



Analysis of proposals in the SDGs e-Inventory related to the themes of the Eighth Session of the Open Working Group on SDGs

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Introduction

The [Sustainable Development Goals e-Inventory](#) is an interactive online tool which [enables stakeholders to outline their visions for new post-2015 global goals](#). This may be in the form of fully formed proposals, which include detailed targets and indicators, or simply principles and themes that should be applied to the goals. The e-Inventory also enables stakeholders to search existing proposals.

The UN General Assembly's [Open Working Group](#) (OWG) on SDGs was mandated by Member States at Rio+20 to propose a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) by September 2014. The Eighth Session of the OWG (3-7 February) will consider the thematic areas of: Oceans and seas, forests, and biodiversity; Promoting equality, including social equity, gender equality and women's empowerment; and Conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding and the promotion of durable peace, rule of law and governance.

In order to inform the deliberations of the February OWG meeting, Stakeholder Forum has conducted an analysis of the proposals currently housed within the SDGs e-Inventory which relate to the thematic areas of the Eighth Session. For most of these topics, the SDG e-Inventory already contains a diverse range of proposals, from a wide variety of stakeholders from all global regions. It is hoped that this analysis will be a useful resource for the OWG members, as well other stakeholders involved in discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, whether working specifically on the themes of this OWG meeting or otherwise.

Methodology

Using the search function of the SDGs e-Inventory, relevant proposals were identified using the thematic labels applied to the proposals when they were uploaded. The proposals analysed in the Oceans and seas, forests, and biodiversity section were categorised with the themes 'Oceans' and/or 'Forests', 'Land change/use', 'Biodiversity', and 'Ecosystem services'. Proposals analysed in the Promoting equality, including social equity, gender equality and women's empowerment section were categorised under the thematic areas of 'Equality' and/or 'Social protection', 'Gender equality', and 'Sexual and reproductive health'. Proposals analysed in the final section, Conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding and the promotion of durable peace, rule of law and governance, were categorised with the themes 'Governance (national)' and/or 'Peace and security'.

Frequency of OWG 8 thematic areas in the SDGs e-Inventory

Several of the most popular themes discussed by proposals in the e-Inventory are being considered at OWG 8. Out of a total of 55 thematic areas, Governance (national), Social protection, and Gender equality are the first, second and third most common respectively. Equality is 10th, Peace and security 14th, Sexual and reproductive health 22nd. Interestingly, the more environment-oriented thematic areas under discussion at OWG 8 come further down the rankings, with Biodiversity 17th, Land change/use 26th, Ecosystem services 27th, Forests 31st, and Oceans 40th.

Analysis of proposals

Oceans and seas, forests, and biodiversity

The proposals in this thematic cluster include submissions from all 12 stakeholder-type classifications represented in the e-Inventory. Many regions are well-represented, but there is only one submission each from North America and Oceania. Collectively, the five thematic areas associated with this cluster (as described in the methodology section) are addressed by over a third of proposals within the e-Inventory (as displayed in Figure 1), however it should be noted that several proposals are tagged with more than one of

these themes, therefore some will have potentially been counted multiple times. Furthermore, there is significant overlap among the proposals classified in these three thematic areas, highlighting the interlinkages and the importance of biodiversity in discussions about both oceans and forests.

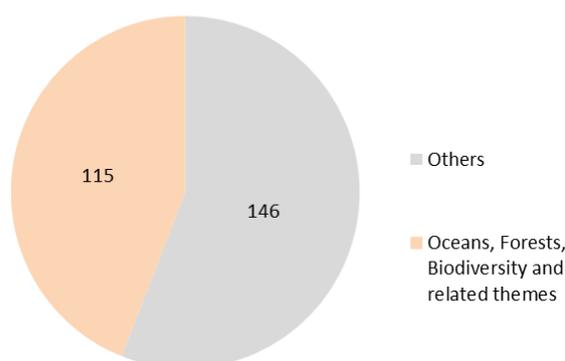


Figure 1: Share of proposals related to 'Oceans', 'Forests' and 'Biodiversity' and related themes within the e-Inventory

Oceans and seas

The [Technical Support Team \(TST\) Issues Brief on Oceans and Seas](#) emphasises that they (along with coastal areas) 'form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical to sustainable development,' noting also that 'Oceans contribute to poverty eradication by creating sustainable livelihoods and decent work in fisheries and marine aquaculture.' Furthermore, oceans and seas provide some of the firmest commitments and clearest mandates for action to emerge from Rio+20, particularly regarding the sustainable use of areas beyond national jurisdiction; the incidence and impacts of pollution on marine ecosystems; and the conservation and management of fisheries.

There are fewer proposals related to oceans than to many of the other thematic areas considered in this analysis, but despite this, there is a **remarkable diversity** in the topics addressed by proposals on this thematic area.

Several stand-alone goals are proposed on oceans: The UNCSD Youth Caucus proposes a goal to 'Ensure the health, protection, and preservation of oceans, seas, and marine ecosystems;' the Governments of Colombia, Peru and United Arab Emirates propose a goal on 'Healthy and productive oceans.' The Global Partnership for Oceans proposes several sub-goal areas including 'Pollution reduction' (e.g. marine litter, excess nutrients, wastewater), 'Critical coastal and ocean habitats and biodiversity' and 'Sustainable seafood and livelihoods from capture fisheries and aquaculture.'

As mentioned above, the proposed targets cover a huge array of topics. The UK's Overseas Development Institute (ODI) suggests a numeric target on reduction in **nitrogen levels** in the world's oceans. The Civil Society Reflection Group call for targets on **ocean acidification**, a phenomenon inherently linked to CO₂ emissions. The UNCSD Youth Caucus calls for targets on **marine**

biodiversity, including ‘an agreement concerning the protection of marine biodiversity in **areas beyond national jurisdiction**.’ There are also a number of proposed targets related to overfishing and depleted **fish stocks**; for example, The German NGO Forum on Environment and Development propose a target of ‘By 2020, the establishment of zones reserved for artisanal fishery within all Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) that are at least 12 nautical miles and whose selection, fishery methods and catch quotas are agreed upon through a transparent and participatory approach.’

Forests

The [TST Issues Brief on Forests](#) explains that they are an ‘integral part of landscapes that provide essential resources for sustainable development, poverty eradication and building shared prosperity.’ The Issues Brief also notes that, ‘forests are intrinsically connected with other components of landscapes such as water, agriculture and biodiversity, just to name a few.’ It is not surprising, therefore, that the cross-cutting importance of forests is reflected in proposals within the e-Inventory.

Only a **few proposals call for stand-alone goals on forests**. The Forest Stewardship Council (Mexico) proposes a goal on ‘Ensuring sustainable management of forests,’ The UNCSD Youth Caucus and the 64th Annual DPI/NGO Conference Declaration also calls for a stand-alone goal related to forests. For the most part, however, **forests are included at the target level in proposed goals** related to climate change (eg. African regional consultations, Campaign for Peoples Goals for Sustainable Development) or land use (European Commission/Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies/Umwelt Bundesamt, UN Convention to Combat Desertification).

Although most proposals contain goals, targets and indicators (GTIs) related to deforestation and forest degradation, there are a few proposals that address other aspects of forests. Bioresources Development and Conservation Programme (BDCP) Cameroon propose a target that ‘Local communities must have rights that give them access, usage, management, extraction, exclusion, transfer right on land/forest resources to be sure that their long term access to resources is secured and that this access can sustainably support their **livelihoods**.’ This is similar to a target from The German NGO Forum on Environment and Development: ‘By 2030, a significant increase of mandatory and permanently protected forest conservation areas including the protection of remaining old-growth forests. The cultivation and management of forest by indigenous groups and other **communities dependent on forests** via traditional forms of usage and small-scale interferences must be excluded from restrictions.’

Biodiversity

The [TST Issues Brief on Biodiversity](#) states that it is the ‘critical foundation of the Earth’s life support system’ and ‘contributes directly to human well-being in many ways,’ for both current and future generations. The submissions related to this thematic area within the e-Inventory reflect the high importance that stakeholders place on biodiversity, both for its intrinsic value and its significance to the prosperity of people and the planet.

There are several proposals that called for stand-alone goals on biodiversity. For example, Concord’s European Task Force proposes a goal entitled ‘Biodiversity & ecosystem services maintained and restored’ and the Monash Sustainability Institute calls for a goal to ‘Sustain biodiversity and

ecosystem services through better management, valuation, measurement, conservation and restoration.’ But **most of the proposals for stand-alone goals couple biodiversity with other thematic areas**. For example, the Sisters of St Anne (SSA) Social Justice Office calls for a goal entitled ‘Preserve biodiversity including keeping land and oceans healthy;’ the UNCSD Youth Caucus calls for a stand-alone goal on ‘Forests and Biodiversity;’ and the Global Partnership for Oceans (GPO) calls for a stand-alone goal on ‘Critical coastal and ocean habitats and biodiversity.’

Significantly, many proposals explicitly call for the post-2015 framework to comply with the [Aichi Targets from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity](#) (examples include SSA Social Justice Office, the African Regional Consultations, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Monash Sustainability Institute). Even proposals that do not explicitly link the SDGs to the Strategic Plan include targets that are nearly identical to the Aichi Targets. The Forest Stewardship Council, for example calls for the same target to restore 15% of currently degraded ecosystems. This suggests a broad agreement that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity provides a good blueprint for GTIs on biodiversity in the post-2015 framework.

Overall, there are several different approaches to addressing the interlinked challenges facing forests, oceans and biodiversity. Some proposals treat biodiversity as a cross-cutting issue, to be addressed within separate goals and/or targets on biodiversity, whilst others treat biodiversity as the overarching issue, with forests and oceans as components under this umbrella. Finally, some proposals group all three thematic issues into broader goals on environmental sustainability. Choosing which option is most effective would appear to require further discussion on the best way to deal with these interlinkages.

Comparison with official Post-2015 Development Agenda process inputs

The report of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) is the only official process input with a stand-alone goal on biodiversity, which includes targets on the management of fisheries and forests. The High Level Panel (HLP) report meanwhile provides a less biodiversity-oriented approach, proposing a goal on natural resource management which includes a target on deforestation and a goal on food security which includes a target on fisheries and fish stocks.

A similar goal is proposed by the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) report, however this is the only official process input to include defined numeric targets, proposing to ‘arrest deforestation resulting from farming and livestock production by 2020’ and to ‘Bring down the share of overexploited ocean fish stocks by 20 per cent.’ Although the UNGC target on deforestation is specific to agriculture-driven deforestation, it is roughly consistent with the Aichi Targets and stakeholder proposals. The UNGC target on fisheries, however, is rather different to those found in most stakeholder proposals on the issue, as it only calls for rebuilding depleted fish stocks or limiting fishing in certain areas. The greater level of ambition from stakeholders in this regard is therefore something the OWG will hopefully take on board.

Promoting equality, including social equity, gender equality and women’s empowerment

Equality, including social equity

The [TST Issues Brief on Promoting Equality](#) warns that ‘Inequalities remain unacceptably high across all main dimensions of human life,’ and are widening both within and between countries. The Issues Brief also admits that ‘The MDGs, in focusing largely on national averages, without addressing inequalities explicitly, may have led to perverse outcomes whereby already-marginalized groups have tended to be “left until last”, thus exacerbating existing inequalities.’

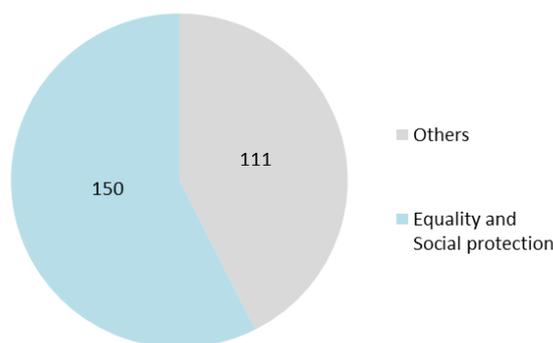


Figure 2: Share of proposals related to ‘Equity’ and ‘Social protection’ within the e-

It is therefore unsurprising that equality and social protection are two of the most commonly addressed thematic areas by proposals housed in the e-Inventory (as displayed in Figure 2), with submissions emanating from all regions except Oceania, and from 11 of the 13 e-inventory-listed stakeholder types. Equality is also one of the most discussed themes in proposals from the Initiative for Equality’s [Field Hearings Partners](#), suggesting inequality is a huge concern for communities in the Global South.

Proclade Cameroon argue that a ‘separate **stand-alone goal** is needed for equitable development and equality so that attention can be focused on this urgent topic, and clear, measurable targets can be monitored.’ The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) propose a goal on reducing inequalities with targets and indicators such as ‘Income inequality expressed by the ratio between the income of the top and bottom deciles (top and bottom 10% of the population)’ and ‘Share of wages and profits in national income.’

While most proposals discuss GTIs seeking to reduce inequalities within countries, some proposals also call for measures to **increase equality between countries**. Unnayan Onneshan suggests ‘Per capita national income’ and ‘Per capita food, education, health, housing, clothing’ data as indicators to track progress on this issue.

Participate’s Ground Level Panel in India propose a goal to ‘End **discrimination** and stigma based on identities such as caste, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender, age, religion and region.’ Similarly, the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) urge that the SDGs must ‘Address inequalities from an intersectional approach’ by recognising the role that factors such as age, race, ethnicity, caste, gender sexual orientation, etc contribute to marginalisation and social exclusion.

A recurring theme among proposals related to equality is that **disaggregated data** must be used to ensure that the most marginalised groups in society are benefiting from development efforts. Action on Youth Empowerment proposes that ‘Monitoring data must be disaggregated to see that goals are met for all, not just for the privileged few.’ HelpAge International argues that the SDGs must ‘Ensure

equitable progress of the post-2015 development agenda through inclusion of sex and age-disaggregated data in measuring future indicators.’

Gender

The [TST Issues Brief on Gender](#) declares that inequality between men and women ‘is the most pervasive form of inequality around the world and a pressing human rights concern. Progress on gender equality is fundamental for realizing human rights for all, creating and sustaining peaceful societies, and building socially inclusive and sustainable development trajectories where the benefits of development are equitably shared.’

The paramount importance of gender equality is shown by it being the second most common thematic area covered by proposals in the e-Inventory.

Sexual and reproductive health also appears to be a high priority issue for stakeholders, which when combined with gender equality, is addressed by almost half the total number of proposals (as shown in Figure 3). There are proposals on these issues from every region except Oceania, and from 12 of the 13 e-Inventory-listed stakeholder types.

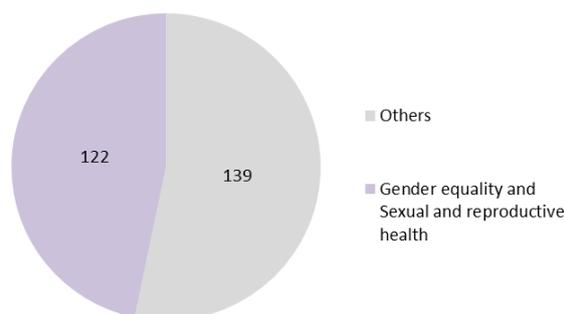


Figure 3: Share of proposals related to ‘Gender equality’ and ‘Sexual and reproductive health’ within the e-Inventory

Although **most proposals which contain GTIs related to gender propose a standalone goal**, there seems to be a **broad consensus that gender cannot be confined to a single goal**. For example, the Gender and Development Network (UK) suggest that in addition to a standalone goal on gender equality, the post-2015 framework should also include ‘specific targets under each goal that reflect the gender barriers women and girls face and attempt to tackle the structural causes.’ Similarly, the Swiss Government propose a standalone goal on gender equality and women’s empowerment, but stress that it ‘needs to go in conjunction with consequent mainstreaming of gender considerations into all other relevant sustainable development goals.’

Women’s **access to productive assets** is the subject of many proposed GTIs. Mathieu Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso), in a stand-alone goal on women’s empowerment, proposes targets on ‘Access for women to means of production’ and ‘Access for women to sources of finance to support income-generating activities.’ The Girl Effect proposes a target to ‘Reform laws so girls can open a bank account and have equal rights to secure land tenure.’ The Biovision Foundation for Ecological Development propose a target to ‘Ensure that all smallholder farmers and other rural communities, in particular women and disadvantaged groups, enjoy a decent livelihood and income, and protect their right to access productive resources and assets, everywhere.’

Child marriage is addressed in many of the proposed GTIs, especially from the Global South. The Girl Effect proposes a target to ‘Eliminate child marriage globally by 2030. APWLD expand on this, proposing a target to ‘end child, early and forced marriage and other harmful traditional and customary practices that violate women’s and girls’ rights.’ There are a few proposals that deal much more directly with the interaction between gender and **culture**. For example, PROCLADE Cameroon urge ‘Social and cultural barriers to full gender equality must be counteracted as strongly as possible,

‘whilst Welfare Association for All propose that ‘Social and cultural norms, religious taboos which restrict gender equality must be removed.’

There are a number of proposed GTIs related to **gender-based violence** (GBV). The Global Dialogue on Rule of Law and the Post-2015 Development Agenda propose a target on ‘Reduction and prevention of violence against women, children and vulnerable groups.’ Saferworld, on the other hand (along with other stakeholders), propose a target that ‘Violence against women & girls is *eliminated*.’ The Girl Effect expands upon this, with a proposed target to ‘Eliminate violence, sexual exploitation and harassment at schools.’ CATHII, meanwhile, propose an interrelated goal or target to eradicate human trafficking by addressing its root causes.

Many gender-related proposals also included targets and indicators on **sexual and reproductive health**. APWLD propose a target to ‘Guarantee universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information, education and services and eliminate legal and policy barriers to access.’ The Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development propose a target to ‘Assure universal access to reproductive health care, including comprehensive prenatal screening, education and health care visits that include preparation for delivery, parenting education and support and family planning options.’ The UK Network on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights propose indicators on ‘Unmet need for family planning disaggregated by location, age, poverty, education and caste.’

Finally, although ‘gender equality’ is primarily interpreted to mean ‘women’s empowerment,’ Participate’s Ground Level Panel in India propose a goal to ‘Promote gender equality and safety in public spaces: this should apply to men, women and transgenders [sic].’

Comparison with official Post-2015 Development Agenda process inputs

There is significant overlap between the recommendations on equality and gender between official process inputs and stakeholder proposals within the e-Inventory. The HLP, UNGC and the SDSN reports all propose standalone goals on gender equality and/or women’s empowerment, and the SDSN and UNGC both contain goals and/or targets on social inclusion and inequality. Nevertheless, despite its stated intention to ensure that the new goals framework ‘leaves no one behind’, the HLP report is overall less ambitious than many stakeholder proposals on inequality, with regards to addressing the drivers of the issue both within and between countries.

With regards to GBV and discrimination against women, the official process inputs, like most stakeholders, prefer goals based on completion, rather than proportion. For example, ‘Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women’ (HLP); and ‘Prevent and eliminate violence and exploitation, especially for women and children’ (SDSN). Overall, it would seem that there is a certain amount of consensus on the broad contours of potential goals on gender and equality. However whilst there is seemingly very strong backing for the inclusion of a standalone goal on gender, there would appear to be more support for equality to be addressed as a cross-cutting issue across multiple goals.

Conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding and the promotion of durable peace, rule of law and governance

Conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding and the promotion of durable peace

The [TST Issues Brief on this theme](#) flags the connection between conflict, security and sustainable development, stating that ‘Peace is an enabling condition for sustainable development while violent conflict is one of the greatest obstacles to the achievement of the MDGs.’

Surprisingly, given the significant number of proposals related to Peace & Security (as shown in Figure 4), there is a noticeable disparity in the geographic distribution of proposals, with no proposals from Oceania, North America, or Latin America and the Caribbean. Nevertheless, there is a huge range of proposals for GTIs related to peace and security within the e-Inventory.

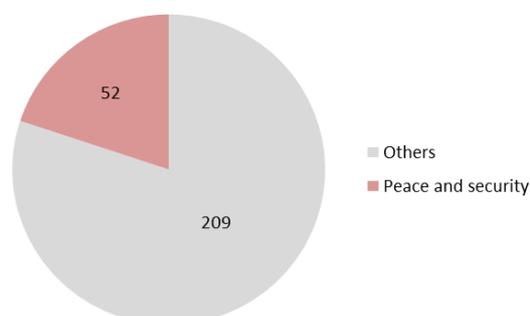


Figure 4: Share of proposals related to ‘Peace and security’ within the e-Inventory

The majority of proposals call for a **stand-alone goal on peace and security**. The North African subregional consultation (conducted by the African Union, African Development Bank and UN partners – AU-ADB-UN) proposes a goal entitled ‘Build sustainable peace based on transparency’ with targets and indicators on sources of conflict and political imprisonment. The ChildFund Alliance proposes a goal that, ‘By 2030 we will ensure that all children live a life free from violence and exploitation and thrive in a safe environment.’ Saferworld proposes a goal entitled ‘Overcome violence, insecurity and injustice.’

The proposals address a broad range of security concerns: There are several that deal with **disarmament** and **nuclear weapons**. For example the Campaign for Peoples Goals for Sustainable Development proposes a stand-alone goal entitled ‘Peace and Security Based on Justice’ with targets related to elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the arms trade, and re-channelling of military expenditure. The Civil Society Reflection Group on Global Development Perspectives also proposes a stand-alone goal – ‘Building Peace through Disarmament’ – with similar targets. The German Development Institute propose a goal or target on ‘Disarmament of anti-personnel mines and weapons of mass destruction.’

Other proposals meanwhile set GTIs for strengthening institutions to **prevent violence**. For example, the Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration proposes a goal to ‘Strengthen institutional responses to prevent and reduce armed violence.’ The AU-ADB-UN’s Central African subregional consultation proposed a goal entitled ‘Promote peace, security and sociopolitical stability’ with targets and indicators related to peacekeeping forces, cross-border crime and peaceful handovers of political power.

The Arab NGO Network for Development proposes a goal entitled ‘An End of Occupation’ with time-bound targets for insuring the right to **self-determination**.

A number of proposals combined peace and security and governance into one goal, such as the African Youth Conference on Post-2015 Development Agenda, which proposes a goal entitled ‘Good Governance, Peace and Security’ with targets on human rights and access to justice. The AU-ADB-UN’s West African subregional consultation proposes a goal entitled ‘Ensure good governance, peace and security,’ with indicators on arms seizures and recoveries, budget allocations to anti-graft agencies, ratio of police per population and others. More governance-related proposals will be analysed in the next subsection.

Governance and Rule of Law

The [TST Issues Brief on this thematic area](#) states that ‘There is international consensus that the rule of law is critical to sustainable development,’ pointing out also that ‘an honest and responsive government’ has ranked as one of the top 5 priorities selected in the ‘My World’ survey. This seems consistent with the experience of the e-Inventory, where Governance (national) is the most popular thematic area.

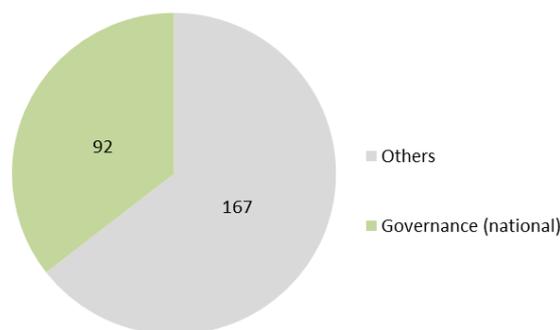


Figure 5: Share of proposals related to ‘Governance (national)’ within the e-Inventory

Unsurprisingly then, there is a great deal of diversity among the authors of proposals related to governance within the e-Inventory, with at least 3 proposals from every region, and each stakeholder type to have submitted proposals being represented .

With such a large number of proposals, there are GTIs related to many issues of governance and the rule of law. **Corruption** was a prominent topic, with some authors suggesting it as a stand-alone goal. The Participate Ground Level Panel in India call for a goal to ‘Establish a corruption-free society and state.’ The CONCORD European Task Force propose a goal of ‘Zero corruption in all spheres.’ David Lee (Australia) proposes a goal to ‘Eliminate Corruption,’ with targets on both business corruption and government corruption. Other proposals included targets on corruption within broader goals. Sometimes these targets were **output-based**, such as the AU-ADB-UN’s North African subregional consultation outcome which proposes a target to ‘Reduce all forms of corruption by at least 90 per cent by 2035.’ Others were **process-based**; for example, Beyond 2015, GCAP and IFP’s civil society deliberation in Africa suggested a target to ‘Strengthen and build strong institutions and law enforcement agencies to tackle the menace of corruption and impunity.’

There are also quite a few proposals with GTIs related to rule of law and **accountability**. The Global Dialogue on Rule of Law and the Post-2015 Development Agenda propose a goal on ‘Accountability of Public Services,’ with targets on ‘Capacity, professionalism and accountability of public sector.’ The ‘Governance and the Post-2015 development framework: a civil society proposal’ recommends a target to ‘Enhance the accountability and positive impacts of business by ensuring full disclosure of relationships between corporations and states and requiring corporations to report to a consistent standard on their impacts on the environment, society and human rights.’ For the most part, accountability is addressed at the target level.

Participation was also an important topic in proposals related to governance. International Movement ATD Fourth World propose a goal to ‘Promote participatory good governance,’ and the Participate Initiative proposes a stand-alone goal on participation with targets on citizen-led regulation and monitoring of public services.’ The Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) propose a target to ‘Establish comprehensive and inclusive mechanisms for meaningful citizen participation in determining, implementing and monitoring development goals and indicators at all levels.’ Many stakeholders also emphasise the importance of **access to information**, with Article 19 et al proposing specific goals with affiliated targets and indicators to ‘Increase access: Making information accessible and timely’ and ‘Improve use: Developing an enabling environment for public participation and civic engagement.’

Finally there were a number of GTIs related to **judicial systems** and **access to justice**. Concord’s European Task Force propose a target on ‘Universal access to an independent justice system and no impunity.’ The aforementioned Global Dialogue group also propose a stand-alone goal on ‘Access to Justice’ with targets on professionalism, expeditiousness and independence of judicial systems. Alvin K. Leong (USA) proposes a goal on ‘Effective Governance and the Rule of Law for Sustainable Development’ with targets on legal redress for marginalised groups and participation in major development projects and environmental impact assessments. Unnayan Onneshan propose indicators such as ‘Percentage of cases won by the poorest quintile as compared to total cases’ and ‘Percentage of cases won by minority groups.’

Comparison with official Post-2015 Development Agenda process inputs

The HLP, UNGC and the SDSN reports all propose stand-alone goals on governance, peace and security. The UNGC is the only one to propose any targets on combating illicit arms trading, and none of them propose any targets on disarmament, in contrast to several stakeholder proposals. The official process inputs were more explicit in setting a target on reduction of violent deaths, with both the HLP and UNGC setting a target to reduce incidence of violent deaths per 100,000 by 20%. In contrast, of the proposals in the e-Inventory related to Peace & Security, only one (Geneva Declaration) sets a quantitative target on violent deaths, suggesting that the GTIs proposed by stakeholders are much **more process-focused**.

There are many similarities in the areas of focus within governance among the official process inputs and the e-Inventory: the UNGC, HLP, SDSN and numerous stakeholder proposals include targets on access to justice. Similarly, the HLP and SDSN both include targets on participation. And the official process inputs also suggest that accountability must apply to corporations as well as to governments, like many stakeholder proposals.

Perhaps the most significant divergence between official process inputs and stakeholder proposals is regarding the language used in addressing corruption. The SDSN report addresses the issue through a specific goal for ‘The public sector, business, and other stakeholders commit to...efforts to stamp out corruption.’ The HLP sets a target to ‘*Reduce* bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable.’ Contrast this with the much more ambitious wording of stakeholder proposals, such as ‘zero tolerance to corruption, malpractices and misappropriation of public resources’ (Beyond 2015, GCAP and IFP’s civil society deliberation in Asia); ‘Corruption free society’ (Sane Zuka, a Field Hearing Partner from the University of Malawi) and ‘corruption-free public institutions’

(ESCAP/ADB/UNDP). Although corruption is always a sensitive subject, it seems there is stakeholder appetite for ambitious targets on this element of governance.

More information

Stakeholder Forum hopes to also undertake comprehensive analysis of the zero draft version of the OWG report in spring 2014, examining in particular how the goals, targets and indicators it contains compare to those put forward by proposals housed within the e-Inventory.

For further information, to search existing proposals, or to submit your vision for new global goals visit: www.sdginventory.org or contact Jack Cornforth – icornforth@stakeholderforum.org.

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