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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND INTEGRATION:

Achieving a better balance between the economic, social and environmental dimensions

A STUDY COMMISSIONED BY THE GERMAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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PREFACE

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: BALANCING THE DIMENSIONS

Faced with complex multi-sectoral crises, world leaders embark on the notion of universe global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Colombia, Guatemala and Peru first brought up the idea of developing such an instrument to move forward the agenda of sustainable development. The launch of this notion is something new both in process and substance. The concept of SDGs allows for nationally adapted and differentiated approaches for implementing what is seen as a common and collective responsibility. It requires us to prepare the ground for implementation on a national scale.

Germany takes the post-2015 development agenda very seriously. We take the proposed set of SDGs, as put forward by the Open Working Group and the UN Secretary-General's so-called Synthesis Report, as an opportunity to assess the domestic relevance and significance of each of the SDGs and their associated targets. Since 2002, Germany has had a National Strategy for Sustainable Development with goals and indicators, and a review and relaunch process.

The upcoming global sustainability agenda urges us to check how the SDGs connect to national sustainable development agendas.

Against this background, I am particularly grateful for the work of Stakeholder Forum. Serving as a hub for the visions and engagement of global civil society stakeholders, including business, Stakeholder Forum was kind enough to provide a first in-depth analysis. They analyse the balance between the economic, social and environmental dimensions under each SDG and how they interlink. Their analysis shows the expertise and the capacities of stakeholders around the globe. They help us to understand the impact of SDGs and how they can possibly be adapted on national scale.

With their analysis Stakeholder Forum informs our debate on the capacities and implications of sustainability policies in Germany as their result shows a mixed picture about balance and integration. Implementing the SDGs on a national scale will require the National Sustainable Development Strategy to use systematic and integrative mechanisms that would contribute to effective delivering against global goals and to a effectively balance the economic, social and environmental dimensions under each goal.

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) currently under negotiation at the United Nations are intended to guide priorities both for the development needed in the developing countries and for the sustainability transition needed throughout the world over the next 15 years.

The mandate agreed at Rio+20 for the creation of the goals stipulated among other requirements that the goals should achieve an appropriate balance between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

The draft set of SDGs presented in the *final report of the United Nation's Open Working Group* (OWG) include most of the highest priority objectives of the world's economic, social and environmental agendas and in that sense achieves a degree of balance.

The individual goals are not, however, so well balanced within themselves. Some are clearly primarily economic goals, others social and some environmental. Within the targets under each goal there is some attempt to include elements reflecting the other dimensions, but this has so far only achieved a partial integration of the three dimensions within each area.

This is a serious shortcoming since the objective must be to encourage a more integrated approach within each area and each subject community. For example the health community and the education community need goals that fully express the significance and importance of a fully integrated sustainability approach within their areas, including the economic and environmental dimensions as well as the social. Similarly, the climate change and energy communities need goals that fully capture the economic and social dimensions of these issues as well as the environmental imperatives.

This paper aims to contribute to the discussions on the integration and balance of the three dimensions of sustainable development within the SDGs framework by:

- Providing government representatives and other stakeholders with a number of options for building upon the SDGs proposed by the OWG to see that they better balance the three dimensions of sustainable development
- Ensuring innovative recommendations for SDGs and associated targets put forward by stakeholders, based upon experience and expertise, are considered during efforts to develop and build consensus on a global SDGs framework as part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

We characterise three types of integration relating to sustainable development. These are:

1. **A systemic, holistic, systems-based approach** to frameworks for sustainable development where crosscutting, horizontal themes are used over an approach based on traditional, vertical siloes. A systems-based approach reflects the true complexity of the interconnected world in which we live.
2. **The balancing of the three dimensions of sustainable development** (economic, social and environmental) within goals, target sets and individual targets.
3. **The use of explicit interlinkages between themes** to highlight and reinforce the interconnections between themes and breakdown vertical siloes.

The first type of integration (a systems-based approach) is difficult to achieve both in theory and in practice. It is, therefore, unsurprising that that OWG's SDGs are not structure this way given the process through which they were developed. So we have chosen to focus on the second two types of integration in our analysis.

This paper is composed of three sections:

1. Using some initial assessments of the OWG report, we will first highlight some key observations about the balance of the social, environmental and economic dimensions in the goals that have been proposed by the OWG.
2. In the second section we then put forward some stakeholder proposals for amendments or additions to the framework, which we have identified could be used to improve the balance of the dimensions in the current proposal.
3. Finally, we highlight the interlinkages that we have identified exist between the current proposed goals and targets. These interlinkages provide an indication of the integration of the three dimensions in the framework and can be a tool for users of the SDGs to identify key areas of reinforcement and alignment within the framework.

SECTION 1 - Assessing the balance between the three dimensions of sustainability in the current SDGs proposal

Recent stakeholder analysis of the proposal for SDGs indicates that while the OWG outcome presents greater balance between the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development compared to the MDGs, work still remains to achieve greater balance, integration and acknowledgement of interlinkages.¹

In particular, WWF have conducted a rudimentary analysis to communicate the extent to which each of the goals deals with the three dimensions of sustainable development.² Focusing on the immediate purpose of each target, rather than their indirect impact, the analysis aims to assess whether the three dimensions are reflected in each target and thus provides an illustration of how each target and goal addresses the social, environmental and economic dimensions.

Using WWF UK's assessment, we have produced an analysis of the proportion of social, environmental and economic elements in the target set under each goal in order to provide an indication of balance of the three dimensions under each of the proposed goals. This analysis, along with further explanation of how it was conducted can be seen in Annex 1.

It is worth noting that both of these assessments are somewhat crude and do not, for example, assess the strength, quality or implementability of the targets but simply make some observations about which social, economic and environmental issues they aim primarily to address. The assessment in Annex 1 also excludes the targets on means of implementation (MOI) included under each of the goals and under Goal 17 on the global partnership for sustainable development, as these were not included in the WWF analysis and were considered beyond the thematic scope of this paper.

Nevertheless, both assessments present an initial illustration of the balance of the dimensions from which some broad trends and conclusions can be drawn.

The analysis in Annex 1 shows that many of the goals are strongly oriented towards a single dimension of sustainability, in some cases to the exclusion of the other two dimensions.

To some extent this is no doubt inevitable. However they are expressed, some of the goals and their targets (e.g. the goal of poverty reduction) will tend to have a greater emphasis on economic or social objectives, while others (e.g. the goal on ecosystems) will be more oriented towards environmental objectives. So it is not to be expected that all three dimensions could have equal weight in every one of the individual goals and its set of targets.

Nevertheless each of the goals and its set of targets would be stronger and make a better contribution to the articulation of the challenge of sustainability if it achieved a better balance of the three dimensions. As a concept, sustainable development calls for a practical approach which maximises positive outcomes by recognising the interdependencies between the

economy, the environment, and society. It is about securing long-term success in all three of these areas through working across sectors to deliver integrated solutions with multiple benefits. When appropriately applied, it is a concept which allows creative thinking about the interrelatedness of complex, far-reaching problems and generates new and innovative solutions. Sustainable development therefore requires a systems-based approach for achieving positive, enduring change.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

In summary, some key observations from our assessment are:

- Goal 7 on Energy is the most balanced of all the goals, closely followed by Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production. Both address all three dimensions and have relatively similar proportions of elements from each.
- Goal 5 on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is the least balanced of the goals as it is primarily focused on social issues and fails to address the environmental and economic dimensions.
- The following goals also fail to address one of the three dimensions: Goal 3 on Health (lacking economic elements), Goal 10 on Inequality (lacking environmental elements), Goal 13 on Climate Change (lacking economic elements) and Goal 16 on Peace and Justice (lacking environmental elements).
- Goals 1-5, 10, 11, 16 and their targets (poverty eradication, hunger and sustainable food production, health, education, gender, equality, cities and peace) are at present heavily concentrated on social objectives. Strengthening the way in which the economic and environmental aspects of these issues is dealt with in these goals and targets could improve the balance.
- Conversely, Goals 6-7 and 12-15 and their targets (Water, Energy, Sustainable Consumption and Production, Climate Change, Oceans and Ecosystems) are concentrated on environmental objectives. Strengthening the way in which the economic and social aspects of these issues are dealt with could also improve the balance of the package.
- Meanwhile, Goals 8 and 9 and their targets (Economic growth and infrastructure and industry) are primarily focused on economic objectives, and could benefit from more attention to the social and environmental aspects of those issues.

Based on these observations, the section below makes some preliminary suggestions derived from a number of stakeholder source papers and proposals about ways in which some of the goals and targets might be modified or added to in order to achieve more balance.

1 E.g. WWF International, 2014, *Reaction to the Outcome Document of the Open Working Group on SDGs*: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>; Beyond2015, 2014, *Reaction to the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs*: <http://bit.ly/1pvrv8K>; IRF2015, *Assessing the OWG on SDGs Outcome Document: Key Messages*: <http://bit.ly/1vNDMU4>

2 Integration Graphic, *WWF International Reaction to the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs*: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

SECTION 2 - Improving the balance between the three dimensions of sustainability in the SDGs

This section puts forward some stakeholder proposals for additional targets or amendments to existing targets which we have identified could be used to improve the balance of the dimensions under each of the OWG's proposed goals. The proposals have been taken from the SDGs e-inventory³ and other sources, such as inputs to the OWG process and stakeholder analyses of the final OWG outcome.

The examples have been selected for their potential to strengthen one of the three dimensional areas where the goals and their targets are currently lacking. Focus has been maintained on the primary aims of the targets rather than any indirect impacts.

There is currently significant debate among governments and stakeholders alike about whether the number of goals and targets in the OWG SDGs proposal needs to be reduced and the framework simplified in order for it to be communicable and effective. In that context, this paper does not intend to propose that all of the suggestions below are adopted, thus adding to an already cumbersome framework, but simply to put some proposals on the table to be discussed and considered for their potential to improve the balance of the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development within the individual goals.

The stakeholder proposals are presented below under each of the goal headings, along with some explanation of how they could strengthen the balance of the three dimensions of sustainable development within the goals.

GOAL 1 - END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

This goal contains elements from all three dimensions, however it is highly concentrated on the social dimension and pays less attention to economic and environmental elements. The social focus is to be expected given the thematic focus of the goal, however balance could be improved with the inclusion of targets or elements from the other dimensions.

Due to the cross-cutting nature of poverty, the theme of this goal, it was difficult to find novel proposals for targets that would strengthen the environmental and economic dimensions in this goal without creating duplication with targets and themes addressed elsewhere in the framework. However, one example we did find is:

- **Build resilience of the poor and reduce by X% deaths and by Y% economic losses related to disasters by protecting livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds.**

- Proposed by the NGO Major Group⁴ this proposed target is similar to one included under Goal 11 on Cities⁵ however it provides greater emphasis on livelihoods and productive assets and its placement under Goal 1 would underline that this is a target with universal coverage and not one that relates only to Cities.
- The target would contribute to all three dimensions and provide links to Goal 2 on Food Security, Goal 3 on Health, Goal 8 on Economic Growth and Goal 13 on Climate Change.

GOAL 2 - END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

While this goal contains elements from all three dimensions, it was assessed as being skewed towards social elements and lacking in aspects from the economic and environmental dimensions. The social focus is to be expected given the theme, however this goal may be strengthened with the inclusion of targets or elements from the other dimensions. Some stakeholder proposals which could be used to address this imbalance are provided below:

- **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.**
- This target is already included as 12.3 under Goal 12 on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in the current OWG proposal, however several stakeholder groups, including World Animal Protection, the Independent Research Forum and the UN Major Groups,⁶ have suggested that this target would be better placed under Goal 2. This would be beneficial for the following reasons:
 - This target addresses all three dimensions - the economic and environmental implications of food waste and as well as the impact on food security, which is a social issue. Moving target 12.3 to Goal 2 would therefore strengthen the economic and environmental elements in this goal.
 - It would also make the number of targets under each of these goals more even; Goal 12 currently has eight targets, whereas Goal 2 only has five targets.
 - It would improve the universality of Goal 2 by addressing a key challenge for the developed world.

3 An interactive online tool which aim to crowdsource stakeholder proposals on SDGs: www.sdgseinventory.org

4 NGO Major Group Statement, Open Working Group Session 11, May 2014: <http://bit.ly/1vj0hxq>

5 Target 11.5: 'By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations', OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

6 WSPA Comments to the Co-Chairs focus areas document, OWG SDG 11, May 2014: <http://bit.ly/1xTonkv>; UN Major Groups, Final compilation of amendments to goals and targets, OWG SDG 13, July 2014: <http://bit.ly/1ojsGm>; IRF2015, 2014, Addressing Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: <http://bit.ly/1zuNkks>

- **Stop and turn back annual increases in greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation resulting from farming and livestock production by 2020.**
 - This target was proposed by the UN Global Compact⁷ and the inclusion of a target on reducing the impact of agriculture on forests is also proposed by SDSN and WWF’s analysis of the final OWG proposal.⁸
 - The addition of this text would increase the environmental considerations in Goal 2 and provide links to Goal 13 on Climate Change and Goal 15 on Ecosystems.
- **Limit the usage of human-edible food crops for animal feed at (Y) percent⁹**
 - This target addresses the competition for scarce land resources. It has both environmental and social aspects and would provide a link to Goal 15 on Ecosystems.
- **Reduce the proportion of meat and dairy in diets to below globally sustainable levels¹⁰**
 - This target addresses the environmental implications associated with the production of meat and dairy and links to targets on sustainable land use in Goal 15 on Ecosystems. It could be merged with the proposed target on animal feed above.
 - It also addresses universality as an increase in diets rich meat and dairy are associated with a growing middle class and rapid development taking place in middle income countries.
- **Increase the water-efficiency of agricultural production by 25 per cent¹¹**
 - The inclusion of this target would boost the environmental dimension in Goal 2 and create an interlinkage with Goal 6 on Water.
- **Add ‘develop preventive plans to deal with projected climate-related vector borne diseases¹² and other health risks’ to target 3.9¹³ on reducing deaths and illnesses from pollution¹⁴**
 - This target would boost the environmental considerations in this goal and provide a link to Goal 13 on Climate Change.
- **Reflect the importance of protecting biodiversity and genetic diversity for its contribution to disease prevention and cure¹⁵**
 - A target in this area would recognise the importance of the environmental protection of biodiversity and genetic diversity in order to safeguard their contribution to disease prevention and cure.
- **A recent European Environment and Health Process meeting emphasised the need to highlight the economic costs of poor health, in particular, the cost of inaction and the benefit of action in the post-2015 development agenda.¹⁶ A target in this area, e.g. on reducing economic losses associated with sick leave, would boost the economic dimension in this goal.**

GOAL 4 - ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Goal 4 addresses all three dimensions of sustainable development but is currently skewed towards the social dimension and lacking in elements from the environmental and economic dimensions. The following proposed targets could strengthen these dimensions within Goal 4:

- **Education systems prepare learners to work, actively contribute to and live in low carbon economies¹⁷**
 - The addition of this target will boost the environmental considerations of Goal 4 and provide links to Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) (12.8) and Goal 13 on Climate Change (13.3).
 - Some aspects of this proposed target are included in target 4.7,¹⁸ relating to Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), in the final OWG outcome, but this target would provide more direct recognition and contribution to low carbon economies. It could perhaps be merged with target 4.7.

GOAL 3 - ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

This goal is highly skewed towards the social dimension. It currently contains no economic elements and is also lacking in the environmental dimension. The following stakeholder proposals could help to improve balance in this goal:

7 UN Global Compact, 2013, Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda: <http://bit.ly/1vjbwWA>

8 Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2014, Proposed SDGs and Targets: <http://bit.ly/1vjbwWA>; WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

9 WSPA Comments to the Co-Chairs focus areas document, OWG SDG 11, May 2014: <http://bit.ly/1xTonkv>

10 IRF2015, 2014, Addressing Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: <http://bit.ly/1zuNkks>

11 IRF2014, 2014, Addressing Climate Change in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: <http://bit.ly/1ru8jj2>

12 Vectors are organisms, such as mosquitoes, that transmit diseases from one infected person (or animal) to another. Malaria is an example of vector borne disease.

13 ‘By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination’, OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

14 Climate Action Network, 2014, Comments on the introduction and proposed goals and targets on sustainable development for the post 2015 development agenda, Zero Draft Rev 1. UN Major Groups, Final compilation of amendments to goals and targets, OWG SDG 13, July 2014: <http://bit.ly/1ajjsGm>; WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

15 WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

16 World Health Organization Europe, 2014, Aligning the agendas of Sustainable Development Goals and the European Environment and Health Process: <http://bit.ly/1ru9fUO>

17 Climate Action Network, 2014, Comments on the introduction and proposed goals and targets on sustainable development for the post 2015 development agenda, Zero Draft Rev 1.

18 ‘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 nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development’, OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

- Governments to have integrated sustainable finance into their national curricula by 2020; for the top fund manager and analyst courses such as the Chartered Financial Analyst Institute and for all the top MBA programmes to cover sustainable finance¹⁹
 - The addition of this target would strengthen the economic dimension in this goal by aiming to improve the integrated financial literacy of the consumers and producers of financial services.

GOAL 5 - ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

The analysis shows that this is currently the most unbalanced of all the goals, as it focuses entirely on social aspects and contains no elements which address the economic and environmental dimensions.

Regarding economic aspects, a number of stakeholder proposals advise that targets on equal pay²⁰ and women's rights to property, inheritance and financial services²¹ should be included under this goal. It is worth noting, however, that targets on these issues are included elsewhere in the framework, most notably:

- Target 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'*;
- Target 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'*; and
- Target 10.4: *'Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality'*.

Other targets relating to the economic aspects of gender quality and women's empowerment that have been proposed by stakeholders include:

- Increase women's control over their earnings²²
- Increase girls' savings and access to financial services by 50% by 2030²³
- Ensure all girls receive quality financial literacy training²⁴

- Tackle women's unequal access to economic livelihoods opportunities (formal employment and living wage)²⁵

A target that could strengthen the environmental dimension in this goal is:

- **By 2030 empower women to fully participate in decision making for use and management of natural resources and for addressing climate change and ensure the climate-resilience of women and girls**²⁶

GOAL 6 - ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

This goal contains elements from all three dimensions and is relatively balanced in terms of social and environmental elements, but may be strengthened with the addition of further economic aspects.

In our research we were unable to find any suitable examples of stakeholder proposals which could be used to strengthen the economic elements of the water goal without duplicating issues already present in the water goal or other goals within the framework. This does not mean that suitable examples do not exist, simply that we were not able to find any within the scope of our research. It also suggests that the key issues that stakeholders consider to be important in relation to water and sanitation are already included within the OWG's proposal.

GOAL 7 - ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Goal 7 is one of the most balanced out of all the goals in terms of including elements from each of the dimensions of sustainable development. It is therefore not a priority in terms of addressing balance in the framework. However, the social aspects in this goal could be boosted, for example with the inclusion of the following target, which will provide an interlinkage with Goal 3 on Health, in particular with target 3.9²⁷ on reducing deaths and illnesses from pollution:

- Halve incidence of morbidity and mortality from energy-related air pollution by 2030²⁸

Despite being assessed as containing a relatively balanced representation of the three dimensions of development, this goal has been criticised for its lack of ambition and specificity, in particular in relation to the environmental dimension.

While the goal heading refers to affordable, reliable, *sustainable* and modern energy for all, references to 'safe', 'clean' and 'sustainable' energy are missing from the detail of

19 Aviva, 2014, A Roadmap for Sustainable Capital Markets: How can the UN Sustainable Development Goals harness the global capital markets? <http://bit.ly/X20kBx>

20 Including: Major Group for Children and Youth, 2012, Proposal on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1ybWJhs>; Gender and Development Network, 2013, Achieving Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Post-2015 Framework: <http://bit.ly/1ttoJb8> and the UN Global Compact, 2013, Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda: <http://bit.ly/1vjbwWA>

21 Including: SSA Social Justice Office, 2013, Proposal on Social Protection: <http://bit.ly/1rke0FP> and the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons, 2013, A New Global Partnership: Eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development: <http://bit.ly/1y1zCsl>

22 Gender and Development Network, 2013, Achieving Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Post-2015 Framework: <http://bit.ly/1ttoJb8>;

23 The Girl Effect, 2013, A Call to Action for the Post-2015 Development Agenda: It's Time to Stop Poverty before it Starts: <http://bit.ly/1uHENaa>

24 Ibid

25 Latin America and the Caribbean proposal on Gender equality and women's empowerment within IRF2015, 2014, Briefs on selected focus areas: <http://bit.ly/1HG1rtc>

26 Climate Action Network, 2014, Comments on the introduction and proposed goals and targets on sustainable development for the post 2015 development agenda, Zero Draft Rev 1.

27 'By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination', OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

28 IRF2014, 2014, Addressing Climate Change in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: <http://bit.ly/1ru8jj2>

the targets.²⁹ Target 7.2 uses the vague language ‘increase substantially’ which fails to set a clear level of ambition and will be difficult to measure. It has been argued that this target should, at a minimum, be bought in line with the Sustainable Energy for All initiative objective to double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.³⁰

This goal has been significantly weakened in the final stages of the OWGs work³¹ and stakeholders have argued that previously included goals on phasing out fossil fuels subsidies and increasing the share of clean energy technologies (including sustainable biomass and advanced cookstoves) should be reinstated.³² The inclusion of targets in these areas would strengthen both the environmental and social dimensions.

GOAL 8 - PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Goal 8 contains elements from each of the three dimensions but is weighted towards the social and economic areas and contains fewer environmental aspects. Some stakeholder proposals for targets that could be used to address the environmental dimension under this goal are:

- **Achieve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency, and achieve *absolute* decoupling of economic activity, both consumption and production, and human development from environmental degradation and resource use, by inter alia setting targets to place caps on virgin resource extraction including through Cap-and-Share**
 - The UN Major Groups³³ have proposed this rewording of target 8.4³⁴ on resource efficiency to recognise the need for the absolute decoupling of economic activity from environmental degradation and resource use. WWF also support the inclusion of absolute decoupling in target 8.4.³⁵
- **Countries report on their contribution to planetary boundaries and incorporate them, together with other environmental and social indicators, into expanded GDP measures and national accounts**

- Several stakeholder groups have proposed that there should be a target on broader measures of progress and the inclusion of environmental and social capital in national accounts. The above example comes from SDSN,³⁶ but its inclusion in Goal 8 has also been advocated by the Independent Research Forum³⁷, WWF³⁸ and CAN.³⁹ Both WWF and CAN propose using the old wording of 17.17⁴⁰ to this goal.

- **Governments to promote capital markets regulation that integrates sustainable development factors in the mandates of the supervision agencies of stewardship codes, listing rules and financial stability.**⁴¹
 - This target would promote integrated financial regulation that incorporates environmental and social, as economic, considerations.
- **A target on the internalisation of external environmental and social costs in national accounting and in economic balances resulting in sustainable and fair end product prices that is consistent with target 17.19.**⁴²
- **A target on the development and implementation of low carbon, climate resilient economic development strategies and action plans.**⁴³

GOAL 9 - BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

While the targets under this goal contain elements from each of the dimensions, the goal is weighted towards the economic dimension and is weaker in the social and environmental areas. Some stakeholder proposals for targets that could be used to address the social and environmental dimensions under this goal are:

- **Including a target on increased investment in energy- and resource-efficiency infrastructure**⁴⁴
 - A target in this area would strengthen the environmental dimension and provide links to Goal 7 on Energy and Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

29 WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

30 Ibid

31 Compare with the text from the OWG’s 12th session, June 2014: <http://bit.ly/1rkfGiw>

32 WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>; Climate Action Network, 2014, Comments on the introduction and proposed goals and targets on sustainable development for the post 2015 development agenda, Zero Draft Rev 1.

33 UN Major Groups, Final compilation of amendments to goals and targets, OWG SDG 13, July 2014: <http://bit.ly/1ojjsGm>

34 Currently ‘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’, OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

35 WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

36 Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2014, Proposed SDGs and Targets: <http://bit.ly/1vjbwWA>

37 IRF2015, 2014, Addressing Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: <http://bit.ly/1zuNkks>

38 WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

39 Climate Action Network, 2014, Comments on the introduction and proposed goals and targets on sustainable development for the post 2015 development agenda, Zero Draft Rev 1.

40 Formally target 17.17 ‘by 2030 develop and progressively introduce a broader system of national accounting including natural, social and human capital and measures of progress beyond GDP, with supportive statistical capacity building in developing countries’, Introduction and proposed goals and targets on sustainable development for the post 2015 development agenda, OWG’s 12th session, June 2014: <http://bit.ly/1rkfGiw>

41 Aviva, 2014, A Roadmap for Sustainable Capital Markets: How can the UN Sustainable Development Goals harness the global capital markets? <http://bit.ly/X20kBX>

42 WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

43 Ibid

44 Ibid

- Including a target on promoting natural and climate smart infrastructure⁴⁵
 - A target in this area would contribute to the environmental dimension and provide a link to Goal 13 on Climate Change. It could be combined with the proposed amendment above.
- The UN Major Groups have proposed adding more socially focused language to target 9.4⁴⁶, which would strengthen the social considerations within this goal. The changes proposed are as follows:
 - By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean [ADD: and socially] and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities, [ADD: with full accordance to human rights framework and gender equality]
- Achieve structural transformation of economies towards social and environmental responsible production patterns, in all sectors and activities
 - This target would contribute to both the social and environmental dimensions and provide a link to Goal 8 on Economic Growth.⁴⁷

GOAL 10 - REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

This goal is skewed towards the social dimension, which can be expected given the topic of focus, however inequalities will be driven by environmental degradation and unfair economic practices, therefore using only social programmes for solutions is treating the symptoms, but not the cause. The goal contains limited economic elements but fails to address the environmental dimension. The following stakeholder proposal could be used to strengthen the environmental dimension in this goal:

- WWF has proposed that this goal could be considerably strengthened with the introduction of a target on **universal and equitable access to natural resources and sharing of benefits**,⁴⁸ which would contribute to the environmental dimension by acknowledging the value of natural resources as well as the social importance of ensuring equitable access and sharing of benefits. A target in this area would also provide a link to Goal 15 on Ecosystems, in particular target 15.6⁴⁹ on fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

GOAL 11 - MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

This goal addresses all three dimensions but is weighted towards the social dimension and is lacking in environmental and, in particular, economic elements. The following stakeholder proposed target could help to strengthen both of these dimensions:

- Redirect subsidies to fossil fuel and resource-based industries by 10% per annum towards sustainable economic sectors relevant to each country in order to foster its internal social and territorial cohesion.⁵⁰
 - This would also provide a link to Goal 13 on Climate Change and Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production, in particular target 12.c on fossil fuel subsidies.⁵¹

GOAL 12 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

This goal contains elements from each of the dimensions and is relatively balanced but with an inevitable skew towards the environmental dimension.

Several stakeholders acknowledge the importance of corporate responsibility and reporting in their proposals for this goal area. While this issue is present in target 12.6⁵², the language is weak - simply encouraging companies to take action - and consequently the target will be difficult to measure and monitor. The following stakeholder proposals could provide more specific and measurable targets, which would contribute to all three dimensions of sustainable development:

- By 2030 increase substantially the number of companies, especially large companies all major corporations should report on social and environmental impact, alongside financial reporting, in a transparent, open and timely manner.⁵³
- Governments to establish a national legislative framework requiring participants in the capital market supply chain to be producing an integrated sustainability report to society - on a mandatory comply or explain basis.⁵⁴

The following, related, target proposed by the German Council for Sustainable Development could also contribute to strengthening the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development within this goal:

- Strengthening the sustainable product stewardship for commodities along the production chain with ecologic and social criteria for sourcing, corporate responsibility and

45 Ibid

46 UN Major Groups, Final compilation of amendments to goals and targets, OWG SDG 13, July 2014: <http://bit.ly/1ojjsGm>

47 UN Major Groups, Final compilation of amendments to goals and targets, OWG SDG 13, July 2014: <http://bit.ly/1ojjsGm>

48 WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

49 'Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources', OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

50 Communitas Coalition for Sustainable Cities & Regions, 2013, Proposal for a goal on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements: <http://bit.ly/1vNYj18>

51 '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', OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

52 'Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle', OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

53 UN Major Groups, Final compilation of amendments to goals and targets, OWG SDG 13, July 2014: <http://bit.ly/1ojjsGm>

54 Aviva, 2014, A Roadmap for Sustainable Capital Markets: How can the UN Sustainable Development Goals harness the global capital markets? <http://bit.ly/X20kBx>

downstream access for primary producers with reliable system of monitoring, reporting and verification.⁵⁵

The addition of the following target could also strengthen the economic dimension within this goal:

- Governments to require on a comply or explain basis all fund managers with more than \$10 billion under management to be publishing an integrated report to their asset owning clients and society by 2030, including details of how they have integrated sustainable development into all AGM voting, or to explain why they have not done so.⁵⁶

GOAL 13 - TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

This goal addresses the social and environmental dimensions well, which is expected given the thematic area, but fails to address the economic dimension.

WWF and the Independent Research Forum suggest including a target on introducing instruments and incentives for investment in low carbon solutions, infrastructure, industry and other sectors, which would address the economic dimension. An example is:

- Adopt incentives, including pricing greenhouse gas emissions, to curb climate change and promote technology transfer to developing countries.⁵⁷

GOAL 14 - CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This goal is inevitably skewed towards the environmental dimension and lacking in economic and, in particular, social elements. The following stakeholder proposals could help to strengthen these dimensions within this goal:

- WWF notes that the linkages with and contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food security should be recognised within this goal within targets 14.2⁵⁸ on managing

and protecting marine ecosystems and 14.4⁵⁹ on regulating overfishing. This would acknowledge the social importance of sustainably managed marine resources and provide a link to Goal 2 on Food Security.⁶⁰

- WWF also highlights that marine ecosystems provide services valued at an estimated USD\$21 trillion per year to the global economy and that their economic importance should be recognised within the targets under this goal.⁶¹ This could be achieved, for example, by including the text ‘to support inclusive economic development’ to target 14.2.⁶²
- The UN Major Groups propose the following target, which would strengthen the social component of this goal: **Support sustainable small-scale fisheries and aquaculture in all countries with gender equality under the human rights framework, including by providing equitable access of women fishers, small-scale and artisanal fishers to inter-alia, marine industry decision-making processes, credit and resources, fisheries and markets.**⁶³

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

This goal is also addresses all three dimensions but is weighted towards the environmental dimension and lacking in economic and social elements. The following stakeholder proposals could improve the dimensional balance in this goal:

- CAN International⁶⁴ have proposed that text on the equitable sharing of benefits from ecosystems is added to target 15.1 on the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems.⁶⁵ This would strengthen the social dimension in this goal and reinforce the message in target 15.6 on fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from genetic resources.⁶⁶
- CAN International⁶⁷ has also proposed that text on livelihoods of the poor and increasing the economic benefits from the conservation and use of biodiversity is added to target 15.4 on halting biodiversity loss.⁶⁸

55 German Council for Sustainable Development, 2014, Proposal for a goal on resource efficient production and consumption: <http://bit.ly/1y1EmOF>

56 Aviva, 2014, A Roadmap for Sustainable Capital Markets: How can the UN Sustainable Development Goals harness the global capital markets? <http://bit.ly/X20kBX>

57 Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2014, Proposed SDGs and Targets: <http://bit.ly/1vjbwWA>

58 ‘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’, OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

59 ‘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’, OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6> feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

60 WWF International, 2014, Policy Analysis of the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

61 Ibid

62 I.e.: ‘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 [ADD: and to support inclusive economic development.]’ This language was taken from target 9c in Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2014, Proposed SDGs and Targets: <http://bit.ly/1vjbwWA>

63 UN Major Groups, Final compilation of amendments to goals and targets, OWG SDG 13, July 2014: <http://bit.ly/1ojsGm>

64 Climate Action Network, 2014, Comments on the introduction and proposed goals and targets on sustainable development for the post 2015 development agenda, Zero Draft Rev 1.

65 I.e.: ‘By 2020 ensure conservation and sustainable use [ADD: and equitable sharing of benefits from] of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements’, OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

66 ‘Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources’ OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

67 Climate Action Network, 2014, Comments on the introduction and proposed goals and targets on sustainable development for the post 2015 development agenda, Zero Draft Rev 1.

68 I.e.: ‘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 [ADD: and increase the economic benefits from conservation and use of biodiversity for the livelihoods of poor, vulnerable, tribal and indigenous communities]’, OWG Proposal for SDGs, 2014: <http://bit.ly/1B8e5R6>

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

This goal is heavily skewed towards the social dimension. It contains few economic elements and no environmental elements. The following stakeholder proposals could strengthen these dimensions within this goal:

- **Ensure that destruction of the environment is not used as a weapon of war by guaranteeing accountability for environmental degradation caused by armed conflict, including ensuring comprehensive post-conflict environmental clean-up and ecological rehabilitation⁶⁹**
 - As well as contributing to the overall social aim of this goal, this target would address the environmental dimension in relation to peace.
- **Reduce by at least three-quarters the number of nuclear weapons in States' arsenals by 2020; achieve by 2020 universal anti-personnel landmine and cluster munitions clearance and, by 2020, have destroyed all stockpiles and ended all production of anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions⁷⁰**
 - Likewise, this target would produce environmental as well as social benefits.
- **Both the Women's Major Group⁷¹ and the Campaign for Peoples Goals for Sustainable Development⁷² propose a target on redirecting military spending towards social expenditure, including to support justice and participation.**
 - This would have an economic impact as well as the benefits gained from increased social spending.

69 Major Group for Children and Youth, 2012, Proposal on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1ybWJhs>

70 Ibid

71 Women's Major Group, 2014, Women's "8 Red Flags" following the conclusion of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): <http://bit.ly/1vjzuAR>

72 Campaign for Peoples Goals for Sustainable Development, 2012, Our World. Our Future. Our Goals. Campaign for People's Goals for Sustainable Development: <http://bit.ly/1uHL1Gu>

SECTION 3 - Interlinkages within the current proposal for SDGs

In addition to the balance of the three dimensions, interlinkages are a key aspect of integration. The Rio+20 outcome document and the deliberations of the OWG, as well as other fora, have provided recognition of the fact that development issues are inherently interconnected, and that sustainable approaches or solutions require full acknowledgement of the interlinkages between the social, economic and environmental dimensions and between different issues and sectors. Clear and explicit interlinkages can reinforce integration across the SDGs framework in lieu or and in addition to true horizontally integrated, systems-based approach.

Understanding and highlighting interlinkages is vital to breaking down vertical siloes and in that regard we hope that the tables below will prove to be useful resources for users and implementers of the SDGs framework. We also hope is that this analysis will offer a signpost for the negotiations by highlighting where additional attention may be focused in order to improve the interlinkages and integration in the overall framework.

To produce the tables below, using the OWG's proposal for SDGs, we identified goals and targets where their aim has a direct link to another goal or target in the framework. Although, it can be argued that many goals or targets are indirectly linked or reinforcing, we have tried to maintain the focus on areas where the text can be used to make an explicit link to another area of the framework.

Table 1 provides an overview of the interlinkages between the goals, simply highlighting the focus areas that each goal links to. This has been derived from a more in-depth analysis of the interlinkages, in Table 2, which identifies the links between specific goals and targets.

As can be seen from Table 1, we have identified that Goal 1 on Poverty Eradication and Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) have the most interlinkages with other goals, with eleven each. This is not surprising given the crosscutting and multi-dimensional nature of both these themes. Conversely, Goal 10 on Inequality has been identified as having the fewest, with only three direct interlinkages to other goals. This is disappointing considering the importance of tackling inequality to the overall aims of the framework and perhaps highlights the need to pay attention to reinforcing more explicit links with equality in other goals.

We note that having fewer interlinkages does not necessarily always mean a goal is less well designed than another, some goals may naturally better lend themselves to interlinkages than others. However, we hope is that this overview highlights areas where additional attention may be focused in order to improve integration in the overall framework.

TABLE 1: Overview of thematic interlinkages in the OWG's proposal for SDGs

GOAL	INTERLINKAGES (count)
Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Food, health, education, gender, economic growth and employment, infrastructure and industrialisation, inequality, cities, climate, oceans and marine resources, ecosystems and biodiversity (eleven)
Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Poverty, Women, Inequality, Climate, Ecosystems and Biodiversity (six)
Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Women, Cities, Inequality, Water, SCP, Effective Institutions (six)
Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	Inequality, Industrialization, SCP, Effective Institutions (four)
Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Inequality, Effective Institutions, Industrialization, Health (five)
Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Inequality, SCP, Health, Women, Infrastructure, Ecosystems and Biodiversity (six)
Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	Infrastructure, Inequality, SCP, Industrialization (four)
Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Inequality, Effective Institutions, SCP, Education, Oceans (five)
Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Water, Industrialization, Inequality, SCP, Climate Change, Water, Energy (seven)
Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries	Poverty, Effective Institutions, Industrialization (three)
Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Poverty, Infrastructure, Inequality, Health, Effective Institutions, Oceans, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Climate Change, SCP (nine)
Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Industrialization, Women, Water, Infrastructure, Oceans, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Food Security, Health, Education, Effective Institutions (eleven)
Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Water, Infrastructure, SCP, Effective Institutions, Education (five)
Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	SCP, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Climate Change, Industrialization, Effective Institutions (five)
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	Water, Oceans, SCP, Food Security, Effective Institutions (five)
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	Health, Education, Women, Industrialization, Inequality, Cities (six)

Table 2 addresses each target in the proposal in turn and identifies specific goals and targets with which there are direct interlinkages, in terms of their aims and the language used. As well as highlighting areas of integration, this table can act as a useful resource for actors working on a particular theme to identify the areas of the framework that are most relevant to them as well as potential synergies or trade-offs.

Table 2 also identifies areas of reciprocity within the framework. That is targets in different goals that are mutually reinforcing without being duplicative. Reciprocity is an important element of integration as it ensures that policy coherence is achieved across the SDG framework whilst also delivering the co-benefits which sustainable development, when done correctly, can deliver. An inability to approach the implementation of sustainable development in a strategic and joined-up manner creates a risk of fragmentation and siloed thinking. In such an approach, the multiple- and co-benefits of

sustainable development would be lost. Therefore, there is an urgent need for cohesive oversight and coordination to ensure that the SDGs are developed with a unity and thoughtfulness to drive sustainability into the heart of decision-making at all levels of government.

There is a subtle, but important, nuance between interlinkages and reciprocity. Simple interlinkages can be one-way relationships with a theme feeding into the achievement of another, often broader and more crosscutting, theme. Whereas reciprocity, as noted above, creates a two-way relationship between thematic areas and therefore is a more evolved form of interlinkages which are important to achieving integration as well as delivering co-benefits.

Our analysis indicates that reciprocity in the current proposed framework is weak and is an area where further attention is required in the ongoing negotiations.

TABLE 2: In depth assessment of the interlinkages between goals and targets in the current OWG proposal

GOAL 1 - END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Goal 10 Inequality	
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	Goal 10 Inequality	
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	Goal 2 Food 2.1, 2.2 Goal 3 Health 3.8 Goal 4 Education 4.1 and others Goal 11 Cities 11.1	
1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly 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	Goal 2 Food 2.3, 2.5 goal 5 Gender 5.a Goal 8 Economic Growth 8.3, 8.10 Goal 9 Industrialisation 9.1, 9.3, 9.c goal 10 inequality Goal 14 Oceans 14.b Goal 15 Ecosystems 15.6	
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	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1, 9a Goal 11 Cities 11.5, 11b, 11c Goal 13 Climate 13.1 Goal 14 Oceans 14.2	
GOAL 2 - END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
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	Goal 1 Poverty 1.5 Goal 5 Women 5.a Goal 10 Inequality	
2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons	Goal 5 Women	
2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly 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	Goal 1 Poverty 1.4 Goal 5 Women 5.a Goal 10 Inequality	

GOAL 2 - END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
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	Goal 1 Poverty 1.5 Goal 13 Climate Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity	
2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed	Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.6	15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources
GOAL 3 - ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Goal 5 Women	
3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children		
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 pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing		
3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol		
3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Goal 11 Cities 11.2	
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	Goal 5 Women 5.6 Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), 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	Goal 10 Inequality	
3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination	Goal 6 Water 6.3 Goal 12 SCP 12.4	

GOAL 4 - ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
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	Goal 10 Inequality Goal 8 Industrialization 8.6	
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 quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Goal 8 Industrialization 8.6 Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	
4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Goal 8 Economic Growth and Employment 8.6	
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	Goal 8 Industrialization 8.6 Goal 10 Inequality	
4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	
4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire 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	Goal 12 SCP 12.8	12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
GOAL 5 - ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Goal 10 Inequality	
5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	
5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations		
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	Goal 8 Industrialization	
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	Goal 10 Inequality Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6, 16.7	
5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Goal 3 Health 3.7	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

GOAL 6 - ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Goal 10 Inequality Goal 12 SCP	
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	Goal 3 Health Goal 5 Women Goal 9 Infrastructure Goal 10 Inequality	
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 increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally	Goal 3 Health Goal 12 SCP 12.4, 12.5	
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	Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1, 9.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.2	
6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1	9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1	15.1 by 2020 ensure 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
GOAL 7 - ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 9 Infrastructure Goal 10 Inequality Goal 12 SCP	
7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030	Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 9 Infrastructure Goal 10 Inequality Goal 12 SCP	
7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030	Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 9 Infrastructure Goal 10 Inequality Goal 12 SCP	

GOAL 8 - PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries	Goal 10 Inequality	
8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors	Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	
8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services	Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	
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	Goal 12 SCP 12.1, 12.2	12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
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	Goal 10 Inequality 10.3, 10.4	10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality
8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Goal 4 Education Goal 10 Inequality	
8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers	Goal 10 Inequality 10.4	
8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	
8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	Goal 12 SCP 12.b Goal 14 Oceans 14.7	
8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Goal 10 Inequality 10.6	

GOAL 9 - BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Goal 6 Water 6.5 Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 10 Inequality Goal 12 SCP Goal 13 Climate Change	6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs	Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 10 Inequality Goal 12 SCP 12.6	
9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets	Goal 8 Industrialization 8.3 Goal 12 SCP	8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services
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, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	Goal 6 Water Goal 7 Energy Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 12 SCP	
9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending	Goal 12 SCP 12.a	
GOAL 10 - REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Goal 1 Poverty Goal 8 Industrialization	
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	Goal 1 Poverty 1.4 Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6, 16.7	
10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard	Goal 8 Industrialization 8.5 Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6, 16.7	
10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality	Goal 8 Industrialization 8.5	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
10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations	Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 9 Infrastructure	
10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.8	16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	

GOAL 11 - MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums	Goal 1 Poverty 1.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 10 Inequality	
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	Goal 3 Health 3.6 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 10 Inequality	
11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	
11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Goal 14 Oceans Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity	
11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1, 13.2	
11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management	Goal 12 SCP 12.4	
11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities		
GOAL 12 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	Goal 8 Industrialization 8.4	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
12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Goal 5 Women 5.a Goal 6 Water 6.5 Goal 8 Industrialization 8.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.4 Goal 14 Oceans Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity	
12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses	Goal 2 Food Security	
12.4 by 2020 achieve 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 to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	Goal 3 Health 3.9 Goal 6 Water 6.3 Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 9 Infrastructure	
12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse	Goal 6 Water 6.3, 6.a Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 9 Infrastructure	
12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.2 Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	

GOAL 12 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
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	Goal 4 Education 4.7	4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire 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
GOAL 13 - TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Goal 6 Water Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 12 SCP	
13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6, 16.7	
13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning	Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 12 SCP 12.8	
GOAL 14 - CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Goal 12 SCP Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity	
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, to achieve healthy and productive oceans		
14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Goal 13 Climate Change	
14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, 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	Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	
14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information	Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity	
14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU 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 WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation	Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6	
14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	Goal 8 Industrialization 8.9 Goal 12 SCP 12.2	

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		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
15.1 by 2020 ensure 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	Goal 6 Water 6.6 Goal 14 Oceans	6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally	Goal 12 SCP 12.2	
15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world	Goal 12 SCP 12.2	
15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development	Goal 6 Water 6.6 Goal 12 SCP 12.2	
15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Goal 12 SCP 12.2	
15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources	Goal 2 Food Security 2.5	2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge 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	Goal 12 SCP 12.2	
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 ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts	Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6, 16.7	

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		
TARGETS	INTERLINKED GOALS/TARGETS	RECIPROCITY
16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Goal 3 Health Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 5 Women 5.2	
16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children	Goal 4 Education 4.5 Goal 5 Women 5.3 Goal 8 Industrialization 8.7	
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 recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime		
16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its 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	Goal 5 Women 5.5 Goal 8 Industrialization Goal 10 Inequality 10.6 Goal 11 Cities 11.3	
16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Goal 10 Inequality 10.6	10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
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		

ANNEX 1 - Proportional analysis of the balance of the social, environmental and economic dimensions in the OWG's SDGs

The table below has been produced using WWF's Integration Graphic⁷³, which analyses how each goal and target in the OWG's proposal for SDGs addresses the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development. In the WWF analysis each target is represented by three segments, demonstrating the potential for each target to incorporate each of the three dimensions. By calculating the number of segments in each goal which are attributed to each dimension, the analysis below provides a proportional representation of the initial assessment conducted by WWF.

In the assessment below it is assumed that perfect balance is achieved by having a third (33.3%) of the elements in each goal attributed to each of the dimensions. In reality, it is not to be expected that all three dimensions could have equal weight in

every one of the individual goals and its set of targets, some will inevitably have greater emphasis on a certain dimension due to their thematic focus. However, the analysis below can provide an illustration of how successfully balance of the dimensions is achieved in the current OWG proposal, in relation to this 'perfect' ideal, and highlight areas where the framework maybe particularly successful or particularly lacking.

KEY

Areas where the proportion of elements is greater than or equal to 33.3 are highlighted in **red** and those where the proportion is less than 33.3 are highlighted in **green**. Areas where there are no elements attributed to a particular dimension are highlighted in **yellow**.

			PROPORTION OF ELEMENTS IN EACH DIMENSION					
Goal	No. of targets		SOCIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL	ECONOMIC	Primary focus	Balanced?	Comments
1	Poverty	5	60%	13%	27%	Social	Moderately	Has elements from each dimension. Weighted towards the social (and economic) dimension but can be expected due to focus of the goal
2	Hunger, food security, sustainable agriculture	5	60%	27%	13%	Social	Moderately	Has elements from each dimension. Weighted towards the social (and environmental) dimension but can be expected due to focus of the goal
3	Health	9	96%	4%	0%	Social	No	No elements from the economic dimension. Heavily weighted towards social dimension
4	Education	7	81%	5%	14%	Social	No	Heavily weighted towards social dimension
5	Gender	6	100%	0%	0%	Social	No	No targets from the economic or environmental dimensions. Heavily weighted towards social dimension
6	Water	6	44%	44%	11%	Social / Environmental	Moderately	Has elements from each dimension. Weighted towards the social and environmental dimensions but can be expected due to the focus of the goal
7	Energy	3	22%	44%	33%	Environmental	Yes	Has elements from each dimension which are fairly well balanced. Slightly weight towards environmental and economic

73 Integration Graphic, WWF International Reaction to the Outcome Document of the OWG on SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1Cgndnl>

			PROPORTION OF ELEMENTS IN EACH DIMENSION					
Goal	No. of targets		SOCIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL	ECONOMIC	Primary focus	Balanced?	Comments
8	Economy, employment, decent work	10	37%	10%	53%	Economic	Moderately	Has elements from each dimension. Weighted towards the economic (and social) dimensions but can be expected due to the focus of the goal
9	Industry and infrastructure	5	13%	20%	67%	Economic	Moderately	Has elements from each dimension. Weighted towards the economic dimension. Can be expected to an extent due to the focus of the goal.
10	Inequality	7	67%	0%	33%	Social	No	No environmental targets. Weighted towards social
11	Cities	7	62%	33%	5%	Social	Moderately / No	Has elements from each dimension. Weighted towards the social (and environmental) dimension.
12	SCP	8	21%	58%	21%	Environmental	Moderately / Yes	Has elements from each dimension that are relatively well balanced. Weighted towards the environmental dimension.
13	Climate	3	56%	44%	0%	Social / Environmental	No	No economic elements. Relatively well balanced between the social and environmental dimensions
14	Oceans	7	5%	67%	29%	Environmental	Moderately / No	Has elements from each dimension that are relatively well balanced. Weighted towards the environmental dimension.
15	Ecosystems	9	22%	67%	11%	Environmental	Moderately / No	Has elements from each dimension that are relatively well balanced. Weighted towards the environmental dimension.
16	Peace	10	93%	0%	7%	Social	No	No environmental elements. Heavily weighted towards the social dimension.

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