



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:

CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES ON THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CCIC

CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

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CCIC is Canada's national coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) working globally to achieve sustainable human development. Our members represent a broad range of CSOs working in international development and humanitarian assistance – from faith-based and secular groups to labour unions, cooperatives and professional associations. CCIC seeks to end global poverty and to promote social justice and human dignity for all.

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*This publication is dedicated to the memory of
Maurice Strong, a Canadian pioneer in the field of the
environment and sustainable development,
and an inspiration to many.*

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication is the result of an initial collaboration between the [Canadian Council for International Co-operation](#) (CCIC) and the [Canadian International Development Platform](#) (CIDP).

The idea began as a short series of blogs to be published through the CIDP ahead of the High-Level [United Nations summit for the adoption of the post 2015 development agenda](#), held from September 25-27, 2015. It quickly transformed into a more comprehensive series of blogs, led by CCIC, through the Huffington Post's [Development Unplugged](#). The series both situated the context and outcomes of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), and featured a blog on each of the 17 [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) themselves. Contributing authors, all experts in their field, provided Canadian perspectives on the process, context and key outcomes from the Summit, examining the overall success of the SDGs, and looking at where the wins could be found in each of the goals and where the agenda falls short. Authors consider how each of the 17 SDGs could be implemented both domestically and internationally over the next 15 years, and what this implies for Canada and Canadians. The blog series ran between September 21 and November 24, 2015.

Given the popularity of the Huffington Post series, CCIC assembled the full set of articles from the series into a French and English publication, with four additional articles unique to the publication, respectively providing a child, youth, indigenous, and disability perspective on the SDGs, as well as a [guide for University and College Professors](#) to use the publication or individual articles to animate class discussions. Many of the entries, in particular the opening overview, have been updated for this publication to better reflect any developments since they were first published.

We hope you enjoy both the individual articles and the full publication.

USING THIS PUBLICATION

GETTING TO KNOW THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE CLASSROOM

By John Cameron



Now that world leaders have adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, we need to make sure that the next generation of Canadians – in their roles as students, researchers, global citizens and decision-makers – know about them and are engaging with them.

These questions were developed to accompany this publication and to stimulate discussion among upper-level high school students and university undergraduates.

Using these questions – A note for teachers:

Teachers and Professors could assign any combination of these questions to students before asking them to read about the SDGs. The questions will help guide their reading.

The questions could be used in both small-group and large-group discussions. In small-group discussions an effective format is to pose a question or series of questions to small

groups of students, give them 5-10 minutes to discuss the question(s), and then ask them to report their conclusions back to the rest of the class.

These questions all apply to multiple chapters in this book, but none of the questions apply to any specific, single chapter – so the questions can be used to discuss different combinations of chapters.

The questions and lesson can also be used in conjunction with materials found in [Annex I – Additional Resources](#).

John Cameron is Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of International Development Studies at Dalhousie University.

Questions:

1. How are the SDGs different from the MDGs? How and why are these differences significant?
2. What does the concept of 'universality' mean? Does the concept of universality change the way you think about international development? If yes, how? If no, why not?
3. What are the advantages and the risks of reconceptualising international development as a 'universal' agenda for 'all people, everywhere'?
4. What are the implications of the concept of 'universality' for the Canadian government and for Canadian development NGOs?
5. Does the merging of environmental goals and human development goals in the SDGs change the way that you think about environmental issues? About international development issues? How and why?
6. What are the key challenges for financing the SDGs? What proposals have been made to pay for them? Which of those proposals do you think are the most viable?
7. Which of the SDGs do you think are most important for Canada (and why)?
8. Which of the SDGs will require the biggest changes in the attitudes and behaviour of Canadians? Why?
9. What aspects of global poverty, justice and sustainability are not addressed by the sustainable development goals?
10. What are the most significant criticisms of the SDGs? Do you agree with the authors who argue that it is time to put those critiques aside and to shift the focus to the implementation of the SDGs? Or do the critiques highlight major flaws with the SDGs that block your ability to support them?
11. What national and global policy changes will the implementation of the SDGs require? Are there aspects of contemporary national and global policy that will not be affected by the SDGs?
12. Which actors will be most important in the implementation of the SDGs? (Think about the roles of different levels and branches of government, civil society organizations, the private sector, individual citizens).
13. What do you think are the key roles of Canadian citizens in the realization of the SDGs in Canada and internationally?

FOREWORD

By Thomas Gass

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was a historic moment in the 70 years of the United Nations. It brought the leaders of the world – together with civil society organizations and the private sector, local authorities and scientists – to chart a true sustainable path.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a ground-breaking, integrated plan of action – a shared vision of humanity for transforming our society, and protecting our planet and natural resources. They build on the achievements of the MDGs, which focused primarily on the poorest countries. That work will continue, but the SDGs go beyond and address our common global challenges. They balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, while viewing poverty eradication and economic growth through the lens of social inclusion and environmental protection. They acknowledge the complex relationships with issues of peace and security, humanitarian assistance, institution building and governance.

By framing these themes as closely interwoven and integrated, the SDGs set a new standard for the responsibilities expected from all leaders. Indeed, we now have a universal agenda that is applicable to all countries, and all people; a social contract between duty bearers and rights holders that commits to leaving no one behind.

This holistic, integrative nature of the Goals requires new ways of analysing issues, conceptualizing policies, and implementing, supporting and evaluating actions and institutions.

The process that facilitated the agreement on the SDGs was inclusive on a historic scale. The United Nations opened its policy-making process to an unprecedented range of voices. This established a new benchmark for dialogue and inclusiveness at the United Nations. As noted by the UN Secretary-General, there can be no going back.

The challenges before us are enormous, but so are the opportunities. The achievement of the SDGs will require the commitment of all governments and decision-makers towards the people and children of this world, that this emerging agenda is not just a new deal among nations, but a solemn promise to its people.

We will only be able to help Governments implement this integrated and holistic Agenda if we join forces and work together. This is a shared responsibility, in which I am honoured to have taken part. I have no doubt that the analyses and observations presented in this publication will contribute to our collective efforts as we embark on implementing this transformative agenda.

Thomas Gass is the Assistant Secretary-General at the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**FRAMING
THE 2030
AGENDA**

INTRODUCING A NEW SET OF GLOBAL GOALS – FOR PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

By Shannon Kindornay and Fraser Reilly-King



We made it! After three years of inter-governmental negotiations, consultations with millions of people worldwide, and thousands of inputs from experts – in and of itself a major outcome - United Nations' (UN) member states adopted Transforming our world in September 2015 at the UN Summit to adopt the Post-2015 development agenda.

In doing so, states agreed to a new agenda for global sustainable development, replacing the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that expired at the end of 2015. Over the next 15 years, the international community will be guided by 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), integrating the three broad pillars of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental well-being.

So what are these Global Goals – as they are also being called – all about? And why should Canada and Canadians

pay attention to them?

Looking forward, the goals represent a broad and comprehensive vision for global and national efforts on sustainable development – a sort of new global social contract, as Thomas Gass suggests in his Foreword, between the world's governments and its citizens.

As many of the articles in this publication note, they expand on the unfinished business of the MDGs – which largely focussed on social aspects of development such as health, gender equality and education – to include much greater attention to issues related to the environment (like oceans and biodiversity), economic growth and employment, infrastructure, inequality, sustainable consumption, energy, rule of law and peace and security, *inter alia*.

They reflect the challenges countries face at the national level, such as ensuring sufficient, sustainable, accessible

and quality food for all. And like the MDGs, which guided development efforts over the past fifteen years, the SDGs will serve as the framework for sustainable development efforts going forward, impacting plans and priorities at a regional, national and local level.

And they draw attention to a range of global public goods which require collective action, such as addressing climate change, ensuring access to safe drinking water, and promoting a fair, rules-based trading system.

The adoption of the SDGs, therefore, provides impetus for Canada to re-examine existing priorities for development cooperation in light of this new global agenda, as well as to enhance the leadership our government plays and the contributions it makes to addressing global public goods. Global challenges no longer respect national borders, and Canada must play its part.

In addition to expanding the agenda from the MDGs, the SDGs have also been billed as representing a paradigm shift in other important ways, with implications for Canada.

Unlike the MDGs, the new SDGs are universal in nature, applying to all countries, not just developing ones— as much to Cameroon and Costa Rica, as Canada. This means the SDGs will go beyond guiding the international cooperation efforts of high income countries and emerging economies, to encouraging Canada to determine how it will address its own sustainable development challenges domestically – like tackling poverty here in Canada. Notwithstanding the substantial capacity and resources available in high income countries, a recent study by Bertelsmann Stiftung shows that high-income countries will have their work cut out for them to realise the SDGs at home, and Canada is no exception.

Importantly, the universal agenda is for all people. While the success of the MDGs was understood in terms of overall

progress, the SDGs have a significant focus on leaving no one behind. We will not be able to say that the SDGs have been achieved unless they are achieved for all people everywhere – in particular children. For Canada, this will mean tackling the ongoing marginalization and inequalities faced by minority groups in Canadian society, and in particular, indigenous populations. As one study examining how the SDGs could be applied to Canada shows, indigenous peoples fall behind in terms of their experience of economic, social and environmental well-being when compared to the rest of the Canadian population. Women, immigrant and refugee populations, people with disabilities and others also continue to face discrimination and inequality in Canadian society.

Realising the SDGs in Canada for all people will be no easy feat. It will mean acknowledging highly political realities, tackling structural and systemic inequalities, and working across sectors with representatives of different national and international groups to find sustainable solutions to deep-rooted challenges. In Canada, the Provinces and Territories, alongside cities and local municipalities will be front and centre. Each of us as individuals, also has a role to play, in particular among the next generation of leaders who have a vested interest in ensuring that the 2030 Agenda is a success.

To be successful globally, all development actors will need to engage in a new global partnership for development, forging new ways of working and new partnerships, backed up by policies, legislation and appropriate resources to do so.

So what are some of the key messages that arise from the articles in this publication?

First, this is an ambitious agenda at a time when we need ambition. While some authors questioned whether the SDGs might in fact be too ambitious, they are an honest

response to the real challenges we face to advancing sustainable development at national and global levels. All of the goals are relevant, and the absence of any one of the seventeen would be a huge oversight. Looking forward, we need to be better at acknowledging and respecting the complexity of sustainable development.

Second, the complexity of this agenda is clearly illustrated by the degree to which the three pillars of sustainable development cut across the different goals. It is an integrated agenda with crosswalks between the different goals. While some of these crosswalks fall short – for example, better connections could have been made between the rule of law and all other goals, and gender could be better integrated into peace and security - none of the authors were able to talk about their respective goals without referring to the others. Despite this, we will still need to be mindful of making the connections between a set of goals that could easily, like their predecessor, become siloed.

Third, because it is an integrated agenda, realising these goals will require a multi-stakeholder response. It requires everyone to play their part – the three levels of government (Federal, provincial and territorial, and municipal), citizens, civil society, the private sector and academia – bringing their respective experience and expertise with them. As one author puts it, this means a “whole-of-Canada, whole-of-government approach.” In the Canadian context, since a number of goals, such as health and infrastructure, span jurisdictional boundaries a concerted effort will be needed across the country. Moreover, as a number of authors point out, there is a need to renew relationships between the federal government and various constituencies in Canadian society – first and foremost, as the Liberal government is doing, with Canada’s indigenous peoples.

Fourth, leaving no one behind is a critical aspect of the

SDGs. Authors point to the need for Canada to adopt a rights-based approach to implementation. Canada will need to consider the poorest and most marginalised in the adoption of the new agenda to ensure that all Canadians benefit from economic, social and environmental progress. This focus on those left behind should also translate into our international cooperation efforts. And it will require us to better target programs at those being left behind, drawing on more and better disaggregated data.

Fifth, to ensure no one is left behind, Canada needs a plan to realise the SDGs – including a plan to commit resources. Across the 17 goal areas, authors highlight the need for federal leadership on the new agenda. They noted the need to establish national implementation plans, with authors noting the need for specific plans in areas such as poverty, health, gender equality and peace and security.

Sixth, the universal nature of this agenda means any national plan must articulate how Canada can advance these goals at a regional and global level. This will not be easy. The articles in this publication highlight the challenges and opportunities Canada will face in implementation. But the goals also create new space for thinking about development and global cooperation in ways that break down silos and artificial borders on issues that affect everyone everywhere. The articles emphasise the transformative elements of the SDGs and how robust adoption could facilitate greater action on poverty reduction, pervasive inequalities, and on climate change and the environment both inside and outside our borders. Beyond action at home, many of the articles emphasise a renewed role for Canada in the world, characterised by leadership in international cooperation and on climate change.

Seventh, this will not be cheap. A number of the articles note that Canada needs to step up resourcing these goals if we are to realize them both at home and abroad. Some

authors point to declining resources for civil society groups and women's rights organizations. Others point to specific services that have been eroding over the past decade, such as legal aid. Similarly, Canada's municipalities, which will have a significant role to play in localising the agenda, are sorely in need of additional resources.

The size of the task and its financial cost is enormous. But the cost of failure – to peace, to people and to our planet – is even more unimaginable. As we close the door on 2015 and the MDGs, we leave behind an approach that looked to

technocratic solutions to realize change. As we look ahead to the next 15 years, the United Nations has given us a political agenda to transform our world. We – all of us – must respond to that challenge. After all, as activists at the climate meetings in Paris reminded us this past month, this is 100 percent possible. Let's make it so.

Shannon Kindornay is an Adjunct Research Professor at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University. Fraser Reilly-King is the Senior Policy Analyst at the Canadian Council for International Co-operation.

BRINGING UNIVERSAL GLOBAL GOALS TO LIFE IN CANADA

By Shannon Kindornay



The adoption of *Transforming our world*, the outcome document for the UN High-Level Summit in September, 2015, represented a momentous occasion. In addition to expanding the agenda from the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have also been billed as representing a paradigm shift in at least one important way. These Global Goals will be universal in nature, applying to all countries, not just developing ones.

But how likely are we to see a true paradigm shift – one that recognizes the shared sustainable development challenges all countries and people face? What does this look like in practice? And what does it really mean for Canada?

Universal means everywhere for everyone. As I argue in a recent paper, the Global Goals articulate an agenda for all people, regardless of their place of origin. As a universal agenda, the Global Goals should spur action at the national level across countries on domestic policy issues as well as how countries engage internationally. In Canada, the

universal agenda has at least three key implications.

First, it means we need action on realising sustainable development here at home – addressing the challenges we face including the ongoing marginalization and inequalities faced by indigenous peoples, women, and other groups in Canadian society and improving our environmental track record – for starters.

Second, it means Canada needs to step up our contributions to tackling global public goods. We will need to improve efforts to address climate change and support global reforms in areas such as illicit capital flight, taxation, investment and trade.

Finally, Canada has a responsibility to assist other countries in realising the SDGs – meaning we need to think carefully about how we engage with developing countries and how international cooperation, including aid, can best support countries to realise their sustainable development ambitions.

So where are we on universality? Nearly a year ago I raised a red flag on the issue of universality, suggesting that despite the rhetoric, the SDGs will be universal in name, but not in practice. At the time, engagement in high(er) income countries on the implications for domestic policy was notably lacking.

Has much changed? In my perspective, not much; but it needs to, and quickly. Some reports have come out weighing in on how to apply the SDGs to high income countries (see, for example, ECDPM report, Stakeholder forum report, and Canadian Post-2015 Data Test case study). Some European countries have also begun national consultations – notably Germany and Sweden.

Nevertheless, it is not yet clear how universal the universal agenda will really be. What is clear is that the paradigm shift promised by the SDGs requires that all countries (or at least most of them) take steps to implement them according to their national context.

At the UN Summit we need to see governments – all governments – make a political commitment to the Global Goals. Commitments will need to translate into consultations with national stakeholders, the establishment of a national plan and implementation strategy, and participation in follow-up and review processes at appropriate levels (national, regional and global). This won't be easy and efforts by civil society organizations and others will be critical to establishing traction on the agenda with domestic audiences and holding governments to account. Nevertheless, ensuring that universality does not become a farce will require that we ask no less of high income countries than we do of developing ones.

In Canada, we've seen consultations from Global Affairs Canada (GAC – formerly the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)) on this agenda. Due to Canadian election rules, release of the summary of the consultation was delayed. It only came out in December 2015. Nevertheless, there are indications that GAC is speaking with other government departments on the agenda now that it has been adopted, and implementing the SDGs is a formal part of the Minister of International Development's mandate.

Yet, the extent to which Canada really adopts the SDGs – at least in the short term – depends on the newly elected Liberal Government. Already we have positive signs. In their response to a survey by the Canadian Council for International Co-operation on the Global Goals prior to the election, the Liberal party noted that they cannot take leadership on the SDGs abroad without doing so at home. In the mandate letter for the new Minister of International Development, the Honorable Marie-Claude Bibeau, the SDGs are listed as the second priority, following the first priority of consulting with Canadian stakeholders to create a new policy and funding framework to guide Canada's aid decisions. The extent to which realising the SDGs will translate into domestic policy actions remains to be seen.

The work of Canadian civil society organizations who are calling for Canada to “do better” and make the SDGs a priority for both international cooperation and domestic policy will likely be important as we move towards implementation of the SDGs going forward.

Shannon Kindornay is an Adjunct Professor at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University.

IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2030 WILL BE THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE

By John Sinclair



Photo: Doug Armand via Getty Images

In September we saw the acclamation of [Agenda 2030](#) and the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs), the successor framework to the [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDGs), at a special [UN Summit](#). Can it be the "transformational process" that the 2013 [High Level Panel](#) promised it would be?

At the heart of [Agenda 2030](#) is one simple message: "leave no one behind." Agenda 2030 is about a farmer's rights to vote and to have meaningful expectations of a better future for himself and his family, with access to [health](#) services, to [education](#), [decent work](#), clean [water](#) and [freedom from fear](#).

The intentions are all very honourable, the messages are clear, but are we, North and South, working together, ready to help deliver those rights to that farmer or his "sister" planting maize in a Tanzanian village? The UN's [Open Working Group](#) struggled for many months to create the new list of SDGs, but as [the Economist](#) noted, is the list of 17 goals and 169 targets (some overlapping, some still being updated) just too complex and ambitious?

This richness of the agenda is a big plus, but it will also demand a more organic, nationally-led approach. The old MDGs were tightly defined against standards set by mostly Northern technocrats. They were important, but not adapted to the realities of individual countries. Ironically in some ways, the new Global Goals will require even more explicit country customization. Implementation in turn will be critically effected by the quality of governance in countries, a topic effectively untouched in the post-2015 agenda, notwithstanding the inclusion of a goal on peaceful and inclusive societies. And while the UN has made itself the chosen place for co-ordination of efforts to implement Agenda 2030, it has clear institutional and human resource shortfalls that means it cannot lead alone. Its committees may try to monitor progress, but the true measure of success will be in the improved development social and economic status of the world's poor, as nations and individuals.

All this is risky. And it has several implications for the success of the goals.

For starters, the international community needs to be ready to delete those goals that prove nebulous or even counter-productive.

Given the weak outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD3), the North and the strongest emerging economies in the Global South have to generate the will to support the poorest and the most fragile of nations to realize the goals.

There will also be big challenges in keeping track of progress on such a multi-faceted agenda, again with implications for all countries. Support for statistical capacity-building for countries to monitor progress should become a new favorite for donors, including Canada.

At the same time, Agenda 2030 is not just about more bean-counting by technocrats. Many of the new statistical systems will need to be locally-accessible and simple, and respond to demands for increased inclusion of citizens in monitoring public administration and politics.

Score-keeping – pitting the success of one country against another – was a key failure of the MDGs; the poorest and most vulnerable countries were not rewarded for their efforts, but instead humiliated by their low count of beans. Development, and certainly the intent of Agenda 2030, is about long-term change, not about praising those best placed for some quick wins.

So what does all this mean for a new Canadian government? Three thoughts:

A Canadian government with its newly issued ministerial mandate should feel comfortable with this new Agenda. Agenda 2030 will require Global Affairs Canada to rethink its country strategies -- no longer aligned with what some bureaucrat in Ottawa dreams up, but with the recipient

countries' own priorities. For GAC, this means real decentralization to countries with a commensurate degree of delegated authority. Similarly for northern CSOs, local partners will be in the driver's seat.

The Liberal government will have to quickly repudiate its predecessor's position around universality – which it seems to have done. The Harper government had many moments of angst on this simple principle. They questioned the idea of global solidarity. They protested that Canada should not be demeaned by being publicly accountable in the UN for the well-being of its own poorest. But these are universal goals, and every country, Canada included, is expected to set its own national goals and targets against the Global Goals. This is all positive: an opportunity to link the challenges facing our indigenous people to a global agenda.

Then there is the challenge of funding the 2030 Agenda, something that was supposed to have been settled in Ethiopia at FfD3. For now Agenda 2030 is tenuously funded at best, and Canada's aid budget is on the decline. That trend will have to be reversed in Canada, alongside other financial and non-financial means of support.

In conclusion, the goals have been adopted. But now implementation of 2030 will be the biggest challenge – resources, human and financial, are scarce.

But the goal of a world without extreme poverty is critical to our own future. And the still unresolved global financial crisis is both a reminder of our collective vulnerability, and surely of the shared goal of diminished global and human insecurity.

John Sinclair is a member of the advocacy McLeod Group and a Distinguished Associate of the former North-South Institute. He has worked as a development professional for former CIDA and the World Bank.

TIME TO PROCESS THE NEW UN GLOBAL GOALS

By Fraser Reilly-King



Photo: United Nations

In September, world leaders met in New York to adopt *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The agenda includes a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that succeed the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expired in 2015. Most people might think that this “plan of action for people, planet and prosperity” is *the* major outcome of the past few years. It is. But I would argue that the process is also a major outcome in and of itself. Why?

Good process matters. It can build ownership, garner input and lived experience, including from those most affected, and build on policy and practice. The United Nations (UN) is conscious of this. In 2012 it initiated a series of more than one hundred national and thematic consultations on the post-2015 agenda. These reached an estimated million people, creating space for interested stakeholders to contribute ideas and proposals. The My World Survey solicited responses from 7.7 million people on a range of topics. Expert groups were convened on the broad agenda, on financing, and on data, among other things. And the inter-governmental negotiations on both the goals and final

agenda opened up new space to a broader range of civil society organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders.

All of these processes and actors have also framed the ambition of this agenda in important ways, changing the way we talk about development. The High Level Panel of Eminent Persons talked about zero targets (don’t just halve extreme poverty, end it!), about leaving no one behind, and about the need for a data revolution. The UN System Task Team - of 60 UN agencies and international organizations - in Realizing the future we want for all, suggested the need for a more holistic successor framework focused on inclusive social and economic development, environmental sustainability, and peace and security. Governments agreed this would be a universal agenda, applicable to all countries. Civil society pushed for a focus on human rights, equality and equity, inclusion and participation, peace, safety and security, and accountability. Everyone agreed that this needed to be a transformative agenda.

The SDGs also brought together two different, but related streams of work: the 1992 Earth Summit and the 2012

follow-up Conference on Sustainable Development, along with the process to find a successor framework to the MDGs. In the 1990s, Rio triggered a stream of work at the UN focused on environment and development, which ran parallel to the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs and their focus on social and economic development. 2015 presented a real opportunity to merge the two streams and integrate the three pillars of sustainability (society, economics and the environment) into a *single framework* and a *universal set of goals* – a remarkable shift towards a truly sustainable agenda.

And so began the consensus-building process. Through 2013 and 2014, and following up on the outcome of the 2012 Rio Conference, an inter-governmental Open Working Group (OWG) defined a new set of 17 negotiated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets. Many of them update and reorient the MDGs, building on the experience and lessons of the previous decade; they draw on the inputs and consultations – the key issues that any transformative agenda needs to address; they build a more holistic framework with bridges between the issues, integrating sustainability across the board. Framed around the five Ps of people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership, the SDGs constitute an integral part of the inter-governmental negotiated outcome document that was adopted in September at the Summit, “Transforming our world.” The latter includes a visionary declaration, details on the means of implementation (the “how”) and a proposal for a Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (the “who”), and a participatory process for follow-up and review.

Was the process perfect? No. Does the new *Transforming our world* agenda include everything we want? No. It is a document of consensus, but perhaps not consent; it falls short in numerous areas where we would have preferred more progress. But it does mark a potentially transformative, far-reaching shift in our way of thinking and how we can approach development in a more integrated and systematic way.

But now we need to shift all of our energy to the implementation of this agenda, and to the follow-up and review of the SDGs. (The Leap Manifesto is a good Canadian articulation of this.)

Why? Because what will really mark the success of this agenda is not the policy and language we have, but the practice and actions that we take. Its success will be marked by the ability and willingness of governments, including the new Government, and all of us to match the level of ambition and latent potential of this new agenda with the degree of implementation that it deserves. The Liberal government’s commitment to implement the SDGs at home and overseas is a good start.

Show your commitment Canada. We can #DoBetter2015!

Fraser Reilly-King is the Senior Policy Analyst at the Canadian Council for International Co-operation. A longer version of this article first appeared in “Keeping Score – UN Sustainable Development Goals”

HOW DO WE FINANCE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

By Yiagadeesen Samy



In the [lead article](#) in this book, a compelling case is made for why Canada and Canadians should pay attention to the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs). Indeed, it would be a shame if these SDGs are not fully embraced (and implemented) here at home, and by the international community writ large.

After all, it took years of consultations and negotiations to get where we are today: 17 SDGs (and 169 targets within them) to replace the eight [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDGs), with a focus not just on the social aspects of development but also other issues such as peace and security, income inequality, and the environment and climate change.

It is also time to stop reminiscing about whether we could have come up with a simpler (shorter!) list of goals. At this point, such discussions can only be counterproductive at best. Let us not forget that even the eight MDGs were once seen as [unrealistic and overly-ambitious](#); so it does not

seem that having fewer goals (10 is a number that came up regularly in this debate) for Agenda 2030 would have calmed the critics (and I admit, myself included).

Furthermore, even if the SDGs have recently been criticized for being [worse than useless](#), the process this time around was certainly more inclusive, including [active participation from civil society](#), and ultimately reflects that poverty and (lack of) economic development are very complex issues.

On a brighter note, I would argue that we know much more now about what works in development, and what does not. Furthermore, the lessons learnt from the MDG process should be helpful for the [Inter-agency Expert Group](#) on SDG Indicators, created in March 2015, as it develops an indicator framework for the goals and targets of the post-2015 agenda.

The biggest challenge that we face now is on the [implementation side](#), and that means thinking very

seriously about hard financial commitments. The financial aspects or “how the SDGs will be financed” has not received as much attention.

The MDGs were successful in that regard as they led to a scaling up of aid spending. In fact, Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members went from \$80.7 billion (U.S.) in 2000 to \$134.4 billion (U.S) in 2014, even as the world went through the most severe financial crisis since the Great Depression.

What’s also remarkable is that the first Financing for Development Conference was held in Monterrey in March 2002, a year and a half after the Millennium Declaration was adopted and six months after the MDGs. In other words, the financing aspects of the MDGs were not seriously considered until after the goals were endorsed. This time around, the Third Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa was held in July to discuss the operational Means of Implementation (MOI) for the SDGs.

We now know, based on estimates, that in order to meet the SDGs, additional investments of \$2 to \$3 trillion per year will be required over the next 15 years, with significant amounts required for large infrastructure such as power and transport, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. However, despite urging donor countries to recommit to the 0.7 per cent target, and proposing a host of measures -- for example, for a social compact whereby countries set spending targets on health and education, for countries to collect more taxes, fight tax evasion and illicit financial flows, and attract private finance -- the outcome document of the Addis Ababa meeting was a disappointment.

There were no new financial commitments made, no clear articulation of where the financing for the SDGs would come from, and the proposal for a UN tax body, which would be more representative of the interests of developing countries when setting global tax standards, was rejected.

Aid is unfortunately no longer a big part of the conversation, while the role of the private sector and private finance has been increasingly emphasized. This is bad news for low-income, fragile and conflict-affected countries that are aid dependent, are unable to attract other forms of external financing, and that are already making significant tax efforts. Furthermore, as our work has shown, there is much scope for donors, including Canada, to play a more prominent role in helping partner countries improve their fiscal performance.

Equally missing from the conversation is the efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure, which are essential prerequisites for creating a true fiscal pact between governments and citizens.

The SDGs represent an opportunity for Canada to examine how it can engage globally and how it can exercise leadership, both at home and abroad, to address sustainable development challenges. However, unless -- and until -- the financial aspects of the SDGs are properly addressed, the post-2015 agenda will remain a set of elusive goals.

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UNPACKING THE GOALS

CANADA MUST BOLDLY COMMIT TO DEFEAT POVERTY AT HOME AND ABROAD

By Leilani Farha and Julia Sánchez

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Photo: Getty

The new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not for the faint of heart – they are bold, broad commitments striking at the core of society’s critical social issues. The first goal is as daunting as it is resolute: end poverty in all its forms everywhere.

The numbers facing us are stark: the United Nations (UN) reports that 836 million people still live in extreme poverty, with one in five earning less than \$1.25 a day in developing nations.

And yet the new goals go beyond what the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set out to do in 2000 – to cut the numbers of those living in extreme poverty in half. This has arguably been achieved over the last decade with hundreds of thousands having been lifted out of poverty, especially in Asia.

However, the challenge still remains in most sub-Saharan

African countries, and in particular in fragile and conflict affected states, where we currently have more people living in extreme poverty than before the MDGs began.

Canada is not immune to poverty. And as a universal agenda, these commitments apply to all countries – including Canada. We would argue that given our wealth and resources, developed nations like Canada have no excuse not to address poverty within their borders.

Currently in Canada there is no official measurement of poverty, but recent studies reveal that 4.8 million people are living in poverty, with a disproportionate number being Aboriginal peoples. Over 200,000 people experience homelessness each year, but as many as 1.3 million Canadians have experienced some form of homelessness over the past year. Food insecurity is also a growing concern, with one in eight households struggling to put food on the table.

A commitment to ending poverty lays the foundation for change. But to be sure that “no one is left behind,” the theme running through the SDGs, governments will have to take some crucial next steps – elaborating an action plan, acknowledging targets and timelines, allocating adequate resources (in Canada’s case both domestically and globally), monitoring and reporting on progress, and providing mechanisms so those affected by poverty can be a part of the solution. These are all elements of a human-rights based approach to our collective development, a framework which places people at the core of decision-making and that ensures basic needs are met and understood as rights.

In recent years, Canada has fallen behind on its human rights commitments domestically. A look at recent reviews of Canada’s human rights record (the Human Rights Council July 2015 and the Universal Periodic Review April 2013) shows gaps between commitment and action. The UN has criticized Canada for not properly protecting and promoting all Canadians’ human rights and has recommended that Canada develop a national anti-poverty strategy and a national plan for housing and homelessness. Both are in line with accomplishing the SDGs and would demonstrate Canada’s commitment by setting the example at home. Yet legislation in the last parliamentary session was voted down in this regard.

Internationally, Canada has reached one of its lowest ever

percentage levels of aid to gross national income (GNI) – 0.24 percent—as a result of budget cuts and unprecedented lapses in spending to reduce global poverty. Furthermore, Canada has been critiqued for shifting its areas of focus away from the poorest countries, and in particular sub-Saharan Africa, towards middle income countries where it has stronger trade interests. For Canada to show leadership in the implementation of the new global agenda, it will have to reverse these trends, both domestically and internationally.

So where are we now?

The SDGs have been adopted and ending poverty in the next 15 years is firmly on the table. This is accompanied by set deadlines: eradicating extreme poverty by 2030 (those who earn less than \$1.25 a day), and reducing by half the number of people in poverty (based on national definitions of poverty) by the same year. To achieve this, governments should commit to national/regional policy and financing that will ensure targets are met.

The SDGs are not about half-way measures. In order for Canada to hit the target and contribute to ending poverty by 2030, we must resolve not only to address poverty overseas, but also prioritize this essential agenda at home.

Leilani Farha is the Executive Director of Canada Without Poverty. Julia Sánchez is the President-CEO of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation.

THE GOAL OF ENDING HUNGER IS NOT FAR-FETCHED

By Stuart Clark

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



Photo: Carol Thiessen, Canadian Foodgrains Bank

When someone proposes an overly ambitious idea, someone else is likely to say facetiously “... and end world hunger.” As if this was an impossibility.

While it may be impossible to ensure that every single human has enough food every moment, there have been dramatic changes in what we call ‘world hunger.’ Already formerly ‘hungry countries’ like China and Ethiopia have cut hunger rates by more than half over the past 20 years. Other countries like Ghana, Mali and Brazil have essentially eliminated hunger by reducing it to less than 5 percent of the population.

So the goal of Ending Hunger is not so far-fetched.

Let’s look at Sustainable Development Goal No. 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Like the other goals, this one is broken into measurable sub-goals to be achieved by

2030. For Goal No. 2, they fall into three main categories – the actual hunger goals, the ways of producing our food, and the role of markets in connecting the two. There is also an aid goal.

The actual hunger sub-goals focus first on the four pillars of food security – ensuring that food is available, that everyone can get enough of it, that it is nutritious and that this can be counted on year round. And, because malnutrition (not enough of the right foods) is such a common and serious problem, there is a second sub-goal to end all forms of malnutrition, particularly for children under five, young women, women during and after pregnancy, and older persons.

The sub-goals related to the ways of producing our food focus on two key issues – doubling food production and incomes for the majority of the world’s food producers (i.e. small scale food producers) and ensuring that farming

methods are sustainable (i.e. resilient in the face of climate change and improving of soil and land quality). Ensuring the maintenance of genetic diversity and the fair sharing of the benefits from the use of this genetic diversity is also covered.

Finally, the sub-goals on the enabling role of markets in connecting food producers to food consumers focus primarily on international trade and commodity markets. They refer to trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets - contentious terms for those who see localizing agriculture as a key element of sustainability. Commodity markets, too, are contested territory with many seeing the current rules regulating these markets as inadequate and likely to trigger future food crises.

Where does Canada fit in Goal No. 2?

For the majority of Canadians the four pillars of food security are in place. But for those at the bottom of the income scale and for a high percentage of First Nations and Inuit people, food insecurity is a serious and growing problem. This is an important dimension of the larger Canadian problems of income inequality and reconciliation with aboriginal peoples. Solving these problems will go a long way to ensuring food security for all Canadians.

The ways we produce our food should also be under scrutiny. Canadian agriculture has been very successful in increasing production through a blend of improved seed varieties and farming techniques and the increased use of high energy inputs such as chemical fertilizers. With the possible exception of high chemical fertilizer use, many of

these techniques contribute to sustainability. However, the incomes of most farmers are highly dependent on commodity markets and international trade which makes farm incomes highly volatile. Government support programs help overcome this problem but the sustainability of these programs is uncertain.

The nature of agricultural markets is fundamental to both food production and farm livelihoods. Canada's supply management system for dairy and poultry has largely solved this problem for these farmers but is under challenge by the steadily advancing push for free trade and international market integration. For other farmers, the integration with global markets is seen as a possible solution to low farm incomes but may not solve the problem of highly volatile incomes.

There is one additional sub-goal under Goal No. 2 which is highly relevant to Canada – official development assistance or aid. The goal, which is unquantified, calls for increased aid to help developing country raise their agricultural productivity. Following the 2008 food price crisis, Canada made food security an aid priority and significantly increased aid for agriculture. However, in the last few years funding has dropped steadily leaving some to question if this is still even a Canadian aid priority.

Food is essential to human survival. Goal No. 2 matters and has been shown to be achievable. The question is: will ending hunger be given any political priority before you and I face hunger ourselves?

Stuart Clark is a Special Advisor to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank.

HOW CANADA CAN COMMIT TO THE HEALTH OF OUR GLOBAL COMMUNITY

By Sarah Kennell

Goal 3: Ensure health lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Health is prominently featured in the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) – and rightly so. It affects us all. From developing strategies that address the Ebola crisis to ensuring healthcare systems meet the needs of all people, health is a human right and central to positive economic, social and environmental outcomes.

[Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages](#) includes a cross-cutting set of targets on maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, and environmental impacts. Health is also integrated as a target across a number of goals, including those related to [gender](#), the environment, [poverty](#) and [consumption](#) – implicitly recognizing the interlinkages necessary to health. Such an approach signals a shift from how development was conceived in the [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDGs) (three separate goals), toward the new integrated development framework of the SDGs, which aspires to be grounded in a human rights-based approach.

One area where such a shift is clear in the SDGs is around sexual and reproductive health.

The ways in which the MDGs considered sexual and reproductive health created siloes between development responses. Maternal mortality was viewed as separate from gender equality, despite there being clear evidence to demonstrate the linkages between the advancement of women's rights and decreases in maternal mortality. The SDGs however include sexual and reproductive health across goals – recognizing that positive outcomes depend as much on a strong health system, as addressing social determinants of health in [education](#), as well as efforts to advance [gender equality](#) and trade.

Still, challenges remain.

The negotiation of the SDGs made clear the positions of governments against integrating sexual and reproductive health and rights across the SDGs. And the [agenda](#) failed to explicitly reference access to safe and legal abortion and comprehensive

sexuality education, both of which are central to health.

The same goes for implementation. In order for health – specifically sexual and reproductive health – to be meaningfully addressed, linkages need to be made across sectors. This will require Ministries of Health to work directly with Ministries of Education, Labour, Immigration, and Justice. Some donor governments, like Switzerland, have already begun this process; but working in such a way will require significant political will and financial resources.

Finalizing indicators is another piece. While remaining apolitical, Canada as a member of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, can play a significant role in ensuring that indicators are rights-based and both quantitative and qualitative. A strong set of balanced indicators provides the necessary scope to assess the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of sexual and reproductive healthcare and services. To do this, guidance can be drawn from resources like the UN Office of the High Commission for Human Rights’ ‘Human Rights Indicators: a guide to measurement and implementation.’

Finally, governments will be entrusted with developing strategies for implementing the new development agenda domestically and internationally. These strategies will need to include human rights standards, operationalize human rights principles, clearly delineate responsibilities among levels of government and departments, and include support for monitoring mechanisms involving government sectors, parliamentarians, academic experts, development partners and donors, Indigenous organizations and civil society – especially women’s, youth and other organizations representative of especially excluded groups and diverse constituencies. All of this must be undertaken not only to operationalize the SDGs, but also to meet existing obligations governments have through the ratification of international human rights treaties.

So what can Canada do? Two things.

One: it must create a global policy on sexual and reproductive

rights to guide action on sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and human rights, in line with the SDGs.

And two: this must be part of a larger commitment to establish a national strategy for the implementation of the SDGs, in Canada and abroad. And this must be built on respect for human rights, diversity, the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment, transformational change, and universality.

In concrete terms, and as a starting point, Canada can do so by deepening its commitment to maternal, newborn and child health by providing a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health services, which includes abortion. The new government of Canada’s commitment to use evidence and close the gaps in the Muskoka Initiative with respect to sexual and reproductive rights provides an important opportunity for discussion amongst key stakeholders of how best to do this.

The universal nature of the agenda should encourage the federal government to carefully examine the extent to which the Canadian healthcare system truly meets the needs of all people, ensuring migrants and refugees have equitable access to healthcare (including sexual and reproductive healthcare), addresses healthcare discrepancies across provinces (including access to abortion services), and gives access to affordable care, including providing HIV medications, for example, through a national drug plan.

For the SDGs to truly be transformational, political will and financial resources will be required. Governments need to address the sexual and reproductive health needs of all people through a concerted commitment to overcoming existing health challenges, holistically. Implementing the SDGs is step one.

Sarah Kennell is the Public Affairs Officer with Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights, a progressive, pro-choice charitable organization committed to advancing and upholding sexual and reproductive health and rights in Canada and globally.

WE NEED TO MEET SDG AMBITION WITH ACTION ON EDUCATION

By Karen Mundy

Goal 4: *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all*



Photo: Sean Sprague via Getty Images

A great deal of energy and time has gone into developing the new [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs). Now we need to regroup, recharge and refocus our energies as we begin a long and difficult journey towards seeing these global aspirations turn into tangible realities.

Education figured prominently in the [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDGs). Setting a target for access to universal primary education contributed to strong results in this area: the number of children not enrolled in primary or lower secondary dropped by almost 40 percent.

What the MDGs did *not* do is set goals on the quality of teaching or learning, on access to school for the poorest, and on the right to lifelong and equitable learning – in primary education and beyond.

With the SDGs, our climb towards educating the world's

children and youth just got a lot steeper. Goal 4 is far more ambitious than its predecessor. It commits UN member states to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.” In practice, this means providing, at the very least, quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education to every girl and boy by 2030.

No one can disagree with this ambition. Yet we know that it will take girls in some part of the world more than 100 years before they have access to a full cycle of learning.

The [Global Partnership for Education](#), where I work as Chief Technical Officer, supports the ambition and vision of the SDG education agenda. We understand the challenge. Our new strategic plan will lay out the catalytic role we intend to play in contributing to the full realization of SDG 4 by 2030.

In plain terms, this means providing quality education to the hardest-to-reach children who live in fragile and conflict-affected countries or in remote regions, to those with disabilities and to those who are marginalized because of their gender, ethnicity, religion or social standing.

That won't be easy. The "hardest-to-reach" make up a large portion of the estimated 124 million children globally (63 million of whom are girls) who are currently not in school. A further 250 million children drop out or don't learn basic reading or math by the time they reach Grade 4.

Moreover, there's a greater need than ever for more resources – with an annual external financing gap of US\$39 billion to ensure that every child receives a pre-primary, primary and secondary education by 2030.

It's a big number. But in practice, educating all the children in the world through secondary school will cost US\$1.18 per day per child for the next 15 years. The largest share of this cost – 88 percent or \$1.04 per day - will be borne by developing countries themselves. So the gap comes down to a mere 14 cents per child per day.

But education is not a priority for many donors. Between 2010 and 2013, aid for basic education dropped by 8 percent while total official development assistance rose by 8.5 percent. Canada, which has been a strong supporter of the MDGs in education and gender equity, can play an important role in helping to reverse this decline.

The recent interest of the Canadian government in ensuring education for children during emergencies and protracted crisis, and its doubling of support to the Global Partnership for Education are positive signals that we hope the new government will continue.

We also know that quality education is essential to the realization of every one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

But if we expect the Canadian government to go the extra mile for global education, it's incumbent on Canadian citizens to make the case to their leaders.

Educating all the world's children is not only good for children, but for the societies in which they live -- with higher levels of education poverty drops, health and survival rates improve, more girls live up to their full potential and social and civic stability thrives.

A better-educated world is one in which Canadians can benefit from better economic opportunities, greater security and increased mind-power to solve the bigger challenges to humanity.

In Canada strong and well-managed education systems, which ensure equitable learning opportunities for all, have formed the bedrock of our economic success. They have also laid the foundation for a society that is inclusive, peaceful and diverse. But this needs to be for all Canadians, in particular First Nations children; without it, we risk eroding the social compact of an entire society.

As we embark on the new journey to universal education across the globe, let's keep in mind these stakes and recommit ourselves to meeting the call of the SDGs. The outcome is in our hands.

Karen Mundy is Chief Technical Officer of the Global Partnership for Education.

WE NEED A CANADA-WIDE APPROACH TO ACHIEVE WOMEN'S RIGHTS

By Diana Rivington

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



There was a brief hiatus after the fall of the Berlin wall when some thought the “Cold War peace dividend” meant that the world could make major progress on human rights, equality (gender, economic, you name it!), and reducing violence in all its forms (political, economic, gender-based...). It was to be a “new paradigm.”

From 1990 to 1996, there were a dizzying series of thematic United Nations (UN) Conferences (on Children, on the environment and development, on human rights, on Population and Development, on Social Development, on Women, and on Human Settlements).

I remember the exhilaration of being on the Canadian delegation to the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 – how we celebrated “locking down” seriously progressive language. We made recommendations for achieving the rights and access of women and girls in all sectors:

education, health, information-communication technologies, peace-building, and agriculture, among other things.

The list was long. And the final chapter of the Beijing Platform for Action concerned measures for institutionalizing gender equality goals and analysis both domestically through the Ministries for the Status of Women, and internationally through development cooperation and UN agencies.

Out of the Beijing process came amazing energy - strong linkages among women’s groups in the South who used the internet as a new tool for organizing; and tremendous hope, desperately needed to sustain the plodding attempts at “institutionalization” (or gender mainstreaming) that followed.

I watched as the overarching goals from the UN conferences of the 1990s were shrunk, shrink-wrapped, and repackaged as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this

process, the world's nations "misplaced" their 1994 commitment to universal access to reproductive health care and to the right of women and men to freely choose the size and spacing of their families. But that was 15 years ago at the Millennium Summit in 2000.

Now the 2015 UN General Assembly has approved a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to guide us through to 2030.

In terms of wordsmithing, attention to the rights and equality of women and girls are threaded throughout the thirty-five pages of "Transforming our world," as well as more explicitly in Goal 5 of the 17 new SDGs – a fundamental recognition of the interlinkages between women's rights and the capacity of the world community to deliver on the SDGs.

There are nine (oddly numbered) targets for Goal 5, including: ending discrimination, harmful practices and violence against women; recognizing unpaid care and domestic work; rights to economic resources, and access to ownership and control over land; and full participation of women in decision-making, as well as legislation to promote gender equality and empowerment.

One of the targets is the "lost" Cairo MDG to "ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed" in various UN documents. The Cairo goal is also found under Goal 3 on health, calling for "universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes." Is this target in two places because negotiators wanted to anchor it well so that it won't get lost again? Or is it a true recognition that sexual and reproductive health and rights are vital both to ensuring a healthier world and to achieving gender equality?

So if Canada commits to "internalizing" the SDGs, what should we expect?

A good start on Goal 5 would be a renewal of funding for women's groups domestically and internationally because research has shown that "women's organizations working together has more impact on influencing government policy than female legislators or national wealth." Indeed, "Women's autonomous organizing in civil society affects political change."

But then we also need an ambitious agenda that crosses all Canadian federal departments, as well as in federal-provincial priorities – a new National Action Plan for Gender Equality with legislative and operational targets from 2016 to 2030 for Canada's actions domestically and internationally.

This must be a whole of Canada, whole of government approach. For example, eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls requires actions by the Departments of Justice, Public Safety, Indigenous and Northern Affairs, Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and Statistics Canada (for the 2016 Census) – in order to plan, deliver, and monitor progress domestically and internationally. Equally, "ensur[ing] inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" (Goal 4), cannot be achieved without addressing school-related gender-based violence. So meeting this target will involve provincial ministries of education for domestic achievement, as well as support from GAC to ensure its realization overseas.

To deal with the target on reproductive health services and rights will require Health Canada to work with provincial ministries of health, and to include financial incentives in their respective budgets for decades to come. It will also require a strong mandate from GAC to include sexual and reproductive health and rights in our country level dialogues, and in our discussions with the multilateral system on

maternal and child health, refugees, humanitarian assistance, among others.

I may not be as optimistic now as I was after Beijing – aspirational language needs to be matched with clear and measurable targets and timelines, money and political will. But if countries such as Canada can set clear and measurable

targets for the SDGs, it might just mean making more progress on those 20 year old gender equality objectives.

Diana Rivington is a Senior Fellow in the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ottawa. She enjoyed a long career at the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) where her last assignment was as Director, Human Development and Gender Equality.



AGENDA 2030 WILL ONLY SUCCEED IF IT SUCCEEDS FOR CHILDREN

By Patricia Erb

The SDGs from a child-focused perspective

“Humanity owes the child the best it has to give.” The words of Save the Children’s founder Eglantyne Jebb, uttered nearly a century ago, still ring true today.

In September 2015, world leaders adopted an ambitious global action plan, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has the potential to transform the lives of children in line with Eglantyne’s vision. The new agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that envision a world where people are free of poverty, where the planet is protected from degradation and where a prosperous, sustainable and peaceful future is possible through global partnership. While there is no goal that is specific to children, virtually all have targets that relate to them. The Agenda promises to leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first. Children left behind by progress under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), who have been systematically excluded due to race, gender, religion, culture, poverty or geography, must now be reached if the 2030 Agenda is to end poverty within a generation.

In short, the 2030 Agenda will succeed only if it succeeds for all children.

The MDGs provided strong guidance and helped drive

global change with real results, acting as a catalyst for lifting one billion people out of extreme poverty, halving the number of children out of school and halving preventable child deaths. The SDGs seek to address some of the weaknesses of the MDGs. Weaknesses that included reducing, rather than ending, preventable child deaths and extreme poverty. The MDGs did not apply universally to all countries. Relative poverty in developed countries, including the plight of Indigenous children in Canada, was left unaddressed. Reducing inequality was not part of the goals. 15 years later, world leaders have included goals dedicated to tackling inequality and committed to meet all targets for “all nations, people and for all segments of society.” That means all children are included in the ambition of the 2030 agenda.

What does the content of the 2030 Agenda mean for children? In addition to universality and equity, the SDGs call for an end to hunger, they move beyond simple enrollment to a specific call for the completion of a quality basic education, they seek to end discriminatory and harmful practices that endanger and limit girls’ success, they address training and decent work for young people, building the resilience of the poor, including children and youth, tackling climate-related extreme events, and calling for an end to abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms

of violence against girls and boys.

So how do we ensure that in 2030 we will have achieved these important goals for children? We will need data, plans of action at global, national and local levels, robust accountability mechanisms and lastly resources.

We need to know who the most deprived children are and where they can be found, whether they live on an Indigenous reserve in Canada or the streets of Dhaka, Bangladesh. We also need to understand the challenges they face if we are to address their needs and protect their rights. Accordingly, there is strong support for a “Data Revolution” for the new Agenda.

But knowing the data is only the first step. National and in some cases global plans (especially for fragile and conflict affected states) will be needed to address what the data reveals. Plans are only as good as the outcomes they deliver – they must be actionable and put into practice with political will and priority if we are to achieve our collective ambition by 2030.

Through global consultations, children have already played a role in shaping the 2030 Agenda. The accountability mechanisms developed at national, regional and

international levels must include opportunities for children to engage and influence. We need a movement of millions that will galvanize this change, where the “left behind” children are heard.

Finally, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will depend on sufficient and predictable financing if it is to succeed for children. Governments must invest in health, education and child protection systems especially for the furthest behind. The budgets of national governments and international financial and tax systems will need to be reformed to ensure the much-needed funds for these crucial investments are available. The private sector also has a critical role to play by providing a living wage and decent work for caregivers and youth in all countries, an essential part of ending poverty around the world.

Agenda 2030 is a framework for the future. We are at an economic and environmental crossroads and the path we choose will determine whether we create a world for children where hunger, illness, ignorance and poverty is more entrenched for the most excluded or we create a world that is more just, sustainable and prosperous for all.

Patricia Erb is the President and CEO of Save the Children.

WATER AND SANITATION PLAY A KEY ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

By Clarissa Brocklehurst and Julie Truelove

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



When the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) was agreed on September 25th, 2015, the new [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) included a stand-alone goal for water and sanitation. The inclusion of [Goal 6](#) - “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” - was an important recognition of the critical role that water and sanitation play in human development, and the fact that they underpin the elimination of poverty.

Goal 6 has several components that represent major departures from the former [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDGs). Most notably, the targets within the goal cover not only drinking water and sanitation, but the entire water cycle. Countries are called on to improve water quality, reduce the amount of untreated wastewater, reduce water scarcity, implement integrated water

resources management and trans-boundary cooperation, and protect water related ecosystems.

Targets 6.1 and 6.2, the two targets related to drinking water and sanitation, set a higher bar than the MDGs did – they call for *universal* and *equitable* access, while the MDGs required only halving the proportion of people without access.

Predictably, even though the water MDG target was met, vast inequalities remain in 2015, with access to drinking water higher among urban dwellers than rural dwellers, higher among the rich than the poor, and much higher in some regions of the world than others. In sanitation, the inequalities are even starker, with the majority of the poor practising open defecation in many countries.

SDG Target 6.2 specifically calls for the elimination of open defecation – a target that could both be achieved before the SDG end date of 2030 and improve the lives of millions in the process. Target 6.2 also specifically mentions the needs of women and girls. This important reference should help overcome one of the shortfalls of Goal 6 – that is, that it does not explicitly call for universal access in both homes and public places, such as schools, health care facilities and workplaces. However, the needs of girls and women cannot be met if girls cannot rely on having a safe and private toilet at school, if expectant mothers cannot be sure there will be ample water and a toilet at the clinic where they give birth, and if women do not have private toilets at work.

The declaration that established the SDGs states that they “...involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike.” As with many of the SDGs, Goal 6 has significant implications within the borders of Canada. The requirement to ensure universal and equal access to drinking water and sanitation resonates most loudly for indigenous communities. As of September 2015, [Health Canada](#) reported 138 drinking water advisories in 94 First Nations communities.

Canada must work to meet its obligations to serve all its citizens, not only to achieve the SDGs, but also because access to water and sanitation is recognised as a human right. Likewise, Canada must meet the targets for [water resource management and ecosystem protection](#); as a water rich country, Canada must steward its abundant water resources well, and be a model for the world.

Looking beyond our borders, the new water and sanitation

goal has implications for our contributions to international cooperation. Canada has shown leadership on [maternal, newborn and child health \(MNCH\)](#), but can do more to recognise the essential role water, sanitation and hygiene play in protecting the [health](#) of expectant mothers, newborns and children. Poor water supply means not only unsafe water to drink, but also a lack of water for handwashing – one of the most effective ways to prevent infectious disease. Poor sanitation results in diarrheal disease, often fatal in children, and living in a fecally-contaminated environment is linked to growth stunting. But despite Canada’s commitment to MNCH, the proportion of Global Affairs Canada funding spent on water and sanitation is less than 3 percent of total official development assistance or aid.

Goal 6 offers unique opportunities and challenges for Canadians. Many Canadian development agencies have expertise in water, sanitation and hygiene and are keen to integrate them further into Canada’s development assistance, particularly into MNCH programming. Canada is a country with experience in water resource management and ecosystem protection, in which residents are provided with a high standard of drinking water and sanitation services. But can other countries learn from our example? Can we be generous and seek to help others to fulfil their right to clean water and sanitation? As a wealthy country with abundant water and high standards of sanitation, the eyes of the world will be on us.

Clarissa Brocklehurst is a [WaterAid](#) Trustee. Julie Truelove is a [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene \(WASH\)](#) consultant working with [RESULTS Canada](#).

WE ARE ENTERING THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AGE

By Guy Dauncey

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



Photo: Danita Delimont via Getty Images

The United Nations [Sustainable Development Goals](#) have such a grand, evocative ring, and they include a goal on energy, a huge concern for everyone's future. So what does the goal ask for—and can we meet it?

Affordable: Solar energy was not affordable when NASA first used it in space, but its price has [fallen 100-fold since the 1970s](#), and in many parts of the world it is now a [financially viable long-term option](#). Wind energy has also been falling steadily in price, and is now [the cheapest kind of new power](#). The more we increase the efficiency of our buildings, vehicles and appliances, the less they will cost to run.

Reliable: Just put a qualified engineer on the job, and you'll get reliability.

Sustainable: Firewood is not sustainable, except on a very small, managed scale. Fossil fuels are not sustainable for a host of reasons, including the ever-growing climate crisis,

air pollution, and the exhaustion of non-renewable reserves. [Nuclear power](#) is not sustainable. Only three sources are sustainable: renewable energy from the sun (solar, wind, wave, hydro and sustainably managed biofuels); tidal energy from the moon and sun; and geothermal energy from the earth, all of which need to be combined with efficiency, power storage and load management.

Modern: Back in 1900 the motorcar was modern. So was Picasso's art, once upon a time.

Energy: Take it away, and nothing exists. Ever since we came down from the trees and onto the savannahs of Africa we have been seeking better ways to use it.

For All: This is the real challenge, to achieve [the transition to 100 percent renewable energy](#) for everyone on the planet—by 2030. This includes countries like Russia and

Saudi Arabia, whose economies depend on fossil fuel exports; countries like China and India, which are still hooked on coal; and Japan, which imports 97 percent of its energy from non-sustainable sources. The challenge is enormous, but so is the climate crisis, which is breathing down our necks with increasing fires and floods, storms and sea-level rise.

Is it really possible? Here's where technology, finance, policies and politics enter the stage.

For electricity, the transition to 100 percent renewable power needs political will, and the right policies to send a positive signal to investors. [Alberta](#) recently announced that it will phase out all coal-fired power by 2030. [Saskatchewan](#) has announced that it will produce half of its power from renewables by 2030. The [European Union](#) is on target to meet its goal to produce 20 percent of its electricity from renewables by 2020. [China](#) is engaged in a massive solar acceleration.

Could the whole world achieve it by 2030? It's [technically possible](#), but only if the climate alarm bells ring far more loudly and widely, including in the [US Congress](#), generating a far more urgent will to act.

For transportation, the challenge is more difficult. By the early 2020s, with the [falling price of batteries](#), electric cars will be priced the same as regular cars, and cost far less to run. BMW has said that by 2025 it will [cease making regular cars](#). [Electric buses](#) are already in operation, and cities can do much to make roads more pedestrian and bicycle-friendly. But long-distance transportation by road, air and sea is still a problem, with no solutions in sight. There may be a breakthrough in batteries or hydrogen, but there's a long way to go.

For heat, the challenge is even tougher. With the right policies, all new buildings can be built to the [Passive House](#)

[standard](#), being so well constructed that they need 90 percent less heat, which can be obtained through a [heat recovery ventilation unit](#). In [Brussels](#) and various German cities every new building must already meet the Passive House standard. But what about the millions of existing buildings, from factories to high-rises? The retrofit task is huge, to make every building more efficient and to replace oil and gas with heat-pumps, renewably sourced district heat or stored summer solar heat, as they do at [Drake Landing](#) in Okotoks, Alberta. And what about industrial heat to make iron, steel and cement? There are proposals and prototypes, but nothing ready to roll out.

The Age of Firewood lasted for more than 300,000 years. The Age of Fossil Fuels will last for 300 years. Without fossil fuels, for all their dirt and danger, we could never have developed the science and engineering that underlie so much that we cherish. The [Solar Age](#), however will last for well over a *billion* years, and with every passing month, its technologies will improve and its prices will fall.

For Canada, what does it mean? Until there is a clear goal, politicians will drift, so Canada needs to set a clear goal, as Vancouver has done, to get to 100 percent renewable energy as quickly as possible. To keep the temperature from rising by more than 2°C the climate science shows that it needs to be done by 2030, in keeping with the UN goal— but at least let's put the goal on the table.

This global energy transition is so huge and so historically significant, that we can easily lose sight of it amid local battles over pipelines and coalmines. But it's happening. Our challenge is to make it happen fast enough.

[Guy Dauncey](#) is an author and futurist who works to develop a positive vision of a sustainable future, and to translate that vision into action.

FULL EMPLOYMENT CAN BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE PLANET

By Toby Sanger

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



Photo: Kate Holt/AusAID

The United Nation's new [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) are a sweeping set of goals that all member countries have resolved to meet by 2030.

[Goal 8](#) recognizes the importance of labour rights and access to decent work for all, while also emphasizing sustained—and sustainable—economic growth.

Some see this focus on economic growth as a bridge between the two main themes of the SDGs: highlighting the need for resources from a growing economy to provide for basic needs, but in a sustainable way. Others see it as a chasm: certain that [sustained economic growth is not environmentally sustainable](#), particularly through a [capitalist system where private profit](#) from resource exploitation and ever-increasing private [consumption](#) takes precedence over preservation of the planet.

As Alnoor Ladha and Thomas Pogge [have written](#), “we cannot fix deeply entrenched social problems with the same logic that created them in the first place...More growth in the absence of structural change is only going to worsen the lives of the world's majority.” In a world where [inequality](#) has increased to the extent that just [85 individuals own as much as more than half the world's poorest](#), more of the same type of economic growth won't achieve the goals of reducing poverty and meeting basic human needs, without more profound changes to our economic system.

Few make the connection between preserving and *sustaining our global environmental commons* and meeting basic human needs by *growing our common wealth*: through an expansion of collective public goods and services. Yet, the only way we can *sustainably* improve the standard of living for all is by expanding and improving the collective public goods and services that we share, instead

of through ever-rising individual private consumption driven by profit-driven production. This requires stronger commitments towards basic social protections, including income security and social services.

That said, Goal 8 does include important targets on “full and productive employment,” “decent work for all,” “equal pay for work of equal value” and to “substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training” by 2020. It also includes the commitment for all nations to “protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment” and to implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

These are all unequivocally positive commitments. While labour rights in Canada are protected to some degree by our own Charter of Rights and by ILO conventions we’ve signed, this commitment provides further international support, especially after efforts in recent years to erode these rights.

The commitment to decent work for all is important not just because it means we should all be able to earn a living income with a decent job, but also because it promotes social inclusion and allows everyone to contribute productively to society with dignity.

But to make these commitments meaningful, we need clear definitions of what we mean by “full employment” and “decent work” and, most importantly, our governments must put a priority on policies to achieve these and other SDG commitments.

This means abandoning misguided monetary and fiscal policies that have been used to prevent full employment,

including those expressly used to keep unemployment high so wages don’t rise. It means our governments should abandon fiscal austerity measures which have resulted in rising unemployment and slow wage growth.

It also means introducing programs to create jobs, and in particular jobs which help achieve the SDGs - both basic needs and environmental sustainability. In particular, this means jobs in health, education and social services and “green jobs,” such as in public transit, retrofits, renewable energy and environmental protection and remediation. Many of these will be in the public sector.

A good example of measures to meet these goals are the successful youth guarantee programs introduced in Europe, as well as job guarantee programs that would ensure decent productive jobs for all those who want them.

Finally, full employment doesn’t mean everyone should have to work full-time to gain a living wage. On the contrary, with rising productivity, one way we can achieve full employment is to reduce the work week, with commensurate increases in wages and in the “social wage” – the value of free universal public services.

On the surface, the SDGs may appear to be a mishmash of barely coherent objectives, including some that appear trite or wishful thinking. That doesn’t mean that there isn’t some connection between the major goals or that they aren’t achievable. But it does mean that to achieve these important goals, we’ll need to break out of our narrow ideological frames and introduce policies that put people and the preservation of the planet ahead of profits.

Toby Sanger is the economist for the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE). Twitter @toby_sanger.

CITIES WILL BE ON THE FRONT LINES OF IMPLEMENTING THE GLOBAL GOALS

By Brock Carlton

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



Everyone has a connection to the place they call home, be it a large metropolis or a small town. It's where we raise our families, start a small business and connect with each other—and the world.

In Canada, like in many other nations, our hometowns also play a key role in how our countries fare on the global stage. Local governments are on the front lines of finding solutions to some of the most pressing global challenges, such as alleviating poverty, ensuring access to basic services, addressing inequalities, supporting local economies, promoting culture as driver of development, and coping with the impact of climate change.

According to the [United Nations](#), managing the growth of urban areas is among the most urgent development challenges of the 21st century and will be a major factor in the achievement of the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

By 2050, an [estimated two-thirds](#) of the world's population will live in urban areas, with 90 per cent of that growth occurring in developing countries. Local and regional governments will need to respond by developing and maintaining infrastructure to serve the population growth.

[Goal 9](#) refers to the need for countries to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure in order to support economic and social development in their communities and to connect to the rest of the world. Like most sustainable development goals, this requires local commitments and local action, bolstered by national programs and partnerships.

In order to achieve Goal 9 and others, local governments must be given access to new financing mechanisms, including a more balanced distribution of national resources.

In Canada, and around the world, municipalities are the economic engines of their country. They are already taking a leadership role in infrastructure, driving solutions on everything from adequate housing and transit, greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions and disaster preparedness.

Long-term and sustained investment in local infrastructure provides a clear and measurable return on investment and addresses the biggest gaps hindering our economic competitiveness. And we believe in strengthening the capacity of local governments to plan, prepare, coordinate and manage local responses to natural disasters and post-conflict reconstruction.

Building and maintaining infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather will help us tackle environmental and social challenges in the future, while saving taxpayers and local businesses money in the long run. Upgrading important water infrastructure will allow communities to keep water clean without deferring other important infrastructure priorities.

In Canada, we've seen significant gains for the municipal sector over the past few years, including dedicated, long-term funding for infrastructure and public transit. These are historic levels of investment in our cities. And the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) has long advocated for increased federal involvement in developing the telecommunications infrastructure that is so important to the social, cultural and economic life of Canada's rural,

northern and remote communities.

And in the 25 countries where FCM is active, local governments of all sizes are addressing urban growth and land-use challenges to build more inclusive and resilient communities

Achieving Goal 9 — both here in Canada and globally — will require significant public investment, as well as recognition of local and regional governments as equal partners with national governments.

Whether we are talking about infrastructure, climate change or poverty reduction, the success of these goals will play out in our neighbourhoods, our cities and our metropolitan areas.

Local and regional governments—with the closest and most direct mandate from its citizens—have a central role to play.

Community building is nation building. As we tackle 21st century challenges, local and regional governments of all sizes will be central to building more sustainable and prosperous nations.

Brock Carlton is the Chief Executive Officer of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the national voice for nearly 2,000 municipalities—from big cities to rural towns—representing 90 per cent of the Canadian population.

EQUALITY IS KEY TO SUCCESS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

By Julie Delahanty and Denise Byrnes

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among nations



Photo: Kevork Djansezian via Getty Images

The world’s governments have committed to an ambitious agenda for the next 15 years: not to reduce poverty but to eradicate it; not to lessen hunger but to end it. The new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to address the root causes of poverty and promote development that works for all people. In their implementation, leaders have committed to leaving no one behind. This task requires the political will to tackle extreme economic inequality and to shift the power from the world’s wealthiest people and countries to the poorest.

Inequality is spiraling out of control. Earlier this year Oxfam released a report showing that the 80 richest people on the planet have the same wealth as the poorest 3.5 billion people combined. By 2016, the richest 1 percent will own more wealth than all of humanity combined.

For the SDGs or Global Goals to be successful, we need policies that enable the poorest to benefit most from

economic growth. Recent research has shown that of the 1.1 billion people living in extreme poverty in 2010, 200 million could have escaped extreme poverty if poor people had simply benefited equally from the proceeds of growth.

In the context of extreme inequality in the Global South and here in Canada, Oxfam is particularly concerned about women and youth, two groups being left behind.

In rich and poor countries alike, women perform the majority of unpaid labour, they are over-represented in part-time and precarious work, and they are paid less than men for the same job. Everywhere, domestic violence prevents women from participating fully in the workforce, and workplace violence and harassment limits their ability to ask for better wages and conditions. Early marriage and lack of control over their fertility restrict their opportunities for education and employment and diminish their chances for advancement in life. Over a lifetime, women in Canada earn approximately one

third less than men. Thirty (30) percent of single elderly women in Canada live below the poverty line.

Youth are bearing the brunt of extreme economic inequality too, facing high unemployment, precarious jobs and lack of access to basic social services in many countries around the world. Globally, the unemployment rate for youth is three times higher than for adults. Worse still, 20 percent of youth in developing countries are considered “inactive” and have no education, no training and no job.

The SDGs are universal, meaning that governments, including the Government of Canada, have the responsibility to ensure that we attain these goals both at home and abroad.

In some ways, the broad brushstrokes are the same no matter where you live; political commitment, public investment, and championing the rights of women and youth are required in every country in the world, including Canada.

To tackle inequality in Canada, the Liberal government must focus on decent wages for all workers, and policies that limit the gap between the highest and lowest earners in the same workplaces.

We need greater investment in affordable higher education and paid internships for youth -- and in public services that reduce women’s unpaid care work and expand good job opportunities for them.

We need to give youth and women more power within the institutions that affect them, through better representation in politics and on boards.

We need to ensure that women and youth are free from violence and that their sexual and reproductive health and rights are respected.

To address inequality on the international front, Canada should reverse the decline in aid funding. It should direct more funding to women’s rights organizations, to sexual and reproductive health and rights, and to youth-led development initiatives -- all of which are key to reducing inequality and ensuring that no one is left behind.

The Government should also support global tax reform to prevent multinationals from cheating developing country governments of vital tax revenue - revenue that could be invested in health care, education and other areas that improve equality.

These initiatives must be coupled with actions to fight corruption and hold governments accountable for providing these essential public services.

In signing onto the SDGs, the world has decided that by 2030 we won’t live with extreme poverty. That means we can’t live with today’s levels of inequality. To end extreme poverty we need to tackle the growing gap between the richest and the rest, which has trapped hundreds of millions of people in a life of hunger, sickness and hardship.

Turning the SDG inequality goal into a reality is not an impossible dream; but it will take political will and courage.

***Julie Delahanty is the Executive Director of Oxfam Canada.
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THE SDGS ARE A CALL TO ACTION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

By Adele D. Furrie

The SDGs from the perspective of people with disabilities

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—with their core message of ensuring that no one is left behind—represent a positive way forward for people with disabilities in Canada and around the world.

While the Millennium Development Goals did not contain any direct references to persons with disabilities, the SDGs are a different story.

The preamble to the SDGs includes the following powerful call to action for persons with disabilities: “People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those who needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 percent live in poverty)...”

Importantly, disability is referenced explicitly in seven of the SDG targets and implicitly in the many others that speak to “persons in vulnerable situations” or “universal access.”

Specific references to persons with disabilities in the targets call for equal access to education and full and productive employment, along with the need for accessible schools, transportation and public spaces, and the enhancement of political, social and economic participation by persons with disabilities. The final direct mention of disability is in reference to the need for high-quality, timely and reliable

data that is disaggregated by disability.

Why is all of this so significant?

It’s significant because specific reference to persons with disabilities is an acknowledgement of the one billion people around the globe living with a disability. It is also an acknowledgement that persons with disabilities are often amongst the most disadvantaged, an acknowledgement of the irrefutable link between poverty and disability, an acknowledgement of the fact that it is within our power to remove many of the obstacles to full participation faced by people with disabilities.

And when we speak about the link between poverty and disability or about the need to remove barriers, we’re speaking as much about Canada as we are about other developed or developing countries.

According to the 2012 Canadian Survey on Disability, 3.8 million adult Canadians (13.7 percent of the adult population) report being limited in their daily activities due to a disability. The survey also tells us that this population is less likely than the population without disabilities to graduate from high school or from university. And, in turn, Canadian adults with disabilities have a lower participation rate when it comes to employment. Only 55 percent of

adults with disabilities were employed or seeking employment; this figure is 84 percent among those who did not report having a disability.

These data tell us that there is much work to do if Canada is to truly ensure that no person with a disability is left behind.

Some work is underway. The new federal government has committed to engage with the provinces, territories, municipalities and stakeholders during the drafting of a federal disabilities act. As a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), it will be necessary for the government to address the SDGs as well as the obligations to which Canada has already agreed.

But how will we know if any of these initiatives are having the intended effect? The simple answer is that we need data. The SDGs acknowledge this need for data and specifically data that are disaggregated by disability.

This call for disaggregated data is echoed in *A World that Counts: Mobilising the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development*. It calls on governments to collect data that includes “all people – leaving no one out, and disaggregating in ways that allow the relevant differences and similarities between people and groups to be reflected in analysis and policy.”

The need for data is expanded upon in a message from the United Nations’ Secretary-General to commemorate the 2015 International Day of Persons with Disabilities: “As we look ahead, we need to strengthen development policies and practices to ensure that accessibility is part of inclusive and sustainable development. This requires improving our knowledge of the challenges facing all persons with

disabilities – including through more robust, disaggregated data -- and ensuring that they are empowered to create and use opportunities.”

And Canada is taking steps to ensure that these data are available. In April 2010, the Minister responsible for Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (now Employment and Social Development Canada) announced a new strategy for the collection and dissemination of data concerning people with disabilities. It is composed of three components: data from surveys, data derived from administrative files (e.g., Canada Pension Plan Disability Benefit, Disability Tax Credit) and an integrated information platform.

But more is needed. All children, including those with disabilities, must have access to education to help ensure their future successes. Canada will need to begin to collect data on children with disabilities, something that has not been done since 2001.

James Hicks, National Coordinator, Council of Canadians with Disabilities, said that “the data collected through the SDGs will provide information that disability organizations and their supporters can use to demonstrate the need for new laws, regulations and programs and to bring about real change and enhanced citizenship for a group of people who have been marginalized for too long.”

The hope is that the SDGs will provide further impetus for the government to act in all areas related to persons with disabilities – including not just a strategy for how we support people with disabilities at home, but overseas as well.

Adele Furrrie is the Statistical Advisor with the Council of Canadians with Disabilities.

WE NEED TO MAKE OUR CITIES INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE AND SAFE

By Mayor Denis Coderre

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



Photo: Alan Copson via Getty Images

Cities matter, now more than ever. They're the engines that drive our economy. They're hubs of innovation and creativity. They're where we connect with each other—and with the world. In other words, it's our cities that move Canada forward.

Yet just as our cities work hard to attract the best and the brightest, care for their citizens and protect the environment, they must also address the challenges that come with a growing population. In many cities around the world, this means dealing with a limited supply of affordable housing, outdated infrastructure and crippling gridlock. And it means making our neighborhoods and communities more sustainable through reduced water consumption, diverted waste from landfills, and support to the green economy.

To ensure these important urban issues are recognized

within the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, local and regional governments established the Global Taskforce for Local and Regional Governments Towards Post-2015 and Habitat III. Chaired by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM) international partner, United Cities and Local Governments, the taskforce worked hard to ensure the new development goals take into account the priorities of local authorities—particularly the challenges of rapid urbanization that many regions face.

That work paid off. Thanks in part to the advocacy of this global taskforce, Sustainable Development Goal 11 focuses on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. It puts urban issues at the centre of the SDGs. The acknowledgement by UN member states of the importance of Goal 11—and the importance of our cities—is a huge win for local and regional governments and sub-national governments around the world.

In fact, it's a win for all Canadians. It simply not possible to talk about Canada's economy or our shared future without talking about where you live, where you work, where you shop, where you invest in a home and where you raise your kids.

Take local infrastructure, for example. Public infrastructure provides a clear and measurable return on investment and drives economic competitiveness. Reducing gridlock through improved public transit returns tens of billions of dollars in lost productivity to the national economy and improves our environment. It just makes sense.

In order to create resilient communities, access to affordable housing is crucial as well. In Canada, home prices have more than doubled since 2000, and household mortgages have contributed to Canada's record high levels of household debt. Metro Vancouver alone needs more than 6,000 new housing units per year just to keep up. This is an urgent challenge that needs the kind of attention that Goal 11 demands.

Given their responsibilities for land management, waste management, water and wastewater treatment, municipal governments are already leaders in delivering environmental sustainability to Canadians. Not surprisingly, they have been among the earliest adopters of innovative practices that deliver greenhouse gas (GHG) savings, while creating more livable and walkable communities.

The implementation of the Green Municipal Fund—a permanent endowment provided by the Government of Canada and managed by FCM — has enabled locally-driven green innovation in Canada. The Green Municipal Fund has supported more than 500 municipalities of all sizes in all regions of Canada over the past 15 years. Projects range from bringing contaminated sites back into productive use to building retrofits that reduce energy

consumption and waste.

Canadian municipal expertise extends beyond our borders, too. Working through FCM's international programs, Canadian municipalities and partner countries work together in developing and emerging countries in areas such as democratic governance, local economic development, women's participation in the economic and political life of their community, as well as environmental sustainability. This sort of innovative partnership enables municipal experts from the City of Saguenay, for example, to team up with their counterparts in Nam Dinh, Vietnam to improve that city's land information management and taxation systems to increase the quality of life for its growing population.

The City of Montreal is also helping to strengthen institutional capacity of the City of Port-au-Prince through the Haiti-Canada Municipal Cooperation Program (MCP2) in partnership with FCM and the Union des municipalités du Québec. The program works to create more transparency, efficiency, and sustainability in the administration of Port-au-Prince, with a goal of strengthening the city's government and delivering better local services to the entire country.

Of course, these priorities are not only Canadian priorities. Every local government around the world is working towards the same goal: creating cities and communities that people are proud to call home. In order to accomplish this, local governments must be recognized as key development actors at the global level and given proper resources to fulfill their role as agents of change. The fact is, municipalities are leaders in finding solutions to national and international challenges. They have the experience and the know-how to get the job done.

Making our cities and communities inclusive, sustainable,

safe and resilient makes our countries inclusive, sustainable safe and resilient. We as local governments around the world are ready to do our part to strengthen our country's future. We are asking all levels of government to join the global municipal movement.

Denis Coderre is the Mayor of the City of Montreal and President of the North American section (NORAM) of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).

A GLOBAL CALL TO END WASTEFUL CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

By Livia Bizikova and Peter Denton

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Like many of the other [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs), [Goal 12](#) on sustainable consumption and production patterns (or SCP) is woven throughout the SDGs. It itemizes the key areas where changes to existing patterns must and can be made. Its inclusion is essential because without a significant global shift in the ways we produce and consume, we will step outside [the operating space in which humanity is able safely to live on this planet](#).

By the [Rio+20 conference](#) in 2012, SCP was recognized as one of the three “*overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development*” in the main outcome document, ‘[The Future We Want](#),’ alongside poverty eradication and natural resource protection/management.

The alternative to SCP is *unsustainable* production and consumption, which undermines long-term development and frustrates efforts to deal with climate change. SCP

therefore matters to Canada, just as it does to other countries.

What SCP means, however, differs greatly between developed and developing countries. Over-consumption mostly occurs in richer countries, where SCP means developing more efficient production systems and encouraging less wasteful lifestyles. Unsustainable production tends to be found in poorer countries, where essential development may take pathways known to cause environmental damage.

To improve well-being everywhere, we need to find ways of using resources efficiently, generating less waste and enabling a more equitable standard of living worldwide. More than the other goals, SCP requires changes in society and culture – changes in how we think.

But it also requires changing how we live and work. Most of the targets related to Goal 12 focus on reducing environmental

impact and minimizing the adverse effects of human activity on the environment. We need to reduce waste (through prevention, while we continue to “reduce, reuse, recycle”) and to improve the environmentally sound life cycle management of what we produce, especially chemicals.

While this seems reasonable and practical, waste production has increased steadily over the past decades, alongside lower recycling rates. Some sectors are worse than others. For example, in North America, over a third of the food grown, produced or transported here is wasted. This raises questions about the systems we are using to manage our resources, about equity (when globally so many people do not have enough to eat) and about environmental impact (considering all the resources used to produce food and the greenhouse gases emitted to transport them). Not surprisingly, one target in Goal 12 is therefore to halve food waste by 2030.

Other targets focus on promoting green public procurement policies, reporting on corporate sustainability and educating consumers everywhere about sustainable lifestyles.

One criticism of the targets associated with these goals, is that most have no benchmarks to measure progress – they only signal the desired aggregate final outcome. So for example, how much waste reduction and recycling is needed? What are the local ecological limits for resource use (such as water) or for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in production processes? How do we identify sustainable products and track their market share?

Fundamentally, a big part of SCP is about buying time. If we can reduce impact, minimize damage and slow the rate of consumption of non-renewable resources in the developed world, then we have the chance to bring the rest of the world up to an equitable standard of living.

In 2015, what are the implications of SCP for Canada? There has been much discussion about more efficient industrial processes in Canada (for example, oil-sands production intensity and related issues); however from the SCP point of view it is critical to reduce material use, improve efficiency and set boundaries to expansion by well-designed natural resource management policies and practices.

Waste generation and low-levels of recycling are also a huge challenge for Canada. Both industrial and municipal waste are higher in Canada compared to other countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). (In 2008, Canada generated 777 kg per capita of municipal waste, 20 percent above the OECD average.) The average household recycling and composting rates are also lower. To make matters worse, we also lack current national data for tracking progress on waste management across different sectors, making it difficult to prioritize specific problem areas. This needs to change.

Canadians also remain among the highest users per capita of energy and water, while GHG emissions are rising (not declining). Food waste alone is a significant issue in Canada. Clearly, we need to change how we live and work together.

Regardless of these challenges, SCP is a core component of our progress towards sustainability. Developed countries have committed to take the lead on this; so there are opportunities for Canada both to create efficient and clean production and consumption systems at home and to assist developing countries to do the same. And that would be a very good start.

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CANADA MUST WORK GLOBALLY TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE

By Dale Marshall

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



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contain all the needed elements for Canada and the world to take meaningful action on climate change. It was also hoped that their adoption would give momentum to the UN climate summit that happened this past December in Paris.

The climate change goal in the SDGs, Goal 13, and its targets, are certainly comprehensive enough to capture the major challenges that countries need to address. If all nations were able to integrate climate change measures across national plans and priorities, boost resilience and their ability to adapt to rising climatic impacts, and build their awareness and capacity on both tackling the root causes and the effects of climate change, then we would be well on our way to overcoming this enormous challenge.

That being said, elements of the climate change goal could have been stronger. For example, including either a global goal for the reduction of carbon emissions or a commitment to phase out fossil fuels in the medium-term, would have

further focused the attention of world governments on the root of the problem. We also know that the commitment to mobilize \$100 billion annually to assist developing countries to address climate change is dwarfed by the cost of the impacts these nations are facing.

So why did the climate goal in the SDGs fall short? These weaknesses are a result of the parallel discussions and negotiations on climate change that have been going on since before the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was finalized in 1992.

The UNFCCC emerged from the 1992 Earth Summit, which saw the adoption of two legally binding frameworks - the UNFCCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity. It also saw the world's countries adopt Agenda 21 (a landmark programme of action in all areas of sustainable development) and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (principles defining the rights and responsibilities of states).

The global community, through the UN, agreed to adopt a single, universal framework post-2015 that would bring together the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with the Rio +20 process on the environment and development. Countries also agreed that the UNFCCC would continue to be *the* instrument for addressing climate change. So while it does not make sense to duplicate that process with another one through the SDGs, in turn, this does limit what is possible in terms of commitments as part of the SDG framework and the goal on climate change.

Nonetheless, it does not limit the ability of governments of industrialized nations like Canada's to collectively step up and acknowledge that their path to industrialization is largely responsible for the problem. Making reparations to those who have been most impacted—and yet have *not* contributed to the problem—would be the next, crucial step forward. This means both assisting developing countries to adapt to climate change impacts, but also delivering assistance for impacts—such as sea-level rise that will inundate small island states, which cannot be fully prepared for or adapted to. This critical issue is referred to as “loss and damage” in the UNFCCC negotiations.

So will these goals be taken seriously, especially here in Canada where we have a poor track record of following up on commitments to tackle climate change?

The mostly constructive way the Canadian government engaged in the UN climate summit in Paris may be a good sign. Canada gave support to the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, a much safer level than the oft-cited 2 degree threshold, and pushed hard for the inclusion of human rights, including the rights of Indigenous peoples, in the Paris Agreement.

Now is when warm words and strong long-term commitments have to be matched with strong, decisive, and immediate action. A 1.5 degree limit means much deeper emission reductions for Canada and other countries. However, where the Paris Agreement is lacking is with near-term commitments on emission reductions and climate financing.

The Canadian government needs a comprehensive plan to meet its 2020 carbon reduction commitment. It needs to set more ambitious targets for 2025 and, as the SDGs state, integrate this goal across national policies, strategies, and plans. The provinces, territories, and municipalities, many of whom are already showing leadership, will need to follow suit. The link to other issues in the SDGs—development of and access to clean energy, sustainable cities, low-carbon transportation, and food security, among others—must be made by all levels of government in Canada.

And finally, the Canadian government needs to contribute much more to climate financing to assist those most vulnerable and most affected by climatic impacts. Canada's announcement before Paris that it would deliver \$2.65 billion in climate financing over the next five years was a good first step. But the \$800 million contribution in public financing for 2020 falls well short of the \$4 billion per year that would represent Canada's fair share.

That Canada and the new Minister of Environment and Climate Change engaged more constructively on climate change with the global community should be welcomed. Probably more importantly, taking real, concerted action at home will allow Canadians to have actually earned a seat at the table.

Dale Marshall is National Program Manager at Environmental Defence.

HEALTHY OCEANS ARE VITAL TO THE UN'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

By Jay Ritchlin

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



Photo: Getty

Oceans supply half the oxygen we breathe. Billions of people depend on the seas for food and livelihoods.

Given their importance, it's surprising that so little mention was made of oceans in the UN's 2000 [Millennium Development Goals](#). That oversight has been corrected, however, by the UN's new [Sustainable Development Goals](#), released in September 2015.

There's growing recognition that healthy oceans are essential to other development goals, including [food security](#) and confronting [climate change](#). This international recognition comes at a time when research indicates the health of the world's oceans, which stretch over almost three-quarters of our planet, is in severe decline.

One of the UN goals outlines commitments to conserve and use oceans and marine resources sustainably. [Goal 14's](#)

seven targets address the need to ensure healthy and resilient oceans by focusing on marine pollution, carbon emissions, ecosystem protection, fisheries conservation and economic opportunities for the most vulnerable. The challenge will be in balancing activities like fishing and industrial activities with protection objectives.

The conversations and targets for oceans in the UN's goals are not new. Countries have signed legally binding marine pollution agreements; [harmful fishing subsidies](#) have long been on the agenda; and similar targets have been set in international agreements for [marine protected areas](#) going back to 2002.

Canada was one of many countries at the 2010 [UN Convention on Biological Diversity](#) to commit to protecting 10 per cent of its marine areas by 2020. As a marine nation bordering three oceans, with over seven million square

kilometres of ocean area and the longest coastline of any country, Canada has a responsibility to lead on ocean stewardship. We have acts, policies and departments to support strong positions to safeguard ocean ecosystems.

Yet the reality is that more has been said than done. Only one per cent of Canada's marine areas are protected. A lack of resources for scientific research and implementation, and weak enforcement and monitoring of regulations to protect the oceans has led to widespread conservation failures. Canada's inadequate protection of ocean resources also has implications for the rights of First Nations to manage ocean resources in their territories.

There have been successes and, recently, encouraging promises for action from the new Canadian federal government elected in October.

While serious concerns remain about possible increases to oil-exporting tanker traffic along Canada's Pacific coast, the federal government's direction to formalize a moratorium on tanker traffic for British Columbia's north coast is one step toward allaying some of that worry. A formalized moratorium would protect sensitive areas in Dixon Entrance, Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound, not to mention calling into question the feasibility of Enbridge's proposed Northern Gateway plan for oil export. That said, the potential for increased tanker traffic and oil spills is still present for the southern half of B.C.

Canada continues to reform fishing practices to protect habitat, monitor bycatch (fish caught unintentionally while targeting another species) and ensure sustainable catch levels. And efforts have been made to protect and recover at-risk species, such as sea otters, humpback whales and salmon. The push to clean up effluents from mills and mines, major sources of ocean pollution, has allowed some coastal ecosystems to rebound.

Prime Minister Trudeau has instructed the minister of environment and climate change and the minister of fisheries and oceans to work together and increase Canada's marine and coastal areas that are protected to 5 per cent by 2017 and 10 per cent by 2020, supported by new investments for community consultation and science. This is an encouraging indication that Canada is committed to prioritizing ocean conservation and catching up on commitments after years of inaction, and we eagerly await the commitment of dollars, staff and time that will be required to meet these ambitious timelines.

Canada is also in a good position to share ocean research through projects such as the [Victoria Experimental Network Under the Sea](#), a cabled ocean observatory that collects data on topics such as warming ocean temperatures.

As we confront climate change, acting on the UN goals is more important than ever. Communities must adapt as sea levels rise, oceans acidify and weather becomes more extreme. On Canada's West Coast, acidification is causing shellfish die-offs, while dry streams and warming water threaten salmon. Canada's inability to reduce carbon emissions further threatens ocean health.

The UN targets will have little meaning unless they're properly monitored. The Sustainable Development Goals provide a framework to ensure our oceans will continue to give us oxygen, food and economic and recreational opportunities. But only with sustained and cooperative action from citizens, government and business can we gain the headway needed to steer this ship to a course for true ocean health recovery.

Jay Ritchlin is Director General Western Canada of the [David Suzuki Foundation](#).

THE TIME HAS COME: TOWARDS ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION AND INDIGENOUS RIGHTS

By Greg Lowan-Trudeau

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



Photo: Ilvllagic via Getty Images

Canada's federal power shift provides us with the opportunity to view the United Nations' (UN) [Sustainable Development Goals](#) through a new lens. After a decade of Conservative rule, I find myself, like many other [Indigenous people in Canada](#), cautiously optimistic for the future social and ecological well-being of our nation and its role on the international stage. However, our new government will face significant challenges in living up to and improving upon their campaign promises.

[Goal 15](#) focuses on the protection, restoration, and promotion of mountain, forest, and freshwater ecosystems, and the battle to stop and reverse desertification, land degradation, and loss of biodiversity. It also recognizes associated socio-economic considerations through explicit links to community and environmental planning, equitable access to resources, and economic security.

In order to satisfy Goal 15, the new Liberal government must first repair the damage done by the outgoing Conservatives, most especially during the past four years wherein majority rule allowed for the passing of environmentally devastating legislation such as omnibus bills [C-38](#) and [45](#). Bills C-38 and 45 were also strong motivators behind the spread of [Idle No More](#) as many Indigenous people felt that such threats to ecosystems would coincide with increased infringements of Aboriginal rights.

Together, these two bills dramatically weakened protection of Canadian fisheries, water bodies, at-risk species, and the environmental assessment process for proposed resource developments. As such, our new government faces many challenges to restore protection of Canadian ecosystems.

Perhaps in signalling their awareness of such challenges, the

Liberal government made many pre-election promises related to social justice and environmental sustainability. Central among these was the stated aim to restore credibility to the environmental assessment process, ensure preservation of national parks, protect freshwater and oceans, and enhance funding for ecosystem science. Given the creeping privatization of national parks, drastic cuts to world-leading research programs such as the Experimental Lakes Area, destruction of scientific libraries, and muzzling of government scientists over the past decade, this is welcome news.

The Liberal party also pledged to revisit environmental legislation in consultation with Indigenous peoples as part of a renewed “nation to nation” relationship. This is notable in relation to Goal 15 because, as disproportionately represented residents of many of the areas most directly impacted by ecosystem degradation, Indigenous peoples are often uniquely positioned to both observe and experience the immediate and long-term results. Significant ecosystem disruptions that occur as a result of resource extraction and processing in and around Indigenous communities are also often closely linked with other areas addressed in the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals such as food security, water quality, and women’s rights.

As enshrined in Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution, Indigenous peoples have the timeless right to continue hunting, fishing, and other land-based subsistence activities in their traditional territories. Unfortunately, under-regulated resource exploitation in Indigenous territories continues, leaving Indigenous communities no choice but to pursue slow and costly legal action. However, as recently demonstrated in the Tsilqhot’in decision, Canadian courts most often rule in favour of Indigenous peoples.

Given their myopic support for the Keystone XL pipeline, which was rejected in October by President Obama, and ambivalent approach to Energy East, such precedents should serve as cautionary warnings for our new government; if pushed forward, both projects will most

certainly result in protest and legal challenges while also counteracting the Liberals’ pledge to combat climate change and exposing sensitive ecosystems and Indigenous territories to the high probability of oil spills.

Despite ongoing struggles for land and environmental rights nationwide, our new government does have some hopeful examples of successful ecosystem co-management from which to draw inspiration. The Haida Watchmen and West Coast Trail Guardians are two examples of co-management initiatives that serve to simultaneously ensure responsible use of a fishery and national park respectively, while also providing meaningful, culturally relevant employment opportunities for local peoples.

Canadian resource companies operating abroad must also be held accountable for their actions that adversely affect Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples and ecosystems. If we are to reclaim international respect socially and environmentally, Canadian firms must no longer be allowed to operate unchecked in nations where human and ecosystem exploitation occurs.

In order to satisfy Goal 15 and other related aspirations, our new federal leaders would do well to heed both these challenges and inspiring examples. Since assuming office in early November, their early actions such as the unmuzzling of government scientists, appointment of Indigenous lawyer Jody Wilson-Raybould as Minister of Justice, the creation of the new ministerial portfolio of environment and climate change, and the commitment to fully implement both the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s calls to action and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, are hopeful signs indeed. The time has come for them to follow through on their campaign promises, and then some.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES – RIGHTS AND ECONOMICS

By Will David

The SDGs from an indigenous perspective

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are historic to the extent that they have explicitly linked the concepts of poverty eradication and environmental sustainability: two concepts which are inexorably linked. For many indigenous peoples, this linkage is almost a tautology.

At the same time, the SDGs threaten to violate the rights of indigenous peoples, or to force us on a development path that is inconsistent with indigenous cultural survival. Rather than become a tool of oppression, the SDG framework can and should support distinctive concepts of environmental sustainability and prosperity, already evidenced in many indigenous cultures and economies.

There are many who would suggest that indigenous peoples are not “peoples”; that indigenous economies are not “economies”; and, that indigenous knowledge systems are not “science”. In many ways, the rights, cultures, economies and even existence of indigenous peoples are invisible in global development talks.

This is ironic, since, by some estimates, indigenous peoples comprise about 5% of the total global population, but almost 30% of those living in extreme poverty.

This is perhaps not surprising since indigenous peoples are invisible in many Canadian national statistics on health,

economic and social outcomes. This invisibility can also be evidenced internationally. Since there is little in the way of disaggregated statistics to highlight the situation of indigenous peoples, their marginalized status and invisibility of indigenous peoples also translates into lack of political will to address economic, social and health outcomes of indigenous persons and peoples.

To address economic, social and health outcomes among any marginalized group, one must first address the underlying causes of the marginalization. In the case of indigenous peoples, this means both lifting the shroud of invisibility, as well as respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of indigenous peoples.

The Sustainable Development Goals offer a path forward to dramatically improve economic, social and health outcomes, both within Canada and internationally. This is positive. But from my perspective, the SDGs do not sufficiently articulate the rights of indigenous peoples. So there is also a danger hidden there. History teaches First Nations that ‘rights-neutral’ approaches to sustainable development and poverty alleviation not only produce perverse outcomes by deepening poverty, but also become tools of oppression to be used against indigenous peoples.

Indeed, many policies and programs we would today deem

to be assimilationist, or even racist, were launched as rights-neutral efforts to alleviate poverty and improve living conditions among indigenous peoples.

The task to remedy this situation is not difficult. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples provides a solid framework to implement the rights of indigenous peoples. The Declaration, however, is only a foundation. The full and effective engagement of indigenous peoples at all stages of planning, from the development of the Goals, through their implementation and evaluation, is critical. If indigenous peoples are not involved, then even with the best of intentions, implementation threatens to become assimilation.

Operationally, this often means that the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples must be obtained prior to the development of any program or project. While many often think of FPIC in terms of extractives development, it is also important in the context of education and social services programming, which can also often have serious and detrimental impacts on indigenous cultures, and ultimately on indigenous rights.

In the end, the issue of sustainable development and improving standards of living is one of control and self-determination for many indigenous peoples. The reason for this is twofold: first, history has demonstrated that in the absence of indigenous control, such initiatives become tools of oppression; second, one of the key underlying forms of marginalization of indigenous peoples is to rob indigenous peoples of control – control of our territories; control of our languages; even control of our family units.

Challenges aside, there is also a very compelling reason for indigenous peoples to engage around the SDGs – and for countries to engage indigenous peoples. This reason relates to the issue of what indigenous peoples might do with self-

determination.

Many First Nations recognized that everything on Earth is deeply interconnected. We are interconnected as individuals and we are also connected to the plants, the animals, the waters and even the skies. In addition, indigenous peoples recognize the need for harmony and balance in our relationships with the environment. In a very real sense, what we take in an irresponsible fashion from the ecosystem, we rob from ourselves or our descendants. Such concepts (and others) provide the foundation for perspectives on ‘sustainability’, which may appear at odds with those in the ‘economic mainstream’. They shouldn’t be.

Indigenous peoples do not have a monopoly on being in an intimate relationship with the environment. All humanity shares that relationship. Sustainable development should be about changing humanity’s relationship with the global ecosystem to ensure balance.

Whether on climate change, biodiversity or sustainable development, one must be struck by the variety of ‘technocratic’ policy approaches to these issues. These approaches are needed.

What is also needed, and is sorely lacking, is the recognition that tackling global environmental issues and increasing global prosperity for the most marginalized will also require a substantial cultural shift in how humanity relates both to itself and to the environment around it.

Indigenizing the global economy is precisely the kind of mass cultural shift which is needed: to honour all of our ancestors, to secure prosperity for ourselves and our grandchildren, and to ensure sustainability for future generations.

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PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES REQUIRE WOMEN'S MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION

By Beth Woroniuk and Julie Lafrenière

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



In early October 2015, 45 Yemeni women met the UN's Special Envoy for Yemen making the case for the involvement of women in peace negotiations. These women have a strong stake in building peace. Their involvement and perspectives could change the negotiation outcomes. They stressed the importance of permanent peace and urgent humanitarian action.

Later in October, women's organizations, governments and United Nations entities celebrated the 15th anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325. This landmark Resolution stated that women's participation, security and protection were essential in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict. This resolution was much heralded at the time and was followed by seven additional resolutions on women, peace and security. However, civil society organizations have observed again and again that these strong words

have not been translated into actions.

These two recent events - the urgent desire of Yemeni women to participate in peace negotiations and the anniversary of Resolution 1325 – highlight a significant gap in Sustainable Development Goal 16, most notably around *"Promot[ing] peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development."*

Let's be clear. Goal 16 is important. It includes a wide range of targets from reducing all forms of violence and related death rates, to reducing illicit financial and arms flow, to developing accountable and transparent institutions, to ensuring participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Yet the silence of Goal 16 on the importance of gender

equality and the rights of women and girls is a fundamental weakness. Yes, Goal 5 explicitly focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. But the case has been made convincingly that gender inequality is a brake on the achievement of all goals. In this case, by failing to address gender inequalities in the context of peaceful and inclusive societies, the goal falls short. It is silent on power imbalances and militarized masculinities and the roles they play in sustaining conflict.

The evidence of putting women front and centre in promoting peace is very clear: peace agreements are more durable when women are involved. Studies show that women are more likely to raise issues like human rights, justice, health and employment in peace negotiations. There is also a long history of women's organizations building bridges across armed factions.

For Canada Goal 16 poses numerous domestic challenges: how to address effectively the issue of missing and murdered indigenous women, develop and fund a national strategy on violence against women, and sign the Arms Trade Treaty, to name just a few.

There are also issues relating to the role we play in the world: our diplomatic priorities and how we spend our development dollars. Canada does have a National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security. However, there have been criticisms about the Plan's limited scope, lack of dedicated budget, as well as the tardy and confusing reporting on it. The NAP will expire in March 2016 and there is an opportunity to develop and launch a new, ambitious NAP that restores Canadian leadership on these issues.

A new Canadian National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security could be grounded in a human rights approach that strengthens women's individual and collective agency. It could include a robust budget. It could fund women's rights organizations, the ones working on the frontlines of reconciling communities and ensuring that peace stands a chance. It could lend Canada's voice to ensuring that women have meaningful seats at peace negotiations. It could ensure that the "empowerment of women, in decision-making processes, including for conflict resolution" is truly central to Canada's foreign policy (as noted in one of the NAP reports).

By failing to incorporate the women, peace and security agenda (and lessons from that experience) into Sustainable Development Goal 16, the international community missed a crucial opportunity. As a result, it is not clear how Goal 16 will support the brave women of Yemen – and others like them – who are courageously working for peace.

But Canada has the potential to help fill that gap. By addressing violence against women at home and reinvesting in women's rights and leadership during armed conflict, Canada could truly support peaceful, inclusive and sustainable societies around the world – peace by peace.

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RULE OF LAW: ENSURING PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

By Jennifer Khor and Robin Sully

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



Photo: John Gillespie, Flickr

While much has been achieved since 2000 when the UN adopted the eight Millennium Development Goals, evaluation of the MDGs has demonstrated that economic growth in itself is not an adequate measure of development or poverty reduction, especially when issues of inequality, discrimination, insecurity and abuse of basic rights prevail.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development “recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions.”

Rule of law is essential to realizing equitable growth, inclusive social development and environmental sustainability, and ultimately to ensuring that the type of

justice envisioned in the 2030 Agenda is truly transformative.

Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is essentially a rule of law goal. Rule of law is required as a framework to achieve and maintain peace and good governance and is inherent to the achievement of equal access to justice. Access to justice in its broadest sense reflects and encompasses the need to ensure equality, inclusion and accountability in the implementation of all the other SDGs if development is to be truly sustainable.

Rule of law is also critical as an enabler of the other SDGs. To achieve the proposed poverty-reduction, education, health, environmental sustainability, economic growth, innovation and equality goals, requires four things: legislative frameworks – backed by international law standards and informed by public engagement – that

include effective and equitable regulations and implementation mechanisms; capable, inclusive, responsible and transparent institutions to implement the laws; accessible, fair and transparent dispute-resolution processes and reliable enforcement mechanisms; and an empowered civil society able to claim its rights to resources and services, and to demand accountability of those responsible for the implementation of the SDGs.

Several SDGs specifically reference rule of law elements in their targets, including Goal 5, which calls for policies and legislation to promote and empower women and girls, and Goal 10 on eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome. Others do not. This is a shortfall of the SDGs.

Why? Because integrating rule of law elements and targets into the implementation plans of the SDGs will not only contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, it will also help ensure the outcomes are equitable and inclusive. Rule of law creates an enabling environment for development ensuring mechanisms are in place to facilitate access to justice and other development outcomes. Governance structures operating within a system of rule of law ensure participation, transparency and accountability.

Each SDG implementation plan should therefore include the establishment of effective legal frameworks, the strengthening of governance and legal institutions, and the empowerment of communities, including, women, the poor and the marginalized. For example, to achieve Goal 15 on terrestrial ecosystems, laws and regulations are needed to protect ecosystems, regulate acceptable use of these systems, and provide for equitable sharing of benefits. Mechanisms to resolve disputes and enforce decisions based on the legal framework are also required. Regulatory agencies with responsibility to apply and enforce the law and dispute resolution bodies, such as courts, need to be strengthened to apply the laws. Local communities must be empowered to participate in decision-making, protect their rights, and hold

the duty bearers (governments) accountable.

Canada, with its constitutional democracy, its Charter of Rights and strong independent institutions of governance, has a legacy and culture of supporting international and domestic rule of law. Good governance and rule of law have been recognized as priorities in Canada's international assistance. Canadian institutions and organizations have extensive experience working with partners in developing countries and countries in transition to support rule of law initiatives through peace-building, governance and access to justice projects.

The universality of the SDGs means that the Government of Canada has a responsibility to ensure the SDGs are met here in Canada, as well as abroad. While Canada has a strong justice system, Canada has its own challenges. These include the long-term erosion to legal aid systems, where funding limitations currently jeopardize access to justice, and continued inequality, especially for aboriginal and other vulnerable groups. The SDGs also give Canada a context in which to consider the domestic legal frameworks necessary to effectively address issues such as climate change; consumption and production; and developing inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities.

Canada can make a difference internationally by sharing its experience in building effective legal frameworks, building strong institutions and empowering citizen engagement in peace and security and good governance called for in Goal 16, and essential to realizing the other SDGs. The access to justice challenges we face in Canada, how we attempt to address them and the lessons we have learned may also usefully inform the achievement of the international access to justice goal both at home and abroad.

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FIRST STEPS IN GLOBAL GOAL PARTNERSHIP AND IMPLEMENTATION

By John McArthur

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Over the coming year, one of the multilateral system's most important tasks will be to implement first steps toward achieving the [sustainable development goals](#) (SDGs, or "Global Goals"). Success requires thinking about both SDG-wide and SDG-specific priorities in parallel. Although the goals represent a universal agenda for all countries, they also fuse the aspirations of many disparate issue-focused global communities.

The difference between SDG-wide and SDG-specific priorities is important because the strategies needed for partnerships, resource mobilization, and technological advance are distinct for each substantive goal area. As just one illustrative example, tackling infectious disease control (a target under [Goal 3](#)) requires a very different mix of actors and responsibilities than implementation to promote clean energy ([Goal 7](#)). Likewise the practicalities of promoting full employment (part of [Goal 8](#)) contrast

considerably with those to protect the oceans ([Goal 14](#)).

Within the formal [Agenda 2030](#) structure, SDG-specific priorities are set forth under the first 16 goals. Each goal has two categories of targets: one for outcomes and another for process. The latter is known as "means of implementation" (MOI) in UN jargon. The final wording for each goal and target is a product of each respective issue community's debates, as intermediated through diplomatic channels. By my count there are 107 outcome targets and 62 MOI targets, adding up to 169 altogether.

Goal 17 is SDG-wide and thus different from the others. It presents an overarching ambition to, "strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development." This includes 19 MOI targets (out of the 62 total), grouped under five headings: finance, technology, capacity-building, trade, and

systemic issues. The systemic heading is further divided into three sub-headings: policy and institutional coherence; multi-stakeholder partnerships; and data, monitoring and accountability.

It's a long list of topics, but even these represent only one portion of the true implementation framework that needs to be kept in mind when considering the complexity of 17 major global issues. Most importantly, Goal 17 needs to be read alongside the Addis Ababa Action Agenda established at the July 2015 UN conference on Financing for Development. It updated the core international principles to drive SDG finance and partnership strategies.

Among the Goal 17 targets, there is little to disagree with. They range from basic principles of macroeconomic stability (Target 17.13) to reaffirmations of official development assistance benchmarks for advanced economies – most importantly the standard of 0.7 percent of gross national income, with which five countries are currently aligned. Nonetheless, three elements of Goal 17 stand out as novel:

- First, it presents headline emphasis on domestic resource mobilization (read “tax”) as Target 17.1. This is consistent with the Addis Ababa consensus that all countries have lead responsibility for financing their own development.
- Second, it emphasizes technological advance, which will be essential for achieving many of the goals. In particular, Target 17.8 commits to launching a “technology bank” to support diffusion of innovations to developing countries, a deep challenge in many realms of the global economy.
- Third, it stresses improved data systems. Target 17.18 commits to help ensure even the poorest countries can present disaggregated information “by gender, age,

race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location” and other relevant attributes. Canadians can relate to the importance of data in the context of recent debates over the long-form census. Quality information is crucial to informing evidence-based policy-making and ensuring there is “no one left behind” in any country, including Canada.

In 2016, a wide range of Canadian actors from business, academia, civil society and government will undoubtedly help advance implementation across a range of goals. To approach the issues as strategically as possible, a multi-sectoral outlook is crucial. This is a key message of a recently released report, “Towards 2030: Building Canada’s Engagement with Global Sustainable Development,” co-authored by a group I was privileged to co-chair.

Our report makes two recommendations immediately pertinent to Goal 17. First, we recommend that Canada hosts a Global Sustainable Development Forum in the lead-up to the UN’s annual High-Level Political Forum in New York. The first of these UN events is slated for July 2016. Canada should take advantage of our geographic proximity to the UN and respected status as a “neutral” geopolitical ground to promote multi-sector partnership strategies writ large. This could help domestic partnerships connect with global policy conversations, similar to how the 2014 Toronto health summit advanced related efforts. It could also prompt public conversations that help motivate new long-term partnerships and accountability, since we know that summit-type events can play a unique role in focusing media attention around Global Goals.

Second, we recommend that a multi-generational task force of academic, business, civil society and government leaders be created to identify, before the end of 2016, the mix and level of public and private investments in sustainable development that are needed to advance Canada’s

strategic interests. It should build on Addis Ababa to articulate how Canadian resources could best be scaled and targeted. For a generation, Canadian financing discussions have been hamstrung by the lack of a publicly accepted strategic rationale. This is an opportunity to help frame a new investment mindset.

These are just some of the many big issues that Canadians

will need to address in advancing the implementation of both SDG-wide and SDG-specific priorities. The size of the task is not to be underestimated. The importance is difficult to overstate too.

John W. McArthur is a senior fellow in the Global Economy and Development program at the Brookings Institution and a senior fellow with the UN Foundation.



WORLD LEADERS JUST AGREED TO RADICALLY TRANSFORM OUR WORLD (BUT IT WON'T HAPPEN WITHOUT US)

By Robbi Humble

The SDGs from a youth perspective

Sitting in the gallery of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly months ago, watching president after prime minister emerge for three minutes to express their country's hope for achieving the [Global Goals](#), one thing became abundantly clear to me. It wasn't just that I was witnessing a once-in-a-lifetime gathering of global leaders at a pivotal moment in history. But also, that any hope for achieving these ambitious goals rests with us, global citizens in our respective communities. And perhaps more importantly, with us, the world's young people, as we will be the ones enacting this agenda for the next 15 years and beyond.

Of course an enormous amount of the responsibility should – and does – fall on our political leaders. Indeed, our governments are the ones who will overcome many major obstacles to achieving sustainable development such as unfair trade partnerships and policies, underfunding of basic services, and violent conflict. This will require unprecedented political leadership to prioritize policies that will fundamentally transform our societies at all levels – locally, nationally, and globally – to fully integrate people, planet, prosperity, and peace into our collective future.

However, these ambitious goals won't be achieved by

governments alone. Not because it is not their responsibility. Rather, because it is the citizens of the world who have innovative, people-centered solutions to our collective challenges, and who are demanding and demonstrating more inclusive, community-centred models for a sustainable future. It is the citizens of the world who work in all types and levels of business and social enterprise delivering better, more sustainable goods and services that meet the needs of their own communities. And, it is the citizens of the world who hold our governments accountable.

Because the [Global Goals](#) are not binding, they will not be achieved without political will, citizen ownership, and bold social enterprises working together in partnership. This will require us to shift our collective worldview – a shift that is revolutionary to say the least.

Faced with this revolutionary challenge, many will ask, “But what can I do?”

While the task feels daunting, there is good news: everything is connected. The 17 Global Goals overlap and reinforce one another – achieving one supports the achievement of many others. Further, citizens are policy-

makers; policy-makers live in communities; and communities create economies. The reality is that we have always lived at the nexus between the individual and the collective - the crossroads at which the Global Goals will be achieved. So, the answer here is not new – everyone has a role to play, determined by our individual skills, lived experience, and position in our local and global communities.

What is new, is that these Goals are for everyone, everywhere. Because of that, it is important to recognize that our roles change.

Depending on the goal, I will be involved in achieving it as a leader, an ally, a champion, or a watchdog. I will be a supporter for allies globally whose visions to achieve equal access to justice, better education, appropriate technology, and good health are being marginalized. I will be a watchdog of my elected representatives in Canada, ensuring progress on [Goal 13](#) – Climate Action. And I will be a champion in achieving [Goal 12](#) – Responsible Production and Consumption, by taking ownership of my personal consumption choices and supporting companies – both in my community and around the globe – that innovate, prioritize sustainable production, and deliver people-centred services.

The Global Goals represent a subtle, yet radical, shift from understanding complex global challenges as “we must get there, but how?” to “we will get there together, now let’s get to work.” It reaffirms what many already know: individually, we cannot do everything – a brighter future for

all is achieved when we combine our individual experiences, knowledge and resources to contribute to the larger picture. The new Global Goals are a toolbox that can bring everyone on board, and help us all to find our place in the collective project that is humanity.

So, the question becomes, what do we do now?

Creating spaces for our young people early on will be key, so that our imaginative, bold, and innovative ideas can be central to the plans for our future. So that we will be holding our governments and policy-makers accountable, since they are our navigators on the road to improve the lives of everyone, everywhere, and to ensure the resilience of our common home.

We must join with those who are leading by example to create the world we want, while at the same time shout from the rooftops to call attention to where we are falling short. And, we must continually listen to our grassroots - those who are most impacted by the persistent inequalities and injustices in our world. But above everything, we must always remember that our responsibilities come from one another, and extend to one another, within and across borders.

We’re getting there together, now it’s time to get to work.

Robbi Humble is the Communications Officer at the Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation (SCIC) and traveled to the UN Summit on Sustainable Development as a member of a Canadian youth delegation.

BIOGRAPHIES



Dr. Livia Bizikova is the Director of Knowledge for Integrated Decisions, at the [International Institute for Sustainable Development](#). She has experience in the fields of sustainable development, scenario development, participatory planning, integrated assessment and indicator system design. She works with diverse stakeholders including: decision-makers at various levels; agencies such as the United Nations Environment Program, the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank; and countries and regions including Canada, Central America and the Caribbean and in Europe. She is also published in a number of peer reviewed journals *Regional Environmental Change*, *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, *Climate and Development* and others.



Clarissa Brocklehurst is a consultant in water, sanitation and hygiene. She started her career working on the water and sanitation needs of indigenous communities in Canada and the US. She managed water and sanitation projects in Togo and Sri Lanka before becoming the Country Representative for WaterAid in Bangladesh, and a Regional Urban Specialist for the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) in South Asia. Between 2007 and 2011 she was the Chief of UNICEF's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Section, overseeing UNICEF's water and sanitation programming in 100 countries and playing a role in development of strategy and advocacy for the global water supply and sanitation sector. She is a member of the Board of Trustees of WaterAid and the Strategic Advisory Group of the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program that tracks global progress on water and sanitation. She is an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering of the Gillings School of Global Public Health at the University of North Carolina.



Denise Byrnes is the Executive Director of Oxfam-Québec and CLUB 2/3. She joined Oxfam-Quebec as Senior Director of International Programs in 2011. A seasoned manager, Ms. Byrnes has extensive experience in the international NGO sector. For over 20 years, she has been developing and implementing programs both in Canada and in the field, in countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. She previously occupied the positions of Executive Director for SUCO, Regional Director for Ovarian Cancer Canada, Team Leader for Africa for Development and Peace, Programme officer for CUSO and Programme Coordinator for Canada World Youth.



John Cameron is Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of International Development Studies at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. His research focuses on indigenous rights in the Andean region of South America, and the public communication of global development issues in the global North. His recent publications include the book *Struggles for Local Democracy in the Andes* (Lynne Rienner Press) and various journal articles, including "Indigenous Autonomy and the Contradictions of Plurinationalism in Bolivia" (*Latin American Politics and Society*), "Development Made Sexy: How it happened and what it means" (*Third World Quarterly*), and "Can Poverty be Funny? The Serious Use of Humor as a Strategy of Public Engagement for Global Justice" (*Third World Quarterly*).



Brock Carlton is the Chief Executive Officer of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities. Since joining FCM more than 20 years ago, Mr. Brock Carlton has established himself as a leading voice on municipal issues, both domestically and internationally. As CEO, Mr. Carlton has led FCM's staff and membership in advancing municipal interests by influencing both federal government decisions and national debates on issues critical to communities. Under Mr. Carlton's tenure, the municipal sector in Canada has seen dramatic increases in federal investments, as well as recognition for the vital role it plays in our national interest. FCM is now recognized as one of the most influential organizations in Canada, while Mr. Carlton has been named one of Canada's top lobbyists.



Stuart Clark is the former Senior Policy Advisor to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, a consortium of Canadian church-based emergency and development organizations. Stuart worked at the Foodgrains Bank from 1998 to 2012 and was responsible for establishing the organization's work on public policy as it affects hunger in developing countries. He was the founding Chair of the Canadian Food Security Policy Group and the Trans-Atlantic Food Assistance Dialogue, a coalition of academics and major North American and European NGOs collaborating on international food assistance policy advocacy. Recently he has been writing on international food and agricultural issues for various media outlets.



Mayor Denis Coderre is the elected Mayor of the City of Montreal, he also serves as President of the Montreal Metropolitan Community, which includes all the municipalities of the Montreal urban area. Previously, Mr. Coderre has held several ministerial functions and positions within the Government of Canada, including Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, President of the Queen's Privy Council, Minister responsible for La Francophonie, Secretary of State for Amateur Sport, Special Advisor to the Prime Minister on Haiti, and Federal Interlocutor for Métis and Non-Status Indians. Mr. Coderre is also internationally engaged as the Climate Change Ambassador for his city; co-chair of Metropolis; Vice-President of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG); board member of the International Association of Francophone Mayors (AIMF); and he is also a member of the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities to the United Nations (UNACLA).



Guy Dauncey is an author and futurist, working to develop a positive vision of a sustainable future, and to translate that vision into action. He is founder of the [BC Sustainable Energy Association](#), co-founder of the Victoria Car Share Cooperative, and the author or co-author of nine books, including *Cancer: 101 Solutions to a Preventable Epidemic* and *The Climate Challenge: 101 Solutions to Global Warming*. His tenth book, an Ecotopian novel titled *Journey to the Future: A Better World Is Possible* was published in January 2016. He is an Honorary Member of the Planning Institute of BC, and a Fellow of the Findhorn Foundation in Scotland. His websites are www.earthfuture.com and www.thepracticalutopian.ca.



William David is currently a Senior Advisor with the Assembly of First Nations. He holds a degree in environmental engineering science from MIT and a law degree from the University of Ottawa. Mr. David has worked on environmental contaminants issues as a researcher for Mohawk Council of Akwesasne and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and is currently a principal investigator on the First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study.



Julie Delahanty is the Executive Director of Oxfam Canada. She is a leader on gender equality and human rights with more than 20 years of international development experience. She has led an accomplished career at the Government level, working with both the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development and the former Canadian International Development Agency on issues related to human rights and gender equality. She has also worked as an independent consultant for Oxfam International, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the UK's Department for International Development, and Health Canada. She is a published author and a committed feminist.



Peter Denton is the Founder and Principal Consultant at greenethics.ca, inc., and author of *Technology and Sustainability* (2014) and *Gift Ecology: Reimagining a Sustainable World* (2012). He was elected one of two Major Groups and Stakeholders Regional Representatives for North America to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in December 2013 and is a Lead Author for North America in UNEP's next planetary survey (GEO 6). He is also a regional Stakeholder Focal Point for UNEP's Ten Year Framework of Programs for Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP) and a member of the North American Working Group on Sustainable Production and Consumption (NARSPAC). An Adjunct Associate Professor of History at the Royal Military College of Canada, Peter blogs at <http://peterdenton.ca> and on Twitter @green_ethics.



Patricia Erb is the President and CEO of Save the Children Canada (SCC). She has served SCC for over two decades in key positions in Latin America including Representative for Latin America, Interim Program Director, Regional Director Latin America, Regional Director South America and Country Director Bolivia. Ms. Erb has been instrumental in the unification process of Save the Children offices in Latin America and Africa. Ms. Erb has represented Canadian interests in the Unified Save the Children programs in Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Nicaragua. She has ensured good relationships with governments, funders, regional agencies, civil society, universities, research firms and the private sector whose support facilitates and strengthens project implementation and results. She

has acknowledged expertise in children's rights and her work in human rights has received international recognition from both governments and civil society alike.



Leilani Farha, is the Executive Director of Canada Without Poverty. She is a leading expert and advocate on economic and social human rights, especially for women. She has a long history promoting the right to adequate housing, equality and non-discrimination in housing in Canada and internationally. Prior to joining Canada Without Poverty, Leilani was the Executive Director of the Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation for 12 years. She has extensive experience addressing homelessness, poverty and inequality in Canada through advocacy, casework, litigation, research and community based work. She has been at the forefront of applying international human rights law to anti-poverty issues in Canada, and is known internationally for her work on housing rights and women's economic and social rights.



Adele Furrrie is the President of Adele Furrrie Consulting Inc. Throughout her earlier career at Statistics Canada, and now as President of her consulting firm, Adele has garnered extensive experience collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating data in a variety of areas, but particularly concerning issues faced by persons with disabilities. Her disability data experience comes from her national work at Statistics Canada and her international work via consultancies in Hungary, Malta and Colombia with the United Nations Statistical Division. Since forming her company in 1995, Adele has worked with government officials and researchers in Canada, New Zealand, North Korea and the United States to provide information that informs social and economic policy development to address the issues facing adults and children with disabilities. She is currently a member of the Technical Advisory Group, formed by the Canadian government to provide advice on the implementation of Canada's new disability data strategy.



Thomas Gass was appointed by the Secretary-General as Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and took office on September 3, 2013. He brings with him wide-ranging experience in bilateral and multilateral development cooperation. From 2009 to 2013, he served as Head of the Mission of Switzerland to Nepal (Ambassador and Country Director of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation). Before his posting to Nepal from 2004 to 2009, Mr. Gass was Head of the Economic and Development Section at the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN in New York. Mr. Gass also served as Policy and Programme Officer for the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, as Deputy Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Guyana, and as Regional Director for Europe with the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute in Rome. Born in 1963, Mr. Gass holds a PhD in natural sciences from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich and an MSc and engineering diploma in agricultural sciences from the same institute.



Robbi Humble is the Communications Officer at the Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation (SCIC). She traveled to the UN Summit on Sustainable Development as a member of a Canadian youth delegation organized by the Inter-Council Network of Provincial and Regional Councils, along with seven other delegates from across Canada. Robbi holds a BA, Honours in International Development Studies from the University of Regina, where she focused her studies on the effectiveness of Canada's gender equality policies in improving the lives of women and girls in

the developing world. Robbi is also a member of CCIC's Emerging Leaders Network.



Sarah Kennell is the Public Affairs Officer with Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights, a progressive, pro-choice charitable organization committed to advancing and upholding sexual and reproductive health and rights in Canada and globally. As Public Affairs Officer, Sarah oversees Action Canada's engagement with government officials and supports the work of the Canadian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (CAPPD), for which Action Canada is the Secretariat. Sarah has held positions with the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, the Canadian International Development Agency, and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. Sarah holds a Masters' degree in International Development, Globalization and Women's Studies and maintains memberships with *Forum for Young Canadians* and the *Women's Peace and Security Network-Canada*.



Jennifer Khor has been engaged in law and development and human rights work in Africa and Asia for over 14 years. Currently she is Project Director International Initiatives with the Canadian Bar Association (CBA) for an access to justice/children's rights project in East Africa. Jennifer has worked in Eastern Africa, Malawi, South Africa, Southeast Asia and China where she has focused on strengthening legal systems through capacity development and improving collaboration between stakeholders to enable access to justice, protection of human rights and development. Jennifer holds a LL.B. from Dalhousie University and a B.Sc. (Hons. Biochemistry) from Mount Allison University. After completing her law degree, Jennifer was admitted to the Law Society of British Columbia.



Shannon Kindornay is an Adjunct Research Professor at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University. Her research focuses on development cooperation, global governance, the global sustainable development agenda, and aid and the private sector. Prior to joining Carleton University, Ms. Kindornay was a researcher at the North-South Institute for nearly five years where she produced numerous reports, peer reviewed publications and commentaries on a range of policy issues, including multilateral development cooperation, Canada's development cooperation program and the role of the private sector in development. Ms. Kindornay holds degrees from Carleton University and Wilfrid Laurier University.



Julie Lafrenière is a women's rights specialist with Oxfam Canada. Julie is lawyer by training who has worked on human rights and women's rights in Canada and internationally. Her work with the United Nations, various international NGO networks and civil society organizations has focused on ending violence against women and girls in humanitarian settings. Prior to joining Oxfam, Julie worked for the Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility Working Group (GBV AoR) where she supported revisions to the global Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings. She is a member of the Steering Committee of the Women, Peace and Security Network-Canada and a member of the Advisory Council for the MATCH International Women's Fund.



Gregory Lowan-Trudeau, PhD, is a Métis scholar and educator. He is currently Assistant Professor in the Werklund School of Education at the University of Calgary and Adjunct Professor in the Department of First Nations Studies at the University of Northern British Columbia. Greg is the author of *From bricolage to métissage: Rethinking intercultural approaches to Indigenous environmental education and research* (Peter Lang).



Dale Marshall is the National Program Manager for Environmental Defence Canada. He has 15 years of experience working in environmental protection, the vast majority on climate change and energy issues. Most of Dale's work has been in policy advocacy and campaigning. However, Dale also developed VSO International's climate change strategy, with a focus on adaptation, and spent two years in Cambodia building the capacity of local NGOs to integrate climate change impacts and adaptation into their programs. Dale has a Master's in Resource and Environmental Management from Simon Fraser University, a B.Sc. in Environmental Science and Biology from the University of Western Ontario and a Mechanical Engineering degree from McGill University. Dale grew up in Sept-Îles, Quebec.



John W McArthur is a Senior Fellow with the Brookings Institution and a Senior Fellow with the United Nations Foundation. He previously served as Manager and Deputy Director of the UN Millennium Project, the advisory body to then Secretary-General Kofi Annan. He also served as CEO of Millennium Promise, the international non-governmental organization. He has been a Senior Fellow at the Hong Kong-based Fung Global Institute, a faculty member at Columbia University and Policy Director at the Earth Institute. Earlier he was a Research Fellow at the Harvard Center for International Development, where he supported the WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health and co-authored the *Global Competitiveness Report*. In 2007-2008 John co-chaired the International Commission on Education for Sustainable Development Practice. He has chaired the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Councils on Benchmarking Progress (2011-12) and on Poverty and Sustainable Development (2013-14).



Dr. Karen Mundy is the Chief Technical Officer at the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). She is a globally recognized leader and specialist in basic education. Previously, Dr. Mundy served as the Associate Dean of Research, International and Innovation, and a professor in the Department of Leadership, Higher and Adult Education at the University of Toronto's Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE). Dr. Mundy began her professional career as a teacher in rural Zimbabwe, and became an assistant professor, international and comparative education at Stanford University prior to joining OISE. Her published research has focused on the global politics of "education for all" programs and policies; educational policy and reform in Sub-Saharan Africa; and the role of civil society organizations in educational change. She has published four books and more than 50 articles and book chapters. She is a two-time recipient of the George Beraday Award for best article in the field of comparative education and a past president of the Comparative and International Education Society. Dr. Mundy was also the founder and past co-chair of the Canadian Global

Campaign for Education, an organization that brought together NGOs, teachers' unions, and university partners committed to advancing education for all. Dr. Mundy holds a Master's in Adult Education and a Doctorate in Sociology of Education.



Fraser Reilly-King Fraser is the Senior Policy Analyst at the Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC). CCIC is the umbrella organization for Canadian not-for profit organizations engaged in international development work. For the past two years, CCIC has been the national hub for the Beyond2015 campaign, with Fraser acting as the lead. Fraser currently sits on the Management Committee of the Reality of Aid Network as Vice-Chair, and was the North American representative to the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness from 2012-2014. He has written blogs on aid and development for the Ottawa Citizen and the Huffington Post. Prior to joining CCIC, Fraser worked for eight years at the Halifax Initiative Coalition (HI), doing research and advocacy on the International Financial Institutions and Export Credit Agencies. In a volunteer capacity, he has sat on the boards of the Canary Research Institute on Mining, Environment and Health and UNIFEM Canada. He has a Masters in Development Studies from the London School of Economics.



Jay Ritchlin, B.A. Biology, is the Director, Western Region for the David Suzuki Foundation where he leads the Western Region team in its efforts to achieve sustainable fisheries and aquatic management in Canada. He oversees the sustainable seafood project and provides additional support for the identification of sustainable aquaculture producers and the assessment of emerging seafood certification schemes. Jay is on the steering committee of the WWF Salmon Aquaculture Dialogues and the technical advisory board of the Aquaculture Stewardship Council. He has a degree in biology from Kenyon College and has worked in environmental science, advocacy and education for 15 years. He brings expertise in grassroots education, legislative lobbying, governmental processes and negotiation with industry. His current work includes sustainable aquaculture, fisheries and marine resource use.



Diana Rivington recently retired from CIDA as the Director, Human Development and Gender Equality. During her 2003 to 2007 posting to the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, Diana sat on the Advisory Committee of UNIFEM and on the governing Bureau of UNICEF and was a key player in Canada's successful involvement in the global effort that created UN Women. Diana has made significant contributions to international for a focused on women's empowerment, including as Chair of the OECD Working Party on Gender Equality from 1998-2000. She is an international development consultant with expertise in gender equality and social equity. She is also Senior Fellow in the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ottawa with cross appointment to the Institute of Women's Studies and the School for International Development and Global Studies. She has worked in international development since the 1970s as a teacher, NGO officer, project manager, policy analyst, diplomat, and manager.



Yiagadeesen Samy is an Associate Professor and the Associate Director at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University, where he has been teaching and doing research since 2003. He holds a PhD in Economics and his broad research interests are in the areas of international trade and development economics. He is the author and co-author of numerous peer-reviewed articles and book chapters on various issues that include trade and labor standards, foreign direct investment, Small Island Developing States, state fragility, aid effectiveness, domestic resource mobilization and income inequality.



Julia Sánchez is President-CEO of the Canadian Council of International Co-operation (CCIC), a position she has held since August 2011. Before joining CCIC, Julia was the National Campaigns Director for the Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA), known as the “tckctck” campaign. Previous to that, Julia worked for 14 years at the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), one of Canada’s oldest and largest international development agencies. She has also worked as a consultant with Oxfam Great Britain, with USAID, and in partnership with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and a variety of other donor agencies such as IDB, ADB, UNHCR, etc. She has extensive experience in top-level international development management, including many years working in developing countries (Bolivia, Guatemala, Nepal and India) and with numerous Canadian and international partners and donors. Julia holds two degrees from McGill University in Political Science and Economics (1985) and an MA in Economics (1996). Her specialization is in international and development economics.



Toby Sanger is the economist for the Canadian Union of Public Employees where he has worked on a range of issues of interest to its members since 2005. Prior to joining CUPE, Toby worked in a variety of areas including: chief economist for the Yukon government, principal economic policy advisor to the Ontario Minister of Finance, economic researcher at the House of Commons and as a consulting economist on labour, environmental and First Nations issues. He produces CUPE’s quarterly Economy at Work and weekly Eye on the Economy publications. He is a board member of Canadians for Tax Fairness, and a research associate of the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.



John Sinclair is a member of the McLeod Group, advocating on development issues and writing articles and opeds for various vehicles including *Embassy*, *Huffington Post* and the *Centre for International Policy Studies* at Ottawa University. He also blogs on his own website. After studying economics at Cambridge University, he followed a career as an international development practitioner, mainly working for the Canadian International Development Agency and the World Bank. He was also an Associate of the former North-South Institute and has been a consultant to the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Ford Foundation and UNICEF. Currently, John teaches at both Ottawa and Carleton University. His current professional interests include: the post-2015 agenda/Agenda 2030, the Global Partnership, and areas of global development architecture, fragile states, and institutional effectiveness - including options for Canadian development, cooperation and inclusiveness.



Robin L. Sully, B.A., LL.B., LL.M is currently the Secretary-Treasurer, International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) Canada, and was the Director International Development, Canadian Bar Association (CBA) from 1994 to 2013 where she was responsible for CBA's international rule of law programs which included projects in over 30 countries in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Central and Eastern Europe. She is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, the Canadian Bar Association, the Commonwealth Lawyers' Association, the International Commission of Jurists, and the International Bar Association where she served as Chair of the Pro Bono and Access to Justice Committee. She also sat on the Rule of Law and Access to Justice Working Group for the UN Commission on Legal Empowerment of the

Poor. She has been a frequent speaker on law and development and continues to be involved in the field. In 2013 she received the inaugural Commonwealth Lawyers Association Rule of Law Award and in 2014 The Walter S. Tarnopolsky Award for human rights and the Medal for the Development of the Legal Profession in Vietnam.



Julie Truelove is a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) consultant. Julie holds a Master of Science in Water and Environmental Management from the Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC) at Loughborough University, UK where her research focused on sustainability of community managed rural water supply in post-conflict regions of northern Uganda. She also holds a Bachelor of Science in Physical Geography from Carleton University, Ottawa. Julie has worked in partnership with local non-governmental organizations to develop and implement WASH programs in Burkina Faso, Togo, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Haiti and India. Her recent work with RESULTS Canada is focused on strengthening investment in water, sanitation and hygiene interventions as a

foundation for achieving Canada's development priorities.



Beth Woroniuk is a freelance consultant working on women's rights and gender equality issues. She has a particular interest in gender dimensions of peacebuilding, armed conflict and humanitarian assistance that stems from her time working in Nicaragua in the mid-1980s. As a consultant, she has developed analytical tools, supported policy development, designed training, and provided technical support on issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment. Beth has worked at the policy, organizational, program and project levels for a wide variety of organizations including bilateral aid agencies, UN entities, development banks and NGOs. She is a member of the Steering Committee of the Women, Peace and Security Network-Canada and a

member of the Advisory Council of The MATCH International Women's Fund.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I – ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Key Documents

[Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) is the final outcome document from the Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.

Statements made by various UN member states, NGOs and IGOs: [UN Papersmart](#). Statements can be easily filtered by date, speaker and agenda.

The [Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#) is the outcome of the Third International Conference on [Financing for Development](#) (FFD3), which took place in July 2015 prior to the UN Sustainable Development Summit.

Key Websites

The [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#) website provides a detailed overview of each of the 17 goals, including facts and figures, targets and links to UN sub-organizations, as well as external institutions.

The [High-level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#) was part of the post-2015 discussions and made some important recommendations that steered the future direction of the process.

The [Millennium Development Goals](#) website provides an overview of the eight development goals that expired at the end of 2015, and were the predecessor to the SDGs.

The [UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform](#) provides information on the SDGs, stakeholder agreements, partnerships, news and additional resources. This includes information on the [Open Working Group](#), which initially developed the 17 goals and targets, and the [High-Level Political Forum \(HLPF\)](#), which provides ‘political leadership, guidance and recommendations, follows up and reviews the implementation of sustainable development commitments and, as of 2016, the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).’

The [Sustainable Development Solutions Network](#) is a global initiative for the UN. This includes an [SDG. guide](#) to help “stakeholders, including national and local governments, businesses, academia and civil society, understand the 2030 Agenda, start an inclusive dialogue on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implementation, and prepare SDG-based national development strategies.”

The [Global Goals for Sustainable Development](#) website provides an overview of the SDGs, a resource centre, a ‘take action’ section and news.

The [International Institute for Sustainable Development \(IISD\)](#) is a public policy research institute which works on global sustainable development through innovative research, communication and partnerships.

[Together 2030](#) is the successor to Beyond 2015. The latter was a global coalition of 1300 civil society organizations pushing for a transformative successor framework to the MDGs. Together 2030 is a civil society network focused on the implementation of the SDGs. It provides critical analysis of Agenda 2030.

Additional Documents and Resources

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) put together a detailed summary of the [UN Sustainable Development Summit](#) which includes brief statements and commitments by various state leaders.

The [Canadian International Development Platform](#) works to ‘leverage open data and big data to enhance policy relevant analysis of international development issues’ which helps to engage Canadians on issues of development, including the role of Canada globally.

The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) put together a document that highlights the transition (and lessons learned) from the MDGs to the SDGs. It is entitled [Sustainable Development Goals: Action Towards 2030](#).

The [Leave No One Behind](#) focus of the Post-2015 agenda provides a series of posts to address how the SDGs can work to correct the shortcomings of the MDGs, to make sure sustainable development accesses everyone.

The [Post-2015 Data Test](#) is an initiative that examines how the post-2015 development agenda can be applied and measured across a variety of country contexts. As a participating country, information on [Canada](#) is also available.

A brief found on [Global Affairs Canada](#) from May 2015 highlights Canada’s priorities for the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Videos and Short Clips

Global Citizen developed this short video clip, entitled *Home*: “Home is a reminder that the space we inhabit extends beyond our house, neighbourhood, country and even continent - and it’s up to us to take care of it.”

[The World We Want](#) is a short youth inspired video produced prior to the UN Sustainable Development Summit.

[We the People for the Global Goals](#) is a star-studded video talking about why the Sustainable Development Goals matter.

[The New Universal Sustainable Development Goals for 2030](#) is a University College London lecture, given by Ms. Amina J. Mohammed, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General on Post-2015 development planning.

Get Involved

The [World's Largest Lesson](#) is an interactive website that includes a teacher's guide, lesson plans, videos, toolkits and an opportunity for schools and/or organizations to join the project.

The [World We Want](#) is an interactive website that gathers the priorities and aspirations of citizens globally to 'help build a collective vision.' You can join the 2015 Policy and Strategy Group and become an Influencer by tweeting, blogging and sharing *World We Want* content.

The [UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service](#) (UN-NGLS) works to promote relationships between the UN and civil society and facilitate civil society engagement in UN processes.

The [We the People](#) website allows anyone to record a short audio clip introducing the campaign and of what you expect from the SDGs. The goal is to create a crowdsourced film that will raise awareness of the Global Goals.

ANNEX II – THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.2 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

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

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

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

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

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

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

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

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

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

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

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

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

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

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the

prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

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

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

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

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

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

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

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

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

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

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

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

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

