Key Issues for Consideration on the Sustainable Development Goals and Post-2015 Agenda

United Nations
New York, 2013

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper was prepared by Michelle Obeid (ESCWA consultant) with input from ESCWA, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the League of Arab States (LAS), as well as from an expert workshop held in Cairo, Egypt in April 2013.

PREFACE

This paper was prepared as a background paper for the Arab Regional Implementation Meeting in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 29-30 May 2013.
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I. SUMMARY

This working paper briefly highlights some of the key issues related to the development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a key outcome from the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 (Rio+20), as well as the ongoing preparations for a post-2015 UN Agenda. Considering the specificity of the Arab region and the developments since the commencement of the ‘Arab Spring,’ it is crucial that individual Arab states and the Arab region contribute to the international processes and take part in the negotiations taking place in shaping the new UN Agenda.

In facilitating upcoming Arab regional discussions, the paper focuses on:

- The nature of SDGs and how they relate to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Emerging global challenges which affect the Arab region
- The vision of the post-2015 UN Agenda as ‘transformative change towards inclusive, people-centred, sustainable development’
- The global consultative processes which include the region, and
- Priority areas that are likely to form the SDGs.
II. INTRODUCTION

Since the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012, many efforts around the world have been forged to set a new post-2015 development agenda that would build on the MDGs and move beyond them to face up to the emerging challenges that have transpired a decade after the Millennium Declaration. The need for the eradication of poverty, protecting the environment and rethinking economic development are ever more persistent.

In January 2012, the Secretary General established a UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda that would take sustainable development as its framework and work towards creating a ‘just world where all people live with dignity and hope.’ In January 2013, as a key outcome from Rio+20, the UN General Assembly established an intergovernmental Open Working Group (OWG) to prepare a proposal for the establishment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which would replace the MDGs in 2015. As a result, the process for SDGs is closely linked with the post-2015 development agenda, however it remains uncertain how and when these processes will converge. Since Rio+20 and as part of the post-2015 Agenda, a widely participatory process that would ensure as many voices as possible are heard in determining the new priorities for a global agenda has been underway. Multi-layered consultations have been taking place at various levels between and among member states, international organisations, civil society members, academics, experts and the private sector.

Considering the specificity of the Arab region and the developments since the commencement of the ‘Arab Spring,’ it is crucial that individual Arab states and the Arab region contribute to the international processes and take part in the negotiations taking place in shaping the new UN Agenda. This working paper briefly outlines emerging issues around the development of the SDGs and the key issues that will need to be considered by the Arab region to ensure targeted input into these international processes so that the region helps to shape the emerging global agenda.

III. HOW WILL SDGS DIFFER FROM MDGS?

The Third Arab Report on the Millennium Development Goals 2010 highlights three main conclusions in terms of MDG progress in the Arab region:

- The region has had a mixed performance in terms of MDG attainment and can be divided into three groups: one that will achieve the targets (mainly Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries); one group that has mixed progress (middle income countries); and a group that is unlikely to achieve the MDGs (mainly least developed countries or LDCs).
- Progress has been heterogeneous across the goals, with MDG1 and MDG5 lagging behind.
- Security issues are the biggest threat to MDG achievement in conflict-affected countries: Iraq, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Somalia and Sudan (and more recently Syria) (see Annex 1).

The report is positive regarding the persistent political will towards the MDGs in the region and recent consultations reveal a similar will towards the upcoming SDGs.

With the approaching deadline for the MDGs, much thought has been put into how to take the MDG agenda forward after 2015. Drawing on the Rio+20 conference and other deliberations, discussions have revolved around striking a balance between the agreed successes of the MDGs and the lessons learned from them in light of emerging challenges at global levels and persisting priorities in human development. The MDGs are seen to have given political momentum and visibility to the prioritisation of human development at national and global levels. Some of their strengths lie in their conceptual framework, their format as well as their implementation. These can be summarised as

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1 UN System CEB (2013: 1).
2 See Annex 1 in UNTT (2012: 46).
“strengthening governments’ commitments to poverty reduction, rallying the world behind a moral purpose, providing policy direction, setting out [clear and time-bound] specific outcome indicators, catalyzing increased investments in several important areas and sustaining efforts to promote development.”

On the other hand, the MDGs have had considerable shortfalls. Aside from the fact that some of their targets have not been met, the goals themselves proved limited in scope in relation to the Millennium Declaration. They have thus ‘missed’ important issues such as environmental sustainability, inequality and social exclusion, security and human rights. A major critique of the MDGs is that they were donor-centric in a way that has ignored locally owned definitions of dignity and well-being and placed more weight on the poorest countries to achieve their goals. Above all, the MDGs have not been resilient in the face of shocks caused by volatile world markets. There is agreement among critics that “a number of these shortcomings could have been avoided if a more inclusive consultation process had taken place in formulating the MDGs.”

These new challenges require cooperation among countries and therefore it is of utmost importance to foster a sense of ownership, partnership and consensus over the upcoming agenda.

### Aspects of the MDGs that ought to be retained in a post-2015 Agenda

- Prioritising the poor and destitute as recommended by the Millennium Declaration through an integrated approach to social, economic and environmental goals while ensuring peace and security.
- Maintaining the clarity, concreteness and measurability of goals, time-bound targets and indicators, though more ambition and effort are required towards adopting a sustainable development path.
- Retaining a focus on ends, but with more guidance on processes and means, without being prescriptive. This requires attention to local and national diversity and a degree of flexibility that does not compromise international standards.
- Upholding a focus on human development and the eradication of poverty. New challenges that were not reflected in the Millennium Declaration and MDG framework require global attention (see next section).

In considering the SDGs that will shape the UN Agenda, the UN Task Team System warns against overloading the agenda, being too prescriptive in ways that inhibit national ownership and donor-centrism. Rather, the new agenda will be relevant to all countries and will thus require new types of partnerships. There is consensus that the SDGs need to be:

- Action-oriented
- Concise
- Easy to communicate
- Limited in number
- Aspirational
- Global in nature

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3 Bates-Eamer and co. (2012: 1)
4 Melamed and Scott (2011: 2).
5 UNTT (2012: 7).
6 Some voices go as far as demanding a whole new approach. But there seems to be agreement that rather than a rupture, it is perhaps more productive to build on existing models.

7 Particularly the UNTT suggests the development of ‘enablers’ in formulating the agenda framework in order to avoid one of the main critiques of the MDGs that neglected the means to achieving goals. Instead, ‘enablers’ are recommended to relate across all dimensions (see Annex 1).
Universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities;\(^8\) i.e. not a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach.

IV. EMERGING GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Although we have witnessed economic growth in various parts of the world, human development remains uneven and inequalities persist even in some of the wealthier countries. The global crises in finance, food and energy since 2007 have exposed the uncertainty of financial markets and the inability of global governance mechanisms to deal with shocks. In the Arab region, challenges remain in areas of ‘poverty eradication, job creation, the right to development, social cohesion, women’s rights, the right of access to information, the needs of youth, trade liberalization, the transfer and localization of appropriate technology, finance mechanisms, and capacity building in the areas of sustainable development.’\(^9\)

Since the 2000 Millennium Declaration, some interrelated challenges will need to be addressed globally and reflect the new UN Agenda. Those can be summarized as:

- Persistent inequalities (in terms of wealth, employment, access to assets and land, social services, drinking water, education, gender, social justice and political participation).
- Food (in)security.
- Information and Communication: inequalities in access to ICT persist among and within countries. This includes access to environmental information that is crucial to environmental governance and justice.
- Demographic changes: the world population is growing rapidly (78 million a year) thus increasing the pressure on resources, particularly in urban areas. International migration flows are ever increasing (and these issues are aggravated in the Arab region due to forced migration and displacement as a result of the conflicts and political turmoil after the Arab Spring).
- Environmental degradation: economic and demographic changes have led to a reduction of biodiversity, increase in CO\(_2\) emissions and general climate destabilization. There is increasing concern over Earth’s carrying capacity and the global commons and the health of seas and oceans. Environmental degradation is connected to patterns of consumption and production that are also linked to energy, water, food production and security, livelihoods, etc.
- Peace and (in)security: at least one fifth of humanity lives in violent, insecure societies.\(^10\) The repercussions of the Arab Spring have particularly affected the Arab region and the right to living in the absence of violence and fear of violence. “Addressing the sources of conflicts requires a multi-dimensional approach where development, human rights, human dignity, peace, security and the rule of law are interrelated dimensions of well-being.”\(^11\)
- Governance in an interconnected world: the economic and food crises, climate change and migration flows emphasize the need for global mechanisms in addition to national solutions.

These global challenges resonate with emerging challenges identified in the Arab region, highlighted during the preparations for the Rio+20 Conference.\(^12\) Of particular relevance are climate change; food and water security; the need for a fair international trade system and solutions for external debt; and population growth and urbanization. These continuing and new challenges call for a reconfiguration

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\(^{8}\) See http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1300

\(^{9}\) UNESCWA (2011).

\(^{10}\) UNTT (2012: 18).

\(^{11}\) Ibid.

\(^{12}\) UNESCWA (2011).
of development paradigms and international cooperation (including South-South initiatives) in ways that focus on inclusion, equity, sustainability and everyone’s right to well-being.

V. THE VISION FOR THE POST-2015 UN AGENDA

While building on the values of the Millennium Declaration and its key objectives,13 the post-2015 UN Development Agenda is perceived to advance a ‘paradigm shift in international development.’14 The vision for a future development agenda can be summarised in the phrase ‘transformational change towards inclusive, people-centred, sustainable development.’15 The UN Task Team report Realizing the Future We Want for All (2012) endorses the three principles that underlie the agenda: human rights, equality (this includes a call to identify and address structural factors that perpetuate social inequalities of all kind in all societies) and sustainability. Based on sustainable development as its conceptual framework, the agenda aims to pursue a holistic approach that would enhance synergies across its core pillars: environmental sustainability; inclusive social development; inclusive economic development; peace and security. The following framing questions guide efforts towards the creation and operationalization of a future agenda and thus need to frame discussions in the Arab region as well.16

Framing questions for future Agenda

- How can we ensure the design of the Post-2015 agenda does not detract from finishing the MDGs?
- How do we integrate the dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced way?
- How do we address more sensitive issues like peace and security, governance and accountability etc.?
- How do we respond to ensure coherence and coordination within the UN system around the post-2015 agenda?
- What should constitute the main theme of the Secretary General’s report in September 2013?
- What would be the most ideal outcome of the Special Event in September 2013?
- How can our work be better integrated with all processes established by the Rio + 20 Conference, including the Open Working Group on sustainable development goals?
- How do we ensure the international community arrives at one cohesive and coherent global development agenda with one set of goals post-2015?

VI. ONGOING PROCESS IN DEVELOPING SDGS

Despite the clarity of the vision required for the next UN Agenda, the goals themselves have not been prescribed. There is a wide understanding that the best framework is one that will be based on broad consultations involving wide participation from civil society organisations, the private sector and businesses, academia and scientists. These processes hope to widen and deepen national and international ownership of a future development agenda and to make it as ‘people-centred’ as possible, as well as to bridge the science-policy divide. The UN is facilitating this process at global,

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13 These are peace, security and disarmament; development and poverty eradication; protecting our common environment; human rights, democracy and good governance; protecting the vulnerable; meeting the special needs of Africa; and strengthening the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 55/2, op. cit., paras. 1–6 in UNTT 2012: 22.
14 UNCEB (2013: 1).
15 UNTT (2012:21).
16 These are the questions listed by the High Level Committee on Programmes in the document The Post-2015 Development Agenda: Taking Stock and Going Forward.
regional, national and even individual levels. A multi-layered process has been on-going in this regard and includes various streams.

Multi-layered process of consultation for post-2015 UN Agenda

- **High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post 20-15 Development Agenda:** comprised of representatives from civil society, private sector, academia and local and national governments, the Panel will publish a report with its vision and recommendations on a global post 2015-development agenda at the end of May 2013. Arab region representatives are H.M. Queen Rania of Jordan and Tawakel Karman of Yemen.

- **UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda:** comprised of more than 60 UN agencies and international organisations and has published *Realizing the Future We Want for All* (June 2012). Includes four UN working groups on: the SDGs; Global Cooperation; Targets and Indicators; and Financing for Sustainable Development.

- **Intergovernmental Open Working Group on SDGs:** comprised of representatives from 70 countries sharing 30 rotating seats and will prepare a report containing a proposal for SDGs for the 68th General Assembly (likely in September 2014). Representatives from the Arab region are: Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, the UAE and Saudi Arabia.

- **National, Global and Thematic consultations of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG):** These involve 77 countries and include online and offline outreach. Arab states included in the consultations include Jordan, Egypt, Morocco, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Yemen and Algeria. Thematic consultations are taking place on 11 topics existing in the MDGs (conflict, violence and disaster, education, energy, environmental sustainability, food security and nutrition, governance, growth and employment; health, addressing inequalities, population dynamics and water) and a global online conversation is taking place on various websites. The consultations aim to ‘explore the role such themes could play in a new framework, different ways in which they can be best addressed, and the interlinkages between them.’

- **Regional consultations:** ESCWA has coordinated a Joint Regional Commissions Report on a regional perspective on the post-2015 agenda and organised a regional consultation with civil society in Beirut in March 2013. The UNGD and partners also organised the Arab Development Forum to discuss post-2015 in Jordan in April 2013. The Arab Regional Implementation Meeting in Dubai (May 2013) also forms part of regional consultations on the SDGs and a further regional dialogue will be organised by ESCWA on the SDGs in late 2013.

- **Sustainable Development Solutions Network:** independent network of research centres that will establish 10 global expert groups to support global problem solving in ten critical areas of sustainable development.

- **UN Global Compact:** will feed the views of businesses and the private sector.

In the Arab region, both national and regional consultations have been taking place and are already represented in the reports coming out of the consultation processes. At the regional level, consultations have been held in Beirut and Amman on the post-2015 Agenda and the Arab Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) in Dubai will discuss post-Rio+20 and the SDGs. Other countries are organising national workshops in the coming months. There is an opportunity for the Arab region to feed into the deliberations of the OWG with a unified vision of the priorities that represent the region, and the meeting in Dubai to discuss Rio+20 follow-up provides a good opportunity to commence these discussions.

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17 See http://www.worldwewant2015.org/sitemap
18 See UNGD (2013).
20 Examples are Egypt and Jordan.
http://arabstates.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/presscenter/events/2013/april/ArabDevForum/
VII. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS): TOPICS AND PRIORITIES

Several groups or institutions have already proposed frameworks, as well as specific potential development goals. Preliminary views of Member States are summarized in the Secretary-General’s initial input to the OWG. A comprehensive list of all the proposals can be found on a number of websites. Overall, most proposals are in favour of a set of limited, measurable and concrete goals, maintaining the set-up that made the MDGs successful. Most proposals aim to eradicate poverty in the context of sustainable development, with poverty and environmental sustainability as ‘two sides of the same coin.’ There is also a wide view that the future framework should take into account issues that are not dealt with adequately or at all in the current framework, such as jobs, social protection, inequalities and exclusion, governance, security, conflict, violence against women, civic engagement, culture, and education beyond and prior to the primary level. Further, many stakeholders are calling for universal goals with national targets and timelines and implementation adapted to national and sub-national circumstances, in addition to a core set of common indicators across the different dimensions of sustainable development. Finally, there are strong calls for the next agenda to be more clearly people-centred, people-led and accountable, in both its design and implementation.

The following questions recapture the ethos of the framework for SDGs and point to directions that will help in moving forward towards SDGs:

What are the characteristics of the conceptual framework that underpins the SDGs?

- The conceptual framework of the SDGs should guide the world towards poverty eradication and universal human development while respecting the limited natural resources base.
- The international community should aim to address negative features (extreme poverty, hunger, infant mortality, etc.) and reinforce positive ones (access to education, protection of environment etc.), thus formulating ‘transformational development goals: universal goals that create a common vision and solidarity.’
- It is recommended that SDGs address root causes toward sustainability and to follow an integrative approach (rather than a single issue based one).

How to prioritise SDGs?

- Consensus-building on selection criteria early on can help the process of prioritisation. Moreover, linkages to MDGs and addressing unrealised goals and excluded groups can help the process.
- Since different countries may have different priorities, the options are: (a) to choose priorities that apply to sets of countries; (b) to formulate goals that are broad enough to include variation in targets and indicators; or (c) attempting to combine both.

How do we address universality while taking into account countries’ different levels of development and national circumstances?

- A consideration of the principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’ (CBDR) is recommended, especially in the differentiation of targets.
- Two options are considered with the understanding that goals need to be universal while the targets can be determined nationally: (a) common set of goals with the adoption of differentiated targets and/or timelines adjusted to national circumstances; (b) common set of goals with multiple targets and indicators under each, from which countries could prioritise according to their agendas.

(A/67/634).

http://tracker.post2015.org/index.html and
http://www.sustainabledevelopment2015.org/einventory/searchinventory.php

The questions are summarized from the UN TST (2013).
How to address the means of implementation/enablers?
- Attention must be given to means of implementation including ODA, trade, investment, technology transfer and capacity building.
- Decisions will have to be made over whether the means of implementation should be a separate goal (like MDG8) or as part of each new SDG. The Expert Committee on a Sustainable Development Financing Strategy will also feed into the discussion of means of implementation.

How could the goals balance and integrate three dimensions of sustainable development?
- The best recommended approach that is seen to interlink the dimensions is developing a few key goals that would combine all three dimensions of sustainable development within each goal and to complement these with narrower goals that stress one or another particular dimension.

How to build on existing goals and targets?
- For policy coherence purposes, it is advisable to take into account the relationship of SDGs to both MDGs and sectoral development goals (e.g. education, energy etc.).
- There are three options for consideration: (a) Developing new SDGs out of available sectoral ones (but how to do this without downgrading other sectoral goals?); (b) creating sector-specific aggregate SDGs (how to do this without overloading the goal?); and creating comprehensive goals that group together various aspects covered by different sectoral goals (e.g. access to clean water and sanitation can be subsumed under a goal on access to essential services).

How to measure progress?
- We may need new measurements tools that use both quantitative and qualitative indicators.
- It is advisable to think of reporting on implementation of specific goals and targets before their final selection, with the open-mindedness of designing new tools.
- SDG monitoring should combine monitoring systems of local, subnational, national, regional and global dimensions.

As these questions have proved productive in framing the discussions of the OWG, they could also act as a framework for the upcoming RIM and subsequent discussions in the region. Ongoing assessments point to the region’s progress on the MDGs (and sectoral goals) and areas that still need attention. The upcoming discussions can build on these gaps and link them to the new challenges that have emerged globally as well as in the region. Particularly, the RIM can be a good opportunity to discuss priority issues in the region (how they might or might not connect globally) while taking into account the specificities of sets of, or individual, countries. Issues to consider are how the region might ensure representation and ownership of the priority areas across its constituencies and stakeholders, and how to ensure coordination across the region for the purpose of feeding into international processes. What type of goals could cover the inter-linkages between the three dimensions of sustainable development and what existing means does the region have or need to develop to measure future implementation?

VIII. SUGGESTED LIST OF PRIORITY AREAS FOR SDGS FOR THE ARAB REGION

While the Arab Region’s assessment of its progress in areas such as education, health and the environment has been positive, there remain some challenges in areas of sustainable development, as outlined in the Rio+20 preparation processes. Below is a list of potential priority areas that can act as
a basis for discussion for SDGs for the Arab region, considering that the three dimensions overlap across some, if not all of these issues.

- Peace and security and freedom from violence.
- Climate change.
- Food, water and energy security (i.e. the nexus approach).
- Sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Poverty eradication.
- Creation of decent jobs in public and private sector, the reduction of brain drain and ensuring dignified livelihoods.
- Population growth, urbanization and displacement in the region (and the stresses these impinge on water, food, sanitation, education and health services).
- Social cohesion and the inclusion of minority groups and the needs of youth.
- Women’s rights and equality in society.
- Right of access to information and transfer and localization of appropriate technologies.
- Finance mechanisms.
- Debt problems and fair international trade systems and trade liberalization.
- International partnerships and South-South support (this may not be a goal in its own right but needs to frame other goals).
### IX. ANNEXES

#### ANNEX 1: MDG PROGRESS IN THE ARAB REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDGs</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Need more attention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| MDG1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | • On track with halving proportion of people living below $1.25/day. | • LDC population still lives below *national* poverty lines.  
• Lagging behind in halving hunger as a result of rising food prices post 2006.  
• High youth unemployment (esp. women). |
| MDG2. Achieve universal primary education | • Improvement in Net Enrolment Rates, gender parity (9/22 states) in primary schools & literacy rates for young adults (age 15-24). | • Decline in educational attainment in some countries.  
• Challenges in achieving UPE in LDC and conflict–ridden countries.  
• Work further towards gender parity in primary school enrolment25. |
| MDG3. Promote gender equality and empower women | • Considerable progress in increasing female enrolment in education.  
• Increase in women’s political representation through quota system. | • Low economic and labour and political participation.  
• Encouraging women to enter non-traditional (care-based) careers.  
• Ensuring decent working conditions for women with equal pay. |
| MDG4. Reduce child mortality | • Declining under 5 mortality.  
• Infant mortality rate halved by 2008.  
• Increased immunization rates. | • In LDCs, 1/10 still die before age 5.  
• Problems in access to vaccines, low health facility coverage in conflict areas and for mobile and displaced populations.  
• LDCs need financial and technical support to catch up with other states. |
| MDG5. Improve maternal health | • Significant achievements but not likely to meet three-quarter reduction required.  
• Improvement in skilled birth attendance.  
• Improvement in contraceptive prevalence.  
• Progress in anti-natal coverage. | • Slow progress at regional level (due to persistent gender inequalities and conflict and wars).  
• Some countries (Somalia, Yemen especially) need to improve on skilled birth attendance, contraceptive prevalence and antenatal coverage. |
• Malaria almost eliminated. | • Attention needed to high risk population (sex workers, injecting drug users).  
• Malaria remains endemic in LDCs.  
• Tuberculosis remains public health problem in region. |
| MDG7. Ensure environmental sustainability | • Slow increase in access to sanitation facilities. | • Improving environmental governance and integrating environment into poverty reduction |

24 (UN and LAS 2010).  
25 For a full list of MDGs, targets and indicators, see http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/host.aspx?Content=indicators/officiallist.htm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mitigating climate change effects: water stress, droughts, weak soil resources that will also affect food production systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of biodiversity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>MDG8. Develop a global partnership for development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Progress on ICT (internet and mobile phones) and debt reduction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase in unconditional inter-Arab aid flow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donor driven development leading to erratic commitment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LDC lack of access to affordable medicine</td>
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ANNEX 2: ‘ENABLERS’ IN A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Figure 1. An integrated framework for realizing the “future we want for all” in the post-2015 UN development agenda

- **Peace and security**: Freedom from violence, conflict and abuse; Conflict-free access to natural resources
- **Human rights**: Enforcing income, poverty and hunger; Reducing inequalities; Ensuring decent work and productive employment
- **Equality**: Adequate nutrition for all; Quality education for all; Reduced mortality and morbidity; Gender equality; Clean energy, clean water and sanitation
- **Sustainability**: Stabilizing climate; Managing disaster risk and improving disaster response; Access to affordable, clean and sustainable energy; Affordable access to technology and affordable financial systems; Providing sustainable energy for all; Coherent macroeconomic and development policies supportive of inclusive and green growth
- **Enablers**: Fair and stable global trading system; Adequate governance and accountability; Democratic and coherent global governance mechanisms; Good governance practices based on the rule of law; Respect for privacy and data protection; Human rights’ protection; Women’s empowerment

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Enablers:
- Fair and stable global trading system
- Adequate governance and accountability
- Democratic and coherent global governance mechanisms
- Good governance practices based on the rule of law
- Respect for privacy and data protection
- Human rights’ protection
- Women’s empowerment

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Enablers:
- Sustainable food and nutrition security
- Universal access to quality health care
- Universal access to quality education systems
- Managing demographic dynamics
- Fair rules to manage migration

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Enablers:
- Sustainable and efficient use of natural resources
- Ensuring access to natural resources
- Managing biodiversity
- Promoting biodiversity
- Ensuring biodiversity

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X. BIBLIOGRAPHY


