duty-free, quota-free access to developed country markets.
- International measures have been established and strengthened to reduce food price volatility.
- WTO TRIPS compliance exemption period for LDCs has been extended for the duration of the post-2015 framework.
- Maximum $y\%$ transaction cost of remittance transfers.*
- The best interest of the child is applied in all bilateral and multilateral agreements on human mobility to facilitate safe migration for migrant children and their families.

➔ Target links

Ensure food systems are stable (Goal 2)
Ensure global governance is transparent and accountable (Goal 11)

TARGET 12.4

Ensure all businesses respect and support the realisation of human rights and advance sustainable development.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- Legislation has been established that requires all large businesses to report on their social, human rights and environmental impact, including children's rights impact.[^]
- All businesses conduct and report on human rights due diligence throughout operations and value chains, including policies and processes to identify and manage risks of impacting human rights.⁺
- International and large national businesses have integrated post-2015 goals into their strategic planning, and reference post-2015 goals in annual reports.
- All companies have policy and procedures to uphold human rights (including children's rights) that encompass labour rights, and social and environmental impacts.

➔ Target links

Provide decent work for all (Goal 1)
Increase the productivity, inclusivity and sustainability of economies (Goal 1)

TARGET 12.5

Tackle transnational crime and stop the illicit flow of arms and conflict resources.

Illustrative success indicators for 2030

- All countries have ratified and implemented the Arms Trade Treaty.
- Legal framework has been established in all countries requiring companies, including in extractives sectors, to disclose tax and other payments to the state.
- Perception surveys reveal that people feel safe from armed violence and have confidence in security and justice provision.

➔ Target links

Provide decent work for all (Goal 1)
Ensure that all young people have skills to become active citizens with decent employment (Goal 4)
End child deaths from violence (Goal 5)
Ensure national and global governance is accountable, with rule of law and reduced corruption (Goal 11)

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND. No target met unless met for all; gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged have closed.

A NOTE ON GOAL 12

The successful implementation of the post-2015 framework will require robust and effective global partnerships to strengthen international cooperation and tackle the complex challenges of our increasingly interconnected world. The targets presented here are designed to support all states to play their differential roles in addressing global, transboundary issues, managing global public goods and upholding children's rights.

Developing countries, particularly vulnerable, least developed and conflict-affected and fragile states, will require effective and coordinated support to ensure that they are not left behind in the global march towards zero poverty. Targets must therefore be included in the post-2015 framework to ensure that existing aid commitments are met, and that assistance is delivered in ways that have the most impact on the lives of the world's poorest children and their families.

However, aid alone will not be sufficient for the implementation of the new framework. Estimates put the amount of additional funding required to meet potential post-2015 goals at approximately \$26 billion to \$50 billion per year per sector, over and above current spending.⁷⁴ This does not include the additional funds that will be required for renewable energy in order to meet climate change goals, estimated at around an additional \$400 billion per year, or for climate finance (\$100 billion a year).⁷⁵ Targets must therefore incentivise the mobilisation of additional resources, including through more effective taxation, innovative finance mechanisms and trade.

The engagement of the private sector in the design and implementation of the post-2015 framework will be critical to its success. The private sector, which comprises a huge variety of domestic and multinational businesses, has an invaluable contribution to make to the delivery of the new framework, including through stimulating inclusive growth and creating decent jobs; enhancing access to essential services; developing innovations to address human and sustainable development challenges; paying fair taxes; applying expertise and resources to improve the lives of those most in need; and reducing environmental footprints. Targets presented here are designed to ensure not only that private sector policies and practice are at least coherent with sustainable development objectives, but also to encourage companies to take positive and proactive steps to realise synergies between their business models and the post-2015 agenda. Further attention will need to be paid to ensure appropriate enabling environments for micro and small enterprises that underpin effective market systems.

The success of the post-2015 framework will also hinge on international peace and cooperation. Transnational crime is a major driver of conflict and fragility, and should be tackled through a dedicated target within a global partnerships goal, complementing targets in other goal areas to help foster peaceful and inclusive societies and economies, such as access to decent work and reductions in inequality.⁷⁶

* Threshold should build on G20 commitment to reduce costs of remittances to no more than 5% by 2014.

^ Large businesses include listed and non-listed companies.

+ As defined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

x – Values to be defined at the national level; y – Values to be defined at the global level.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND ENABLING MECHANISMS

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Responsibility for the implementation of the post-2015 agenda ultimately lies with governments, working in partnership with international organisations, civil society, the public, parliamentarians and the private sector. Governments should work in consultation with civil society and other actors to develop national implementation plans and financing strategies that align national development plans with the new sustainable development framework. This will require the establishment of inclusive and participatory processes for defining and monitoring national level targets, including equity stepping stones and groups that will be covered by the *leave no one behind* principle.

Implementing post-2015 sustainable development strategies will require effective coordination between the many ministries, departments and stakeholders that have a role to play across the different goal areas of the new framework. This is because success in any one goal area will be dependent on progress in others. Goals must be pursued through holistic and integrated approaches that recognise the interconnections between sectors, and that harness potential synergies.

To achieve this, governments should consider establishing mechanisms to help coordinate between sectors and stakeholders. These would be responsible for ongoing monitoring, and ensuring that sector plans and activities are constantly adapting according to need and progress. For example, the poverty reduction strategies of the governments of Colombia and Mexico use official multidimensional poverty measures that allow multiple aspects of poverty to be centrally monitored, including, for example, health, education and living standards.⁷⁷ Such multidimensional approaches create incentives for different ministries to coordinate and take appropriate actions when indicators fall off track.

Coupled with the incorporation of sustainable development goals and targets into the plans of relevant government departments and ministries, such cross-cutting institutional mechanisms could help to drive forward national implementation of the post-2015 agenda.

Country monitoring and reporting of progress towards post-2015 goals and targets must be transparent, participatory and inclusive, with meaningful opportunities for engagement and oversight by civil society organisations, parliamentarians and members of the public. Institutions or processes established for this purpose should link to official international human rights reporting and shadow reporting processes, and to the global post-2015 accountability mechanism.

GLOBAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM

A global accountability mechanism to monitor and review progress must accompany the post-2015 framework. It is likely this will operate through the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and must work in synergy with existing international human rights mechanisms.

Function: The global accountability mechanism should first and foremost strengthen accountability of governments towards citizens, including vulnerable people and children, including through requiring participatory monitoring and reporting processes. It should also strengthen accountability to global citizens, ensuring that all nations are fulfilling their responsibilities to address global sustainable development issues that span geographical boundaries.

International institutions and donors should also be held accountable for supporting and financing the post-2015 framework in accordance with

agreed global partnership targets or commitments (see Goals 11 and 12). This could be supported by an annual or biennial report prepared through coordinated inputs from multilateral institutions and international agencies that have responsibilities for supporting and implementing the post-2015 framework.⁷⁸ Such reporting would help to break down silos between sectors and agencies, ensuring that synergies across them are being harnessed and that implementation strategies are adjusted on an ongoing basis to ensure that goals are achieved. Regional dialogue, reporting and peer reviewing could also play a role.

Criteria for the establishment of the global accountability mechanism:

- The mandate and work of the mechanism should be anchored in principles of equality, universality, transparency, participation and accountability, and should explicitly refer to international human rights standards.
- Review of progress towards sustainable development goals should be periodic, mandatory, and universally applicable to developing and developed countries alike.
- Global accountability should be rooted in national and local level accountability processes to enable a structured dialogue between governments and their constituencies, including children. As part of these processes, the state should coordinate periodic national reports on progress, in consultation with civil society and other stakeholders.
- Public records of discussions and recommendations that the global accountability mechanism makes to States whose progress is under review should be published and made accessible.
- The mechanism should ensure effective civil society participation, including representation of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups and children, and formal avenues to provide independent supplementary information directly to the formal review process. Conditions should be put in place to ensure that children can participate meaningfully in the work of the mechanism at all levels.
- Sufficient human and financial resources should be allocated to the work of the mechanism to ensure that it can fulfil its mandate.

Synergy with international human rights institutions:

The global accountability mechanism should work in synergy with international human rights mechanisms to ensure alignment with existing international obligations. This could occur, for example, through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) within the UN Human Rights Council – a peer-review mechanism that reviews the human rights record of all UN Members States based on the treaties that each state has ratified. The UPR has also established mechanisms for civil society, including children’s groups, and other stakeholders to submit information. The UPR could be expanded to include a review of progress towards the sustainable development goals in line with existing human rights obligations. In addition, post-2015 progress could be systematically considered by the UN human rights treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the Human Rights Council special procedures.

THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Like civil society, the private sector has a critical role to play, along with government, to develop and implement the post-2015 sustainable development framework. The private sector is a vital source of innovation, capital investment and partnership that can advance many of the development goals. There will be ample opportunity to harness the dynamism of the private sector through core business approaches to create jobs, products addressing critical needs and to grow local economies. In other words, there is great potential for the private sector to be a stronger partner in advancing the post-2015 agenda than was the case with the MDGs.

The post-2015 global accountability mechanism should help to advance the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which recommend that business enterprises have policies and processes in place through which they can both know and show that they respect human rights in practice. The Children’s Rights and Business Principles is a key document that provides guidance to companies on how they can fulfil their responsibilities to respect children’s rights directly and indirectly through their business operations.⁷⁹

Businesses should take steps to maximise their contribution to sustainable human development through:

- **Shaping core business strategies to contribute to development goals.** Companies should move beyond corporate responsibility to place development objectives at the centre of business strategies, including the alignment of financial targets with the development of products, services and value-chain practices that contribute to poverty reduction, human well-being and environmental sustainability. Companies, governments and civil society should work together to establish this approach as a norm across the sector.
- **Establishing measures to ensure all businesses minimally apply a ‘do no harm’ approach to their core business.** This entails evaluating and disclosing the social impact of company products (eg, breast milk substitutes and harmful plastics) and practices (such as labour standards, including minimum and living wages or tax strategies), as well as indirect impacts (such as environmental footprints or involvement in land acquisition). Institutionalising this approach across the sector will be challenging, but the potential benefits would be transformative.

A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR A DATA REVOLUTION

The successful implementation of the post-2015 framework will depend on more and better data. Good-quality data is needed to track progress towards the new goals and targets at local, national and global levels. This is particularly important for the realisation of the commitment to leave no one behind; disaggregated data will be critical for tracking and tackling group-based inequalities.

More and better data is also fundamental for supporting the overarching objectives of the post-2015 framework. We need to fully understand the nature and extent of the challenges and constraints that the world’s poorest and most marginalised people face in order to develop effective approaches for tackling poverty. Major gaps exist in environmental reporting that are hindering

our understanding of the scale and rate of the environmental changes that are taking place. High resolution, nationally-comparable, accurate, open and accessible data is needed for evidence-based policy and action, and to empower citizens to hold leaders to account.

The scale of the challenge at hand must not be underestimated. Urgent action is needed to improve the coverage, quality and transparency of data, and to ensure that it is collected regularly enough to be useful for policy makers and citizens.

- 250 million of the world’s poorest and most marginalised people are estimated to be left out from surveys and censuses due to the methodology they use, rendering them invisible to policy-makers.⁸⁰ Additional, targeted mechanisms are required to ensure that marginalised and vulnerable people are counted, including street children, indigenous and nomadic people, people with disabilities, and migrants and refugees.
- Nearly 230 million children across the world under the age of five have not had their births registered.⁸¹ This is not only problematic from a statistical and policy perspective. Unable to prove their citizenship or age, it can lead to children being denied access to healthcare and education, and being forced into marriage or work before they are adults.
- Only 49 of 163 developing countries have data for over 75% of the MDG indicators that are relevant to them, and data for nearly 50% of MDG indicators are adjusted or estimated by international agencies rather than being reported directly from countries.⁸² The post-2015 framework will usher in new requirements for data, and developing countries must receive adequate support to respond.

We need a data revolution to respond to the challenge. On the whole, the mechanisms and know-how that are needed to collect the necessary data for the sustainable development goals already exist, but require investment in, and capacity for building, their expansion, strengthening and coordination. A global partnership is needed to drive these efforts forward, helping to bolster international coordination, and boost investment in this critically under-resourced area of development cooperation.

The data partnership must:

- Prioritise building the capacity of national statistical agencies, ensuring that data systems are nationally owned, sustainable and relevant for domestic constituencies.
- Harmonise existing data collection and capacity-building initiatives, ensuring that data is available for national and international monitoring, and that checks and balances are in place for quality and consistency.
- Commit resources and technical capacity to establishing data baselines to allow for the measurement of progress for all people, including all age, gender, identity, disability and geographical groups.
- Harness opportunities presented by new technologies, including supporting participatory data collection, analysis of big data and real-time monitoring.
- Improve the availability and accessibility of data for citizens in order to bolster accountability, trust and partnership.

The partnership must be driven by data needs rather than constraints. Every indicator presented in this document is measurable, and in most cases data is already being collected in several countries. However, we cannot expect that all countries will be able to report progress against all post-2015 indicators immediately. The time and

investment needed to ensure that adequate data is available for global and national monitoring will vary from indicator to indicator, but this must not be used as an excuse to lower levels of ambition concerning the range and type of indicators included in the new framework. While a careful balance must be struck, targets and indicators must not only be selected according to data that is currently available. We need to measure what we value rather than just valuing what we measure, and the inclusion of new indicators will provide impetus for improvements in data.

While every effort is needed to ensure that national and international data systems are as strong as possible by 2016, longer-term strategies must also be developed at local, national and international levels to progressively improve data quality and coverage for all of the post-2015 indicators. Priority must be given to the disaggregation of data so that inequalities can be monitored and appropriate policy responses developed.

The data revolution cannot wait. We need to ensure that baselines are in place to be able to monitor progress towards the new development goals. We need to start counting the uncounted and listening to the voices of the poorest and most marginalised people so that strategies for achieving the post-2015 goals can be shaped accordingly. The revolution needs to start now.

CONCLUSION: BUILDING THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE WE WANT

2015 could go down in history as the year that world leaders stood up to the ultimate challenge – to free the world from extreme poverty and set it on a sustainable course to peace and prosperity for all. The process to define new global development goals presents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity that must not be missed. An opportunity to be the generation that says enough is enough, and that takes decisive action to transform our shared vision of the future we want into reality.

The rights and well-being of children lie at the heart of this vision. It is only through investing in children that we will break the cycle of poverty that is entrenched in societies across the world. The post-2015 framework must focus global attention on children's needs. It must ensure that even the poorest and most marginalised children can live

fulfilled and healthy lives, and ensure their voices are heard in decision-making that is affecting the health of the planet they will inherit. Children are the future, and will be the ones who will suffer if we carry on with 'business as usual' development paths that are destroying our natural resource base and leaving too many people behind.

Now is the time for bold and visionary leadership. As the contours of the new sustainable development framework start to take shape, governments must maintain high levels of ambition and keep their eyes on the prize of a world free from suffering and want. To be successful, the framework must embody firm commitments to eradicate extreme poverty in all its forms through zero goals and targets, work within planetary boundaries, and tackle inequalities so that nobody is left behind. This is our vision of a framework for the future – a framework that puts an end to extreme poverty for good.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

¹ United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2013*

² United Nations Development Programme, *Sustainability and Equity: A better future for all – Human Development Report 2011*

³ See Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 5th Assessment report, Working Group I report: The Physical Science Basis, 2013

⁴ Royal Society, *Ocean Acidification due to Increasing Carbon Dioxide*, Royal Society Science Policy report 12/05, 2005

⁵ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, *Global Biodiversity Outlook 3*, 2010

⁶ N Stern, *The Economics of Climate Change – The Stern Review*, 2007

⁷ Dell and Jones, 2012, cited in World Bank, *Turn Down the Heat: Climate extremes, regional impacts and the case for resilience*, 2013

⁸ Figures cited in this section are drawn from UNDP, *Humanity Divided: Confronting inequality in developing countries*, 2013

⁹ See, for example, K Hoff and P Pandey 'Discrimination, social identity and durable inequalities' *American Economic Review* 96, 2 pp206–211, 2006; Save the Children and Young Lives, *Growing up with the promise of the MDGs*, Save the Children, 2013; M; Woodhead, P Dornan and H Murray, *What Inequality Means for Children: Evidence from Young Lives*, Young Lives, 2013

¹⁰ Ravallion, M. (2005) *Inequality is Bad for the Poor*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 3677; J Ostry, A Berg and C Tsangarides, *Redistribution, Inequality and Growth* IMF staff discussion note, February 2014 SDN/14/02; A Berg and J Ostry, *Inequality and Unsustainable Growth: Two sides of the same coin?* IMF staff discussion note, April 8 2011, SDN/11/08

¹¹ Y Mine, F Stewart, S Fukuda-Parr and T Mkandawire, *Preventing Violent Conflict in Africa: Inequalities, perceptions and institutions*, Palgrave Macmillan, p 328, 2013; R. Fuentes-Nieva and N Galasso, *Working for the Few: Political capture and economic inequality*, Oxfam Briefing Paper 178, 2014

¹² *Leave no one behind* was identified by the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda as one of five transformative shifts that must drive the post-2015 agenda, together with the criterion that no target should be considered met unless met for all relevant social and economic groups. This is important, but does not go far enough to directly address gaps in human development outcomes that are damaging to individuals, societies and economies. It must therefore be complemented through targets that aim explicitly to reduce inequalities, as per the proposals we present for stepping stone targets, drawing on work by Watkins (2013) (see note 13) and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)

¹³ Following proposals from K Watkins, *Leaving No One Behind: An equity agenda for the post-2015 development goals*, Overseas Development Institute, 2013. Watkins uses the term 'stepping stone' in his proposals, stating, "My view is that we could provide such a road-map through equity benchmarks geared towards ambitious goals set for 2030. These benchmarks could be thought of as stepping stones. Set on a rolling basis over a three- to five-year period, they would focus on narrowing

disparities between social groups, thereby acting as a catalyst for accelerated progress towards the 2030 goals" (p2)

¹⁴ See L Pritchett, *Monitoring Progress on Poverty: The case for a high global poverty line* Development Progress blog, May 2013 <http://www.developmentprogress.org/blog/2013/05/16/monitoring-progress-poverty-case-high-global-poverty-line> (accessed 22 January 2014); S Klasen, 'Is it time for a new poverty measure?' in OECD, *Development Cooperation Report 2013: Ending Poverty*, OECD, 2013

¹⁵ World Bank analysts calculate that people living on \$10 a day in Latin America and the Caribbean have a 10% chance of falling into poverty. See L Lopez-Calva and E Ortiz-Juarez, *A Vulnerability Approach to the Definition of the Middle Class*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 5902, 2011

¹⁶ For example, 87% of the variation in child mortality rates between the richest and poorest quintiles can be attributed to differentials in wealth inequality (UNDP, 2013, op. cit.). For further discussion see Save the Children, *Born Equal: How reducing inequality could give our children a better future*, Save the Children, 2012; Save the Children, *Getting to Zero: How we could be the generation that ends poverty*, Save the Children, 2013

¹⁷ See A Cobham, *Palma vs. Gini: Measuring Post-2015 Inequality* Center for Global Development Blog, 4 May 2013 <http://www.cgdev.org/blog/palma-vs-gini-measuring-post-2015-inequality> (accessed 5th March 2014)

¹⁸ Save the Children research found that children who are stunted are 19% less likely to be able to read a simple sentence by the time they are 8 years old, and go on to earn 20% less as adults. See Save the Children, *Food for Thought: Tackling child malnutrition to unlock potential and boost prosperity*, 2013

¹⁹ WHO, *Proposed Global Targets for Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition*, WHO Discussion Paper, 6 February 2012

²⁰ FAO, *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security* Rome, 16–18 November 2009, WSFS 2009/2

²¹ Indicator 2.2d draws on the Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi target on the sustainable management of agricultural areas as an indicator of success, but what constitutes sustainable management has not yet been defined by the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership. The success indicator therefore includes the efficient use of nutrients as proposed by the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management and the International Nitrogen Initiative, an indicator that is also a good proxy for other dimensions of sustainable development. Water efficiency has also been included as an additional dimension

²² FAO, 'Measuring food insecurity through people's experiences', presentation by Carlo Cafiero and the Voices of the Hungry Team, FAO; available at <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/voices/en/> (accessed 5 March 2014)

²³ Save the Children, *The Cost of the Diet: A novel tool for understanding the barriers to improving child nutrition*, 2009

²⁴ For further information see *A Promised Renewed* at http://www.apromiserenewed.org/Child_Survival.html (accessed 5 March 2014)

- ²⁵ For further information see *Every Newborn: An action plan to end preventable deaths* at <http://www.everynewborn.org/> (accessed 5 March 2014)
- ²⁶ See WHO, What is universal health coverage? Online Q&A, 2012, http://www.who.int/features/qa/universal_health_coverage/en/ (Accessed 5 March 2014)
- ²⁷ Meaning that all people who need services are aware of their need and able to use the services they need, and that those services are provided with sufficient quality to improve the health of those who use them
- ²⁸ WHO and World Bank, *Monitoring Progress towards Universal Health Coverage at Country and Global Levels: A framework*, Joint WHO/World Bank Group Discussion Paper, December 2013
- ²⁹ We have identified key proxy interventions that would help to assess universal health coverage. See also Commission on Information and Accountability proposals at http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/images/content/files/accountability_commission/final_report/Final_EN_Web.pdf
- ³⁰ WHO/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 'Thematic Platform: Disaster Risk Reduction for Health', http://safehospitals.info/images/stories/5GoodPract/ResearchAndDev/thematic_platform_risk_reduction_health_12oct09.pdf (accessed 5 March 2014)
- ³¹ Rockefeller Foundation, Save the Children, UNICEF and WHO, *Universal Health Coverage: A commitment to close the gap*, Save the Children, 2013
- ³² WHO, *Health Systems Financing: The path to universal coverage – World Health Report 2010*
- ³³ K Xu, P Saksena, M Jowett, C Indikadahena, J Kutzin and D Evans, *Exploring thresholds of health expenditure for protection against financial risk*, World Health Report Background Paper 19, 2010
- ³⁴ See Save the Children, *Ending the Hidden Exclusion: Learning and equity in education post-2015*, 2013
- ³⁵ See *Learning Metrics Task Force* UNESCO Institute for Statistics Website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/learning-metrics-task-force.aspx> (accessed 5 March 2014)
- ³⁶ See, for example, Children in Scotland, *Developing an outcomes model for disabled children and young people in Scotland*, Government Social Research Series, 2013
- ³⁷ Save the Children et al, *A World Without Violence against Children: Children and young people's voices and recommendations for the post-2015 agenda*, available at: http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/a_world_without_violence_against_children_brief.pdf (accessed 5 March 2014)
- ³⁸ WHO data on homicides could be used to track child deaths from violence, but needs to be disaggregated to distinguish between the causes of death, including state or gang-related violence
- ³⁹ S Smee, and J Woodroffe *Achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in the post-2015 framework* Gender and Development Network, 2013
- ⁴⁰ One metric that would need to be developed is women legislators' perceptions of whether they have influence in public life; an issue which is crucial to track in order to avoid tokenistic representation that does not translate into meaningful influence over decision making. While data is not currently collected to track this indicator, the Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey of business leaders could serve as a useful model. See VSO *Women in Power: Beyond access to influence in a post-2015 world*. VSO, 2013
- ⁴¹ Practical Action, cited in United Nations Foundation *Five Reasons to Care About Access to Electricity*. Blog post, 22 August 2013. <http://www.unfoundation.org/blog/5-reasons-electricity.html> (accessed 25 March 2014)
- ⁴² United Nations Foundation *Five Reasons to Care About Access to Electricity*. Blog post, 22 August 2013. <http://www.unfoundation.org/blog/5-reasons-electricity.html> (accessed 25 March 2014)
- ⁴³ Sustainable Energy For All *Global Tracking Framework Report*. Vienna: Sustainable Energy For All Initiative, 2013
- ⁴⁴ S G Banerjee et al, *Global Tracking Framework. Sustainable energy for all*, World Bank, 2013
- ⁴⁵ The SE4ALL initiative was launched by the UN Secretary-General in 2011 to bring together leaders from governments, business and civil society to achieve a broad-based transformation of the world's energy systems and build a more prosperous, healthier, cleaner and safer world for this and future generations. The goals are: 1) Provide universal access to modern energy services; 2) Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and 3) Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. See <http://www.se4all.org/>
- ⁴⁶ R Rogelj, D McCollum, and K Riahi, 'The UN's SE4ALL Initiative is compatible with a warming limit of 2 degrees', *Nature and Climate Change*, 24 February 2013
- ⁴⁷ By 2035 energy consumption is projected to increase by 35%, which will increase water consumption by 85%, significantly increasing competition for water with other sectors (and the environment) at a time when demand for water for food production is increasing and climate change impacts on water availability are becoming more serious. D Rodriguez, 'Interlinkages and trade-offs between water and energy', presentation at the 2014 UN water annual international Zaragoza conference, 2014
- ⁴⁸ International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), *REmap 2030 A renewable energy roadmap*, IRENA, 2014
- ⁴⁹ IEA, OPEC, OECD and World Bank, *Joint report by IEA, OPEC, OECD and World Bank on fossil fuel and other energy subsidies: An update of the G20 Pittsburgh and Toronto Commitments* Report prepared for the G20 Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and the G20 Summit, 2011
- ⁵⁰ 'Phasing out fossil fuel subsidies could provide half of global carbon target', *The Guardian*, 19 January 2012. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2012/jan/19/fossil-fuel-subsidies-carbon-target> (accessed 5 March 2014)
- ⁵¹ IEA, OPEC, OECD and World Bank, *Joint report by IEA, OPEC, OECD and World Bank on fossil fuel and other energy subsidies: An update of the G20 Pittsburgh and Toronto Commitments*, Report prepared for the G20 Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and the G20 Summit, 2011
- ⁵² See note 41
- ⁵³ UNISDR, 2012. UNISDR counts the cost of 20 years of inaction on climate change and risk reduction, 2012, <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/27162>
- ⁵⁴ Child Protection Working Group – Haiyan Typhoon (2013) *Snapshot of child protection needs and risks*, November 2013. https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/files/HAIYAN_CP_SNAPSHOT_25NOV.pdf (accessed 25 March 2014)
- ⁵⁵ IPCC (2012) *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*. Special report of the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. New York: Cambridge University Press
- ⁵⁶ Reinvang, R. (2013) *Children and Climate Change: An overview*. Report 2013/44, commissioned by Save the Children Norway. Oslo: Vista Analyse
- ⁵⁷ UNDP, UNICEF, Oxfam and GFDRR, *Disaster Risk Reduction Makes Development Sustainable: A call for action* http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/UNDP_CPR_CTA_20140901.pdf (accessed 5 March)
- ⁵⁸ UNDP, *Reducing Disaster Risk: A challenge for development*, 2012
- ⁵⁹ UNISDR, *Towards a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction*, 2012 <http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/foresight/docs/reducing-risk-management/12-1289-reducing-risks-of-future-disasters-report.pdf>
- ⁶⁰ ODI, *The geography of poverty, disasters and climate extremes in 2030*, ODI, Met Office and RMS, 2013

- ⁶¹ See Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005
- ⁶² WHO, Preventing disease through healthy environments: towards an estimate of the environmental burden of disease, 2006
- ⁶³ Ibid.
- ⁶⁴ J Rockstrom et al, 'A safe operating space for humanity', *Nature* 461, 472–475, 2009
- ⁶⁵ Stockholm Water Front, *Water: At the tipping point*, 2009
- ⁶⁶ UNEP, *Sustainable consumption and production for poverty eradication*, 2012
- ⁶⁷ A global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries, adopted by UN Heads of State at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). See <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/10yfp.htm> (accessed 5 March 2014)
- ⁶⁸ UNDP, *Fighting Climate Change: Human solidarity in a climate constrained world*, UN Human Development Report 2007/2008
- ⁶⁹ Reinvang, R. *Op. Cit.*
- ⁷⁰ See IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (Working Group I Technical Summary Report) (4AR), and UNEP *Closing the Emissions Gap*, 2013. The UNEP report concludes that global emissions would need to peak as soon as possible and be no higher than about 44 GtCO₂e/yr in 2020, and continue to decline to 40 Gt CO₂e/yr in 2025, and 35 GtCO₂e/yr in 2030 to have a likely (greater than 66%) chance of staying within 2°C this century
- ⁷¹ See IPCC 5AR WGII report, March 2014
- ⁷² D Kar and B LeBlanc, *Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries 2002–2011*, Global Financial Integrity, 2013
- ⁷³ M Foresti and L Wild, *Governance Targets and Indicators for Post 2015: An initial assessment*. ODI, 2014
- ⁷⁴ R Greenhill and A Ali, *Paying for Progress: How will emerging post-2015 goals be financed in the new aid landscape?* ODI Working Paper 366, ODI, 2103
- ⁷⁵ See note 39
- ⁷⁶ For further discussion see SaferWorld, *Defining and Measuring the External Stress Factors that Drive Conflict: Options for post-2015*, forthcoming
- ⁷⁷ See CONEVAL, *Methodology for Multidimensional Poverty Measurement in Mexico*, Consejo Nacional para la Evaluación de la Política Nacional, 2010; R C; Angulo Salazar, Y Diaz Cuervo and R Pardon Pinzon, *A Counting Multidimensional Poverty Index in Public Policy Context: The Case of Colombia*, OPHI Working Paper 62 Oxford: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, 2013
- ⁷⁸ See A Evans, *Delivering the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Options for a new global partnership*, New York University Center on International Cooperation, 2013. This was recommended by the High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the UN 2011 High Level Panel on Global Sustainability, and endorsed in the Rio+20 Outcome Document. Metrics such as the Center for Global Development's *Commitment to Development Index* could be used or adapted to monitor the responsibilities of multilateral and international agencies and donors
- ⁷⁹ Developed by UNICEF, the UN Global Compact and Save the Children, the Children's Rights and Business Principles are a useful tool to help companies fulfil their responsibilities to respect human rights. They are the first comprehensive set of principles to guide companies on the full range of actions they can take in the workplace, marketplace and community to respect and support children's rights. While the business and human rights agenda has evolved significantly in recent years, a child rights perspective has not yet been explicitly addressed. See <http://childrenandbusiness.org/> (Accessed 4 March)
- ⁸⁰ R Carr-Hill, 'Missing millions in measuring development progress' in *World Development* 46 pp30–44, 2013
- ⁸¹ UNICEF, *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*, UNICEF, 2013
- ⁸² UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, *Statistics and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda*, United Nations, 2013

FRAMEWORK FOR THE **FUTURE**

Ending poverty in a generation

In 2015, world leaders will gather at the UN General Assembly to agree on a new framework that has the potential to shift the course of global development; a framework that could end extreme poverty within a generation.

This framework will replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – a set of concrete goals and targets that have helped to spur poverty reduction and achieve significant breakthroughs for the world's poorest children since the turn of the century.

The post-2015 framework that replaces these goals must finish the job the MDGs started. It must be inspiring and ambitious, galvanising international action to build a world in which each and every child has an equal chance in life – not only to survive, but also to thrive and reach their full potential.

This report presents Save the Children's proposals for the new framework, building on our previous contributions to the post-2015 debate. These include 12 goals with associated targets and indicators, accompanied by mechanisms to boost accountability, promote equity, and harness the synergies between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development in order to accelerate progress.

Our proposals are presented in the spirit of multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration. They are intended as a contribution to collective efforts to shape a strong and transformative global framework – a framework that is capable of putting an end to extreme poverty for good.

