



17 GOALS

1 FUTURE



2017

How the UN Sustainable
Development Goals can
be reached in and with
Norway by 2030



The Norwegian forum for development and environment, a network consisting of 50 Norwegian civil society organizations has developed this report. We represent many different fields of expertise and primarily work on environmental, developmental, peace and human rights issues.

The report has been created by contributions from: Amnesty, Caritas Norway, Changemaker, FIAN Norway, FOKUS – Forum for women and development, FORUT, Friends of the Earth Norway, Habitat-Norway, HimalPartner, International Peace Bureau (IPB), International Planned Parenthood Foundation Norway, LHL-International, Norwegian Cancer Society, Norwegian Church Aid, Norwegian Council for Africa, Norwegian Peace Association, Norwegian Peace Council, Norwegian People's Aid, Norwegian Students and Academics International Assistance Fund (SAIH), Rainforest Foundation Norway, RORG, Sabima, Save the Children Norway, SLUG – Debt justice network Norway, SOS- children's villages Norway, Spire, The Association for International Water Studies (Fivas), The Atlas-alliance, The Christian Council of Norway, The Development Fund Norway, The Norwegian Children and Youth Council, The Future in our hands, The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Norway, WWF-Norway.

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We would like to take this opportunity to give our sincere appreciation and thanks to everyone who have contributed in the making of this report!

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Preface

We have witnessed astonishing advances in recent decades. Poverty has been halved. Fewer people are infected with dangerous diseases. More girls are attending school. There is an increasing demand for renewable energy. This is cause for hope and demonstrates that there are genuine benefits to working to build a better world.

At the same time, both human beings and the environment are facing very serious threats.

As a result of war, violence, oppression, extremism, climate change, poverty and natural disasters, a record number of people fled their homes in 2016^[1]. The gap between people living in poverty and those living in wealth remains vast, and it continues to increase. The natural environment that we depend upon is being destroyed. If current trends continue, there will be more plastic than fish in the sea by 2050^[2] and the rainforests will have disappeared. Not least, the climate is changing faster than anticipated, threatening our access to food and water – the very basis of our existence.

In order to stop climate change and preserve our environment, we must change our behaviour, rapidly reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases, and reach zero emissions within a few decades. Our politicians are well aware of this. Nevertheless, there is a vast gap between what they say and what they do, even in Norway.

In 2015, world leaders committed their countries to three agreements that are critical for the future of the Earth: the Paris Agreement on the reduction of climate change; the UN Sustainable Development Goals; and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, a framework for financing sustainable development. Every country has made the commitment to reach the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. If we deliver on our promises, we will have successfully reversed the trend and will be moving in a more sustainable direction.

Despite these agreements, it became apparent in 2016 that the world is divided. Democracy is under pressure, and extremism and populism are on the rise. Limiting global warming to 1.5–2°C will be challenging, especially if the new President of the United States keeps his election promises.

Ours is the first generation that can eradicate extreme poverty, and the last that can end life-threatening climate change. This will require political will, building confidence and a sense of community, knowledge, mobilisation and collaboration across subjects and sectors. None of us can do this alone.



The members of the Forum for Development and Environment (Forum), a network of 50 Norwegian organisations, will be working on this together. Together we have monitored the work on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and together we possess expert knowledge about all 17 of the goals.

Thirty years ago this year, the Brundtland Commission's report, *Our Common Future*, put "sustainable development" on the world's agenda. *Our Common Future* is also Forum's shared past: our predecessor, the *Global Campaign for Earth's Environment and Development (Felleskampanjen for jordas miljø og utvikling)*, was established in the same year to mobilise popular support for the Brundtland Commission's recommendations.

Sustainable development means meeting today's needs without compromising opportunities for future generations. What is the status quo today? How well is the legacy of the Brundtland Commission being managed? What can be done?

The following are the annual interdisciplinary recommendations from 50 Norwegian organisations on how the Sustainable Development Goals can be reached by and in Norway. Representatives from these organisations are members of the editorial board: WWF-Norway, Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS), Solidarity Action for Development (FORUT), Debt Justice Norway (SLUG), and the Forum for Development and Environment (Forum). In addition, many other organisations have contributed. These recommendations will be shared with the Norwegian government prior to the SDG review at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLFP) in New York in July 2017 and the G20 Summit that will be held during the same month, in which Norway will be participating as a guest country.

We hope that our recommendations will help to support you in your important work!



Borghild T. Krokan

Borghild Tønnessen-Krokan
Director
Forum for Development and Environment

[1] Norwegian Refugee Council 2016. *The Global Report on Internal Displacement*.
[2] The report "The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the future of plastics" which was issued in January 2016 was produced by the World Economic Forum and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. It shows that at least eight million tonnes of plastic end up in the seas every year, most of which are disposable packaging. If this trend continues, there will be more plastic waste than fish in the world's oceans by 2050, measured by weight.



CONTENTS

Overarching recommendations **6**

Develop a step-by-step plan and strategy

Establish broad-based partnerships – including civil society

Produce annual, public reporting

Create a Coherent Policy for Development

Prioritise the reduction of inequality

Increase public awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals

Strengthen funding for sustainable development

Recommendations for all 17 SDGs 13

●	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms, everywhere	14
●	Goal 2. End hunger	22
●	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives	32
●	Goal 4. Quality education	46
●	Goal 5. Gender equality	56
●	Goal 6. Clean water and good sanitation	66
●	Goal 7. Clean energy for all	74
●	Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth	82
●	Goal 9. Innovation and infrastructure	92
●	Goal 10. Reduce inequality	96
●	Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements	104
●	Goal 12. Sustainable production and consumption	114
●	Goal 13. Combat climate change	122
●	Goal 14. Life below water	132
●	Goal 15. Life on land	144
●	Goal 16. Peace and justice	154
●	Goal 17. Partnership and financing for achieving the Goals	164

Indicators	173
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Overarching recommendations

The Sustainable Development Goals are closely interwoven. To eradicate extreme poverty (Goal 1), everyone must have access to adequate food (Goal 2), water and sanitation (Goal 6), a safe and sustainable place to live (Goal 11) and good health (Goal 3). This is particularly applicable to women (Goal 5). Access to clean energy (Goal 7) and other infrastructure (Goal 9), education (Goal 4) and decent jobs (Goal 8) are necessary to reduce inequality (Goal 10) and to create inclusive green growth (Goal 8). To ensure life on land (Goal 15) and below water (Goal 14) and to stop dangerous levels of climate change (Goal 13), we must produce and consume sustainably (Goal 12). If we destroy our ecosystems, we will not be able to reach any of these goals. In addition, peaceful and equitable societies (Goal 16) are a prerequisite for achieving all of the other goals; for this to happen, broad-based partnerships, coherent policies and sound financing are needed (Goal 17). And now, Norway and the other countries must turn their words into actions.

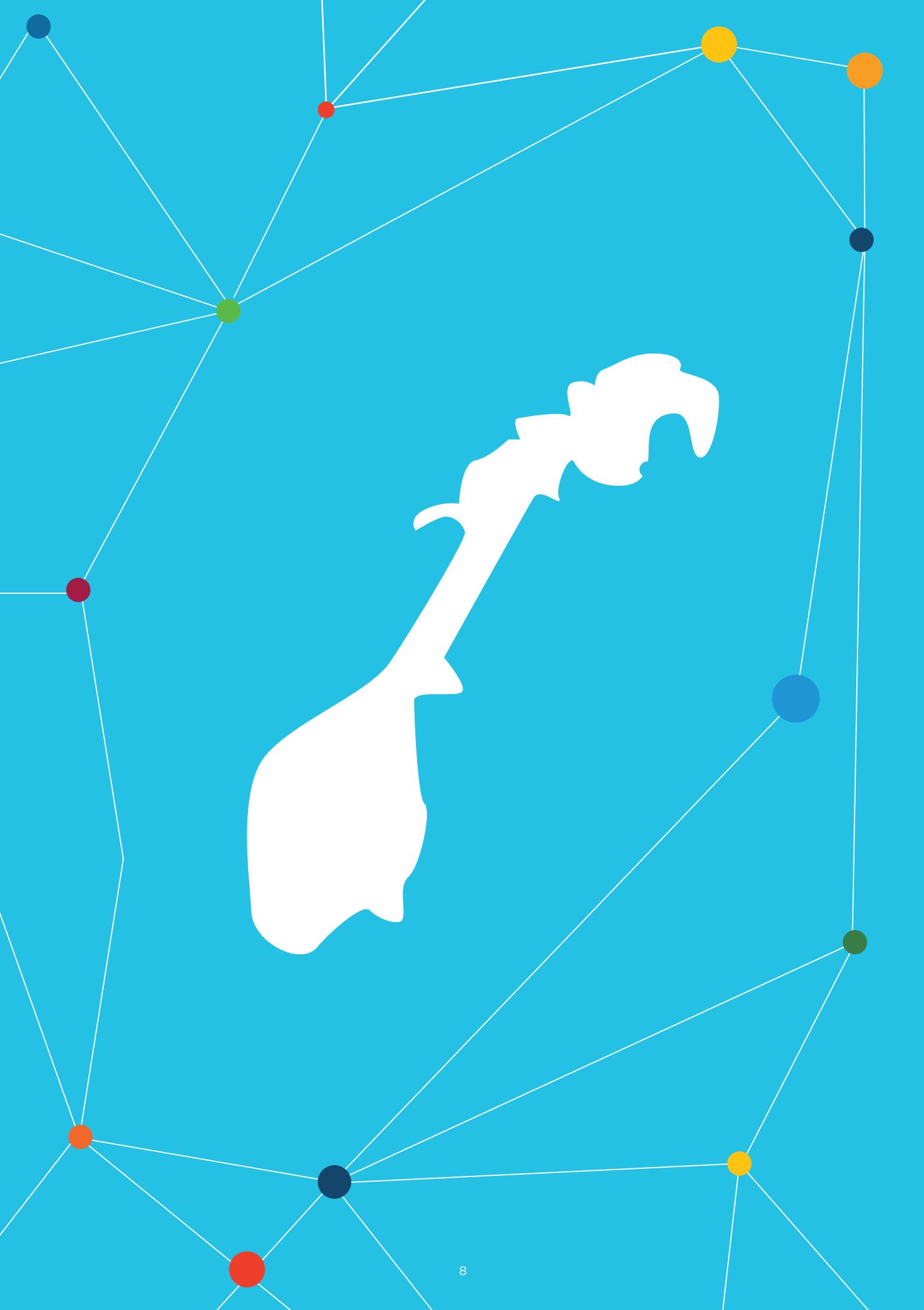


The UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) will review the Sustainable Development Goals in New York in July each year. In 2016, Norway became one of the first countries to voluntarily report on its progress. Prime Minister Erna Solberg is also the Co-Chair of the UN's SDG Advocates, a group of eminent individuals who are generating momentum and the commitment to achieve the SDGs. Norway reported on its progress toward the SDGs in its 2016 National Budget, and will do so again in 2017. These are positive steps.

The theme of the 2017 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”. The set of goals to be reviewed in depth in 2017 will be: ending poverty (Goal 1), ending hunger (Goal 2), ensuring healthy lives (Goal 3), achieving gender equality (Goal 5), innovation, energy and infrastructure (Goal 9), life below water (Goal 14), and funding for development (Goal 17). Several of these goals have been prioritised by Norway, including global health, gender equality, job creation and healthy oceans.

Norway will also be highlighting a number of these priorities at the G20, where Norway is a guest country this year, making Forum's recommendations equally relevant with respect to Norway's contributions at the G20.

Parliament will be reading several of the government's Reports to the Storting (the Parliament), which will be published in March-April 2017 ahead of the upcoming parliamentary elections. These reports cover issues including the SDGs and long-term development policies, the oceans, the Government Pension Fund Global, and the choices facing our foreign and security policies. Forum has provided input into all of these reports. In addition, the 2017 Perspective Report (*Perspektivmeldingen*) will be submitted shortly, and the Storting has asked the government for a parliamentary report on how the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement will be met.



Recommendations on the organisation of the work

The following are proposals as to how Norway should proceed in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals:

1. Develop a step-by-step plan and strategy

The target date for achieving the goals is 2030. As Forum pointed out when the goals were adopted in 2015, achieving this requires a plan. This plan should be largely cross-party, define step-by-step actions with specific milestones, and be based on a comprehensive analysis to determine the specific measures that are needed to achieve Norway's part of the goals. Forum is very pleased that the governing Conservative Party of Norway (Høyre), in its most recent party program for 2017–2021, has made the commitment to "work to achieve the UN SDGs and to draw up a plan for how Norway can achieve these goals". With the exception of the Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet), all of Norway's political parties now refer to the Sustainable Development Goals in their party programs. The majority of the Storting also emphasises this in the recommendations to the Development White Paper (June 2017): "The majority presuppose that the Government also submits to the Storting a plan on how Norway will implement the Sustainability Development Goals, nationally and internationally."

2. Establish broad-based partnerships – including civil society

In preparing, implementing and revising the national plan for achieving the SDGs, all of the relevant actors must be involved in a range of roles: the Storting, civil society, the business sector and academia, as well as other actors that can contribute to achieving the goals. Civil society is often closer to the vulnerable and to the problems at issue, and can contribute to reaching the goals as partners, advocates, guides and watchdogs. The national plan should be anchored in broad-based, cross-party cooperation and in collaborations with civil society and other actors to ensure steady, long-term progress towards 2030. Although the annual reading of the national budget will be a crucial part of the planning process, long-term, multi-year plans are needed.

The majority of the Storting, in its recommendations on the Development White Paper (June 2017), clearly expresses that the paper is lacking objectives and instruments to promote a coherent development policy, and underlines the importance of civil society's role in development policy.

Sweden's approach is an example of an interesting mode of working. There, a delegation has been appointed with representatives and experts from different parts of society who have been mandated to create a national plan for achieving the goals^[3].

[3] <http://www.regeringen.se/pressmeddelanden/2016/03/regeringen-tillsatter-delegation-for-sveriges-genomforande-av-agenda-2030/>

3. Produce annual, public reporting

The Storting has asked the government to prepare an annual, public report on the implementation of the SDGs. Since 2016, the government has reported on the goals in the national budget. As we have previously mentioned, we consider this to be a very positive step. The report should provide information about Norway's progress and should include the steps being taken by the government to achieve the goals both in Norway and abroad through its foreign, environmental and business policies. The reports must be made available to the public. Civil society must be invited to participate in the reporting process, with the aim of creating a common understanding of the current status and priorities. In order to assess Norway's progress in relation to the SDGs, especially at the national level, we need to be clear about our starting point. The government must therefore ensure that a *baseline* is established with clear descriptions that will make it possible to measure changes and make the necessary adjustments en route to 2030.

4. Create a Coherent Policy for Development

The global challenges we face are interconnected, and our approach must therefore be integrated, comprehensive, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral. Norway's and other countries' policies must be coherent and pull in the same direction in order to achieve sustainable and inclusive development; otherwise, we run the risk of giving with one hand and taking with the other, undermining Norway's policies.

For example, the Government Pension Fund Global (GPFG) is still investing more heavily in activities that are destroying the rainforest than the government is contributing to funding rainforest conservation

Similarly, the GPFG is investing in tax havens at the same time that the government is trying to restrict their use; the Norwegian oil industry is contributing to the climate change that the Norwegian government wants to stop; and the government is promoting human rights and peace while allowing Norwegian exports of military equipment to oppressive countries such as Saudi Arabia, which stands accused of war crimes in Yemen.

5. Prioritise the reduction of inequality

Results within the various target areas are at risk of being undermined if economic inequities continue to increase. Accordingly, the Norwegian government must consistently demonstrate the ways in which it is taking inequalities of power into account, and how its efforts are contributing to reducing inequality between countries, between groups within countries, and between women and men. This must be reflected in the national reporting.

6. Increase public awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals

In order for the Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved, it is essential that people know about them and know that they are both universal and applicable to Norway. It is therefore a positive sign that Prime Minister Erna Solberg is leading an advocacy initiative with a number of eminent individuals who can help create publicity about the goals. The SDGs are the most important strategy the world has put in place for poverty alleviation and sustainable development, and people must be made aware of them through schools, public debates and information campaigns. Civil society, among others, contributes to knowledge and enlightened debate, and to making the goals more widely known.

7. Strengthen funding for sustainable development

Norway is one of the world's richest countries. That places a huge responsibility on Norway's shoulders, but also opens up great opportunities to help to achieve the goals through a range of economic means, both at home and abroad. Through the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Norway is committed to ambitious measures to strengthen funding for sustainable development.

Norway should:

- Ensure the availability of the long-term development assistance that is needed to understand, prevent and reduce the destruction of natural resources, climate change, poverty, conflict and other conditions that force people to flee their homes. The refugee crisis requires extraordinary funds – fresh funds – which cannot be taken from long-term development assistance;
- Ensure that acting ethically and responsibly pays off: trade and investment, including that of the Government Pension Fund Global and state-owned enterprises, must operate in accordance with global norms. This is crucial in creating income and jobs that can contribute to a real green shift and to sustainable development, where both people and the environment are taken care of. In order to prevent economic activity from contributing to the opposite dynamic and thereby undermining sustainable development, a combination of the carrot and the stick must be used. Norway needs a “race to the top”, not “to the bottom”. The government must foster these efforts while at the same time preventing activities that are destroying the planet;
- Ensure that the business sector adheres to international guidelines and standards for responsible business, such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The government must allocate resources for implementing the UNGP National Action Plan, so that, for example, a coordinated corporate guidance service can be put in place. Furthermore, Norway should support international negotiations on a UN treaty for business and human rights, and introduce a mandatory diligence assessment for human rights violations for all relevant Norwegian companies. Enterprises receiving financial support from or participating in a partnership with the Norwegian authorities have a particular responsibility for conducting diligence assessments;
- Implement measures to drive greater financial transparency and prevent tax and capital flight: green taxes and fees have the potential to generate both billions in tax revenues and climate gains. Tax evasion, illegal capital flight, secrecy and corruption undermine this, and allow billions that could be used to finance schools and education and to achieve the other the SDGs to disappear out of the country and into tax havens. To stop this, greater financial transparency is needed both in Norway and through new global standards. Among other things, the government must establish publicly available, comprehensive country-by-country reporting for multinational enterprises and funds (including tax havens), as well as public ownership registers that show companies' real owners. Governments and the private sector must be held responsible, and more open, inclusive and global cooperative efforts through an intergovernmental tax agency in the UN must be established. Norway must also fulfil its obligations under the Addis Tax Initiative and double its support for tax-related development assistance by 2020;
- Promote debt management that holds both lender and borrower accountable. Almost one-third of all countries have alarmingly high debt burdens. To resolve the debt crisis, creditors and debtors must have shared responsibility, UNCTAD's Principles on Responsible Sovereign must be respected, an independent international debt management mechanism should be established, and vulture fund operations must be prevented;
- Promote a multilateral trading system through the WTO which is rule-based, predictable, democratic and fair. Norway should work to create impact assessments for human rights, development and the environment as guidance for all trade and investment agreements.



Recommendations for all 17 SDGs



Goal 1:
End poverty in all
its forms everywhere

Contributors:
Save the Children Norway, SOS Children's Villages,
The Development Fund Norway and WWF-Norway

Targets

1.1

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

1.2

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

1.3

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

1.4

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

1.5

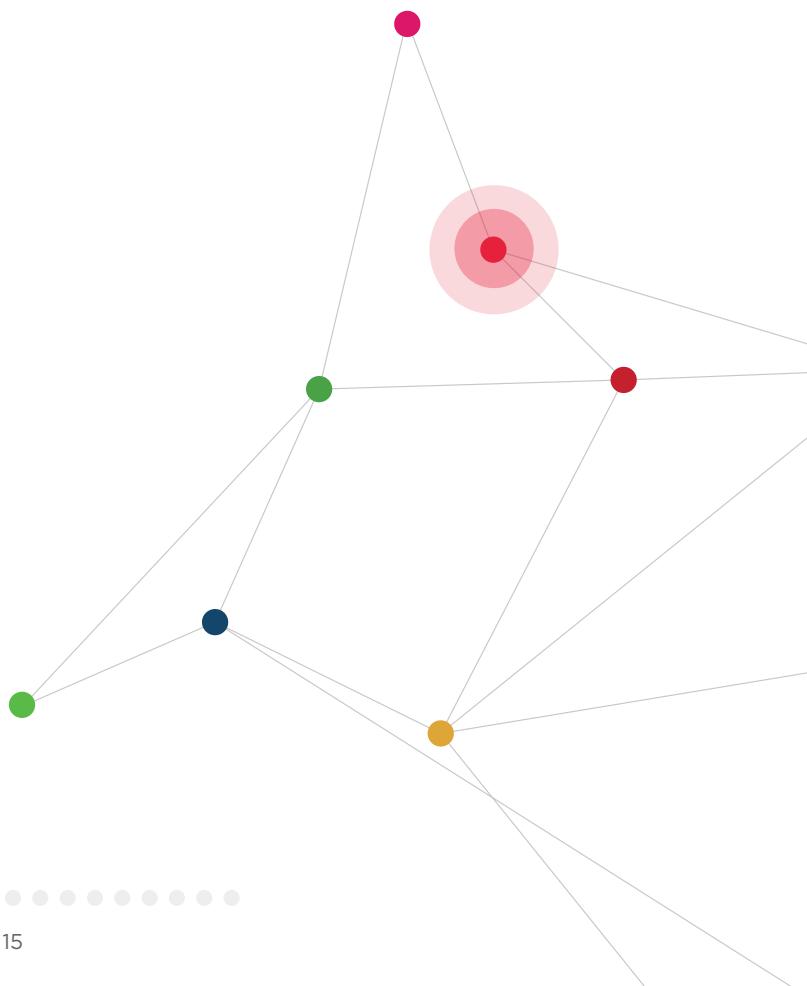
By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a

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

1.b

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





The proportion of people living in extreme poverty has been halved since 1990, yet nearly 800 million people still live on less than 2 dollars a day. The overall goal of Norway's development policies and assistance must remain focused on poverty alleviation, not self-interest, Forum thinks. In the photo: A shepherd and her grandson, Chittagong region, Bangladesh.





Introduction

Poverty is one of the most complex issues facing the world. The causes of poverty exist at the national, international, global, historical and structural levels – and there is no single solution. It is therefore important for the authorities to understand that the work on the Sustainable Development Goals is a comprehensive and long-lasting process to abolish poverty at every level. A holistic approach is essential if we are to succeed and to leave no one behind.

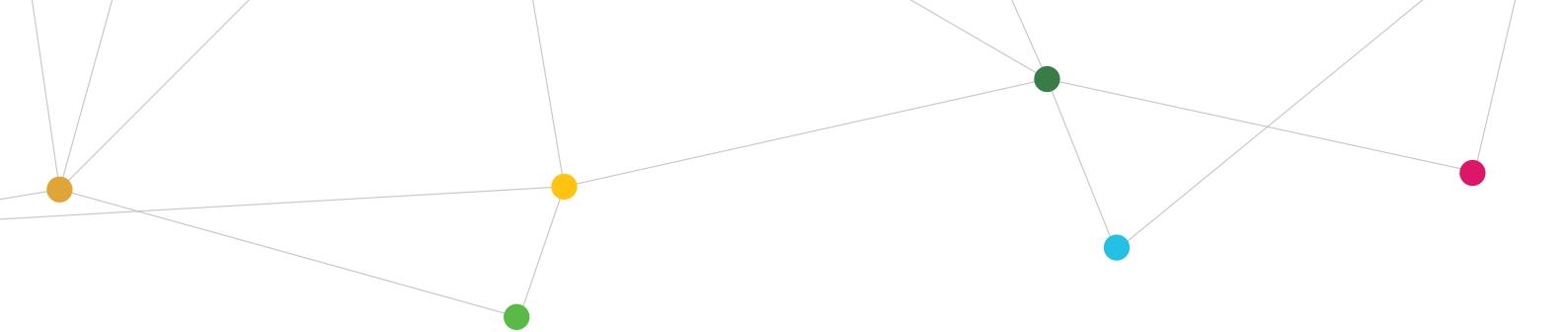
The proportion of people living in extreme poverty has been halved since 1990. This has taken place in parallel with massive global population growth. Yet 767 million people still live on less than \$1.90 a day^[4]. Most of these people live in middle-income countries. This is because many previously low-income countries have become middle-income countries in recent decades, without solving the challenges of poverty. Simultaneously, vulnerable and conflict-affected countries and countries in sub-Saharan Africa have the highest proportion of their populations living in poverty. The World Bank estimates that by 2030, more than half of the world's people living in extreme poverty will live in vulnerable and conflict-affected states – an increase of 17 percent from today^[5].

Poverty is multidimensional and cannot be measured only by whether someone lives on one or two dollars a day. Poverty is characterised by the inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, and access to basic education and primary health services; lack of choice; and not least, significant vulnerability to natural disasters, environmental degradation and climate change. These problems are also worsened by war and instability. According to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which covers 101 developing countries, more than 1.5 billion people – nearly 30 percent of the global population – live in multidimensional poverty. This means that they experience acute deficiencies in at least 33 percent of the indicators for health, education and living standards. In addition, more than 900 million people who are currently above the poverty line are at risk of falling back into a life of poverty.

[4] The World Bank 2017. Poverty & Equity Data.

[5] The World Bank 2017. Helping Countries Navigate a Volatile Environment





Children are the most severely affected by poverty and inequality, and these effects can be long lasting. Malnutrition, for example, can affect physical and cognitive development and learning capacity. Children who are not cared for, or who are at risk of losing their parents or other caregivers, are at the additional risk of becoming even more vulnerable as a result of poverty and lack of help. Children are also overrepresented among those living in extreme poverty, because poor households often have more children than richer households. Women-run households are particularly vulnerable to poverty. Many people report inadequate welfare systems and lack social support schemes as the reason why a family fails to stay together or is unable to care for its children. These support systems must be put in place. In addition, children need robust protection structures such as quality child welfare and child-friendly justice systems. In order to strengthen children's rights, we need child welfare systems with educated and qualified caregivers.

Poverty is complex and diverse, and so are the solutions. The poverty target cannot be reached without accounting for all of the following areas: increased financing for development; universal access to robust services such as health, education and protection; improved governance; a reduction in war and violent conflict; and combating man-made climate change at home and abroad.

Conservation of ecosystems, local participation in natural and environmental management, and strengthening the rights of local populations (including indigenous people) to natural resources are prerequisites for economic progress and development. Ecosystems contribute directly to many resources that are vital for human life, such as food, water, medicines, fuel and building materials. According to the World Bank, 90 percent of the world's poorest people are directly or indirectly dependent on forest resources for their livelihoods^[6]. The ecosystems are also important for food production, and the agricultural sector plays an important role in the fight against poverty. It is important that agriculture is organised in such a way that it protects ecosystems and the rights of local people.

Achieving the goal of combating poverty is therefore dependent on effective, targeted efforts in many other fields, and accordingly it is essential not to operate in silos in working to meet the SDGs. In the 2017 government budget, the Norwegian government made the following statement about poverty reduction: "Norway's priorities and its commitments to global poverty reduction are highlighted, among other things, by its support for education, health services, business development, internal resource mobilisation and peace building. Human rights, climate change, gender equality and the fight against corruption are cross-cutting themes in Norwegian development policy". Accordingly, Norway's efforts to reduce poverty must be assessed by monitoring by its contributions in each of these areas. In its voluntary report to the UN HLPF in New York, Norway focused on its efforts for health and education, gender equality, partnerships, the climate and the environment, and good governance.

Although an assessment of Norwegian efforts to contribute to poverty alleviation implies assessing sectoral goals such as health, education, gender equality and resource mobilisation, there are nevertheless some overarching cross-sectoral frameworks that can be assessed, including how Norwegian development assistance is distributed and how it targets poverty reduction.

In 2016, Norway stood behind the Grand Bargain: an agreement between the world's largest contributors to the humanitarian sector to improve and streamline resource use. It will be important to follow up on progress in this area in the future. In addition to humanitarian development assistance, increased support for disaster prevention is needed. In development assistance, there is a distinction between long-term development, humanitarian aid and disaster prevention. Many people live in circumstances that fall into the grey areas between these different categories. Assistance in the prevention of conflict and climate destruction is an effective investment. It saves lives and reduces human suffering. It is cost-effective to take precautions and prevent crises that would otherwise require more resource-intensive reconstruction. Norway should therefore increase its support for disaster prevention.





“The main objective of Norwegian development assistance is to contribute to development and to poverty reduction. It is therefore worrisome that in recent years, and especially in 2016, development assistance has been diverted to support issues of national self-interest such as security and migration, Forum warns.”

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are helping to make development assistance better targeted and more focused on alleviating poverty. The same must apply during the target period for achieving the SDGs. Globally, donor countries have committed themselves to contributing at least 0.7 percent of their gross national income (GNI) to support other countries in reducing poverty and fostering development. Norway is one of a handful of donor countries that have fulfilled this obligation. The Norwegian government has repeatedly stated that its primary goal for its development assistance is to contribute to poverty reduction and development. Development assistance is also unique in the sense that it is the only global cash flow dedicated to this purpose. It is therefore worrisome that in recent years, and particularly in 2016, development assistance has been diverted to support issues of national self-interest, such as national security and migration. Such a shift could contribute to less-effective and more expensive development assistance as a result of blending conflicting goals and instruments.

Norway's overall contribution to poverty reduction worldwide will result from the combined effects of Norwegian policies in areas such as development assistance, development, other foreign affairs, climate change and the environment, and trade and business sectors. A coherent Norwegian policy regarding its contribution to poverty reduction in and between countries will be crucial in the years leading up to 2030.

[6] The World Bank, 2004. Sustaining forest, a World Bank strategy

Recommendations

Overarching recommendations for Norway's efforts to abolish extreme poverty:

- Norway must have a coherent, sustainable development policy, in which the measures put in place in the various sectors all pull in the same direction, both for human beings and for the environment.
- Norway's development assistance and development policies must remain focused on poverty alleviation and must not be governed by self-interest.
- Norwegian development assistance must contribute to strong institutions and an active civil society. In particular, Norway should support the strengthening of civil society so that national governments can be held accountable and human rights are realised.
- Sustainable, rights-based management of natural resources and biodiversity must be a key element in efforts to reduce poverty.
- Norway must specify how to best integrate the three goals with the environment and the natural resource base as their foundation into broader development assistance and development policy. These are Goals 13 (climate), 14 (life under water) and 15 (life on land). Ideally, this would be achieved through a

long-term action plan that covers Norway's overall environmental efforts in terms of development cooperation.

- Norwegian development assistance to middle-income countries must be geared towards the fair distribution of resources and power, including through support for civil societies that are striving for equality and for the rights of excluded groups.
- Norway must be a driving force in the pursuit of universal welfare solutions that reach everyone, including universal health coverage and education (see Goals 3 and 4) and child protection structures. Norway must be an advocate for other countries in their work to protect children and to implement the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (Target 1.3).
- Norway must strengthen its disaster prevention efforts.
- Norway must follow up on progress in implementing the Grand Bargain, in cooperation with other humanitarian actors.

"Poverty is complex and diverse. In order to reach the goal, we must both increase funding for development, and enhance the protection of people and society through improved governance and by combating human-made climate change."



How civil society is contributing

SOS Children's Villages

Prioritising young people will strengthen long-term economic growth in Kosovo, whose 1.8 million inhabitants are on average 28.7 years old. The country has very high youth unemployment – more than 50 percent. Consequently, Europe's poorest population continues to be dependent on international support and cash remittances from the Kosovo diaspora. Young people in Kosovo face a whole host of challenges in the wake of the war: low levels of participation in public life, unsatisfactory educational levels, high unemployment, lack of health care and lack of a safety net. It is therefore crucial for Kosovo's social stability and progress and for the country's economic growth for it to invest in its young people and foster employment.

For young people to succeed in their working lives, they must acquire competence, experience and motivation. SOS Children's Villages is contributing to this through targeted measures such as training in social entrepreneurship and by providing relatively small investments to help young entrepreneurs launch new businesses. In a country like Kosovo, young people must have access to the support and assistance they need to create their own workplaces and thus contribute to the development of their home country.



Goal 2:

**End hunger, achieve
food security and
improved nutrition and
promote sustainable
agriculture**

Contributors:

**Caritas Norway, FIAN Norway, Save the Children Norway,
Spire, Rainforest Foundation Norway and The Development Fund Norway**

Targets



2.1

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

2.2

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

2.3

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

2.4

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

2.5

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

2.a

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

2.b

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

2.c

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

Introduction

Farming today feeds four billion more people than in 1950. This has been possible due to high productivity growth and the modernisation of agriculture. The foundation for this growth is research, technology development and, not least, systems that ensure that both knowledge and technology are available to farmers. Many countries that have previously experienced extensive famine have made enormous progress in ensuring sufficient and full nutrition for their citizens.

Goal 2 is a good example of how the different goals are interconnected. Unfair distribution of wealth, conflict, climate change and capital flight are some of the factors that keep people trapped in poverty and hunger. Norway should draft an action plan to eradicate hunger, Forum thinks. In the photo: Asiya Mume examines her two year old twins for signs of malnutrition in Meta, Ethiopia

At the same time, 795 million people still live with hunger, and each year nine million people die of hunger and hunger-related causes. In addition, more than two billion people suffer from so-called “hidden hunger”, i.e. the lack of important minerals and vitamins. This can lead to permanent and irreversible health damage, which in turn creates major human and socio-economic problems.

Goal 2 aims at ending all hunger and malnutrition by 2030 and ensuring that everyone’s right to food is met – including children and vulnerable groups. This involves promoting all forms of sustainable agriculture and improving the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and landless farmers, as well as ensuring access to key inputs and technology. Ensuring farmers’ ownership of land and their access to markets and infrastructure is also essential. Women must be guaranteed access to financial services and to property and inheritance rights in all countries. Indigenous peoples’ rights to their territories and resources are also important in meeting this

goal. Conservation of intact ecosystems, sustainable management of natural resources, and the safeguarding of the rights of indigenous peoples and other forest dependents to land and resources is therefore crucial in eradicating hunger and achieving food security. International cooperation will be an important factor in achieving this goal, as will fair trade rules. Targeted efforts to halt climate change and ensure adaptation to the changing climate will be of fundamental importance.

Environmental damage, climate change and the loss of biodiversity are negative factors that are contributing to the fact that the extent of hunger has not been further reduced. These factors are not expected to lessen in the future. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) published a report in February 2017 on trends and challenges for world food production. FAO concluded that at the current pace, the world will not be able to meet Goal 2 by 2030. The situation worldwide is looking bleaker in 2017 than it has for many years. Famine has been declared in southern Sudan, while northern





Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen are on the verge of famine.

Goal 2 is a good example of how the different goals are related to each other. An unfair distribution of world resources and the existence of conflicts, climate change and capital flight are some of the reasons that people remain trapped in poverty, and thus in hunger. This makes this particular SDG a challenging one to reach. World governments must solve the complex causes of a skewed and unfair distribution of resources, while at the same time accelerating environmental challenges are undermining the efforts that are being made. There is no unified recipe for resolving these issues, but there is a broad consensus that an effective strategy is to target efforts at small farmers and undernourished and malnourished groups.

Both food security and nutrition lack a clear direction in Norwegian development policy. Food safety is discussed in the Report to the Storting No. 24 *Common responsibility for a common future (Felles ansvar for felles fremtid)* under the chapters on business development

and the environment, but the initiative appears fragmented and insufficiently linked to other thematic initiatives on education and health. "...[A]griculture is one of the most effective measures against extreme poverty", according to the report. The Government Strategy *Food Security in a climate perspective 2013-2015* provided guidance for Norwegian efforts on food safety and nutrition, and was rooted in recommendations from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad (the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation). The Solberg government has chosen to phase out that strategy and the food safety project. The 2017 National Budget includes adequate analyses and measures, but the initiative appears to be fragmented. Norway's reporting to the UN High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) in the national budget appears weak and with little substance. Fighting hunger and malnutrition requires a coordinated and increased effort on several fronts.

Recommendations

Forum's overall recommendation is that Norway should develop an action plan for the eradication of hunger that provides clear guidelines for Norwegian efforts on food safety, the right to food and nutrition.

Target 2.1

Governments must facilitate citizens' right to food. Overall economic growth and increased productivity is no guarantee that malnutrition will be reduced. Structural barriers prevent both individuals and some groups from accessing the necessary resources to feed themselves, such as soil, water, seeds, paid work and social security networks. Discrimination, corruption, the absence of the rule of law and the lack of political power to influence their own situations are fundamental causes of poverty and malnutrition, and require political solutions. Countries that have a functioning democracy and functioning governance will generally achieve a fairer distribution of resources and the means of production.

Norway should:

- Start from the perspective of human rights, and in particular the right to food, in working to achieve SDG 2, and should encourage other states to do the same;
- Identify and direct measures towards underprivileged and marginalised groups who rarely benefit from a general rise in prosperity.

Target 2.2

Adequate nutrition is a prerequisite for survival and learning. By the time a child is five years old, 90 percent of their brain is already fully developed. Malnutrition and undernutrition during the first years of life lead to irreparable damage. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of almost half of all deaths in children under five, and development assistance for health and education must be seen in the context of nutrition. Despite this, nutrition has been all but absent in Norwegian development assistance in recent decades. During the 2011-2015 period, only 0.7 percent of the development assistance budget was utilised for nutrition purposes, while the percentage in 2000-2010 was less than one percent. Despite the fact that nutrition is mentioned more often in recent political statements than in earlier years, this change has not been reflected in specific investments in nutrition. Nor does it appear that the authorities are

[7] The World Bank 2008. *Agriculture and Poverty Reduction* policy brief. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2008/Resources/2795087-1191440805557/4249101-1191957549239/Brief_AgPov-Redctn_web.pdf

[8] DFID (Department for International Development) (2014). Agriculture and poverty. Agriculture and growth evidence paper series. June 2014. DFID and UKaid, 2014.



aware of the degree to which other development assistance is nutrition-sensitive. A commitment to nutrition in Norwegian development assistance could tie health and education efforts closer together. Agricultural development assistance must also be nutrition-sensitive where relevant.

Norway should:

- Increase investments in nutrition, both through direct nutrition interventions and in nutrition-sensitive development assistance that is linked to, for example, agriculture and education. Programs that focus on the diversification of food production for a more varied diet must be included;
- Actively participate and support the work of the OECD-DAC in developing its own nutritional marker;
- Follow up on the recommendations of the *UN Decade of Action on Nutrition*.

Target 2.3

A large proportion of people living in poverty live in rural areas and work as farmers, or are in other ways dependent on the agricultural sector. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than 60 percent of the population depends on agriculture. This makes the sector a fundamental component in improving the livelihoods of a large proportion of the world's poor. We know that agricultural growth is more than twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors (World Bank 2008^[7], DFID 2014^[8]), but this is not reflected in financial support. Furthermore, organisation plays a decisive role in boosting small farmers' participation in the value chain. However, it is important that productivity gains be achieved through the use of sustainable production methods. Growth in agriculture must not be at the expense of indigenous peoples' rights to land and resources. Women account for large portions of food production in many countries, but have less access to necessary education and resources than men do. Estimates made by FAO shows that productivity in agriculture worldwide would increase by 20 percent if women had access to and control over the same production resources as men.

Norway should:

- Increase development assistance to the agriculture and fisheries sectors. The entire value chain must be taken into account, and small-scale producers, women and marginalised groups must be given priority;
- Ensure that investments in agriculture focus on environmental and social sustainability, which safeguards the rights and interests of small-scale farmers;
- Strengthen efforts to build peasant organisations;
- Ensure that agricultural guidance services are created for the public, private and voluntary sectors, with emphasis on agricultural and forestry training to train effective advisors, with a particular focus on women;
- Increase efforts to guarantee land rights, particularly for indigenous peoples and women.

Target 2.4

Climate change poses major challenges for food production and agriculture, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa. In the annual publication *The State of Food Insecurity of the World 2016*, FAO concluded that climate change could reduce another 122 million people to poverty by 2030. The African continent is identified as one of the regions that is most vulnerable to climate change, due to both the high risk of changing production conditions and to poor adaptability. Irrigation systems, other infrastructure, and preventive measures to meet the challenges of extreme weather and to assist in the rapid recovery from hazards will become more and more important.

Norway should:

- Increase support for climate-adapted agriculture in the Global South;
- Ensure that vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, women and children, are prioritised in adaptation efforts;
- Prioritise measures that focus on area planning and the sustainable management of natural resources.



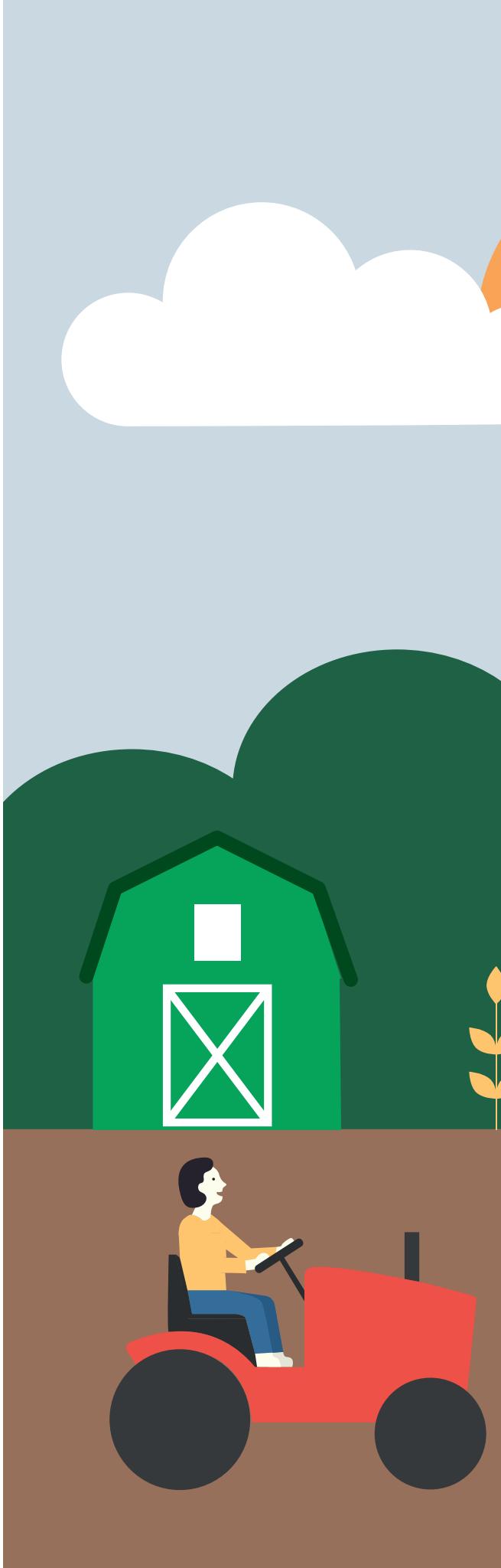
Target 2.5

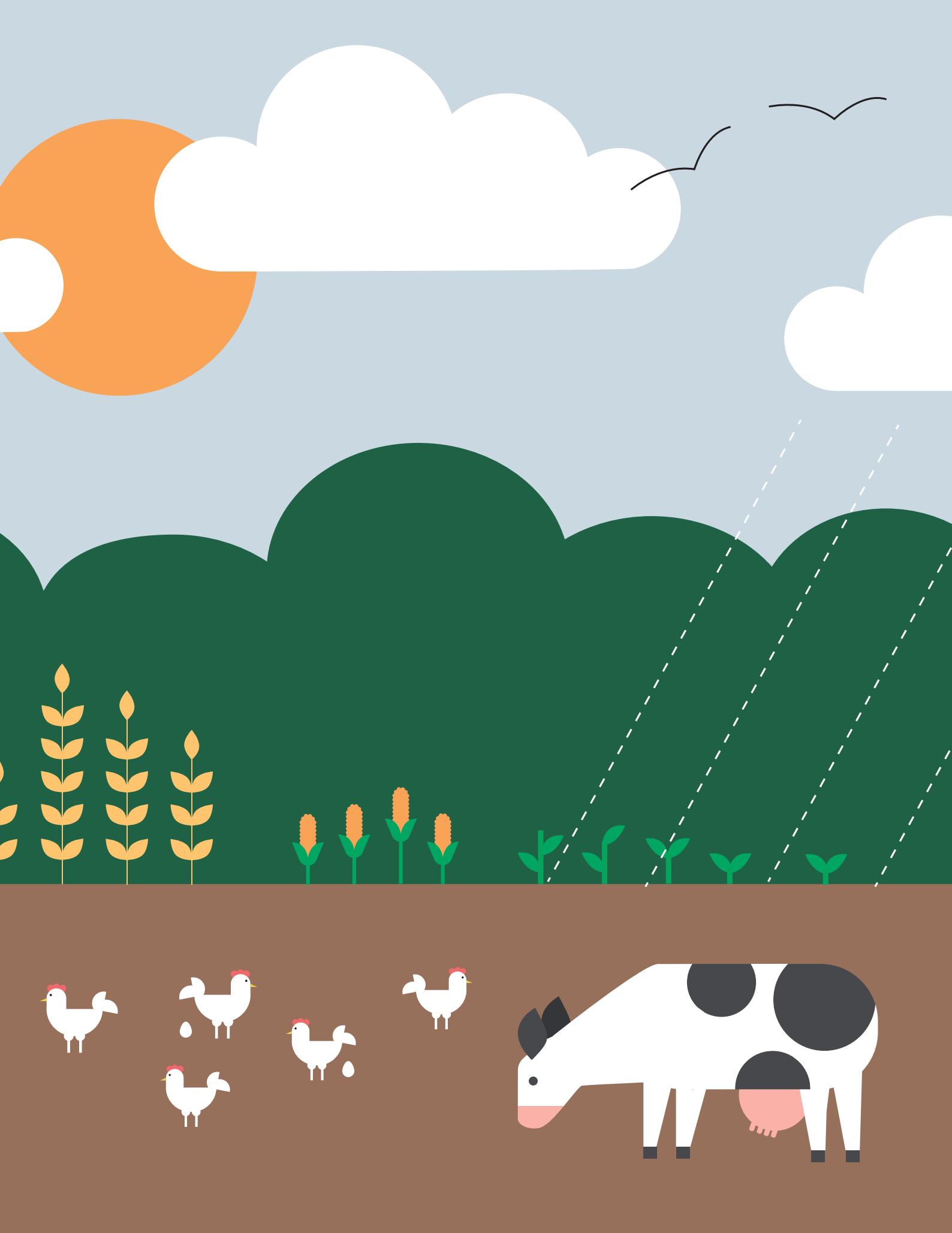
It is estimated that as much as 50 percent of the plant genetic diversity in agriculture has been lost the last 75 years. Nearly half of the genetic variation among important animal species has also disappeared. This results in farmers losing the ability to adapt to local conditions, which in turn leads to less adaptability in the face of climate change. Norway has been actively working to fulfil the *International Plant Treaty* (ITPGRFA) goals through its support for the ITPGRFA benefit sharing fund and the work of the Global Crop Diversity Trust, including the Seed Vault in Svalbard. Although ex-situ conservation in gene banks may be important, a greater focus on in-situ conservation is required to ensure that species continue to adapt to local conditions. This is especially important for climate adaptation.

Norway should:

- Increase support for the development and strengthening of local seed systems and the local conservation of plant genetic diversity, with a focus on in-situ conservation;
- Work to strengthen the CGIAR system^[9];
- Support local measures through the Plant Treaties' benefit sharing fund;
- Work against patents on seeds and continue to endorse UPOV-78.

[9] Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers – World-leading consortium on food safety.







How civil society is contributing:

Decreased malnutrition in DRC (Caritas Norway)

In DR Congo, 5,600 households have more stable access to nutritious food through training in more efficient farming techniques, the creation of vegetable gardens and awareness about health and nutrition. In 2013, the target group ate 1-2 meals a day and the diet was severely lacking in variety, with a high proportion of carbohydrates. Now, 72 percent eat 2-3 meals a day and the diet is more varied. Caritas Kisantu has discovered, through cooperation with the local health centre, that malnutrition in the area has been reduced during the same period.

Community Seed Banks (The Development Fund Norway)

More than 46,000 farmers have gained access to high-quality, locally-adapted seeds through the Development Fund's efforts to strengthen local seed systems in 2012-2016. This has been achieved through participatory plant breeding and the selection of varieties, where farmers have helped to develop or identify plants that are more resistant to plant diseases, drought, and are better able to cope with local weather conditions. This has led to higher yields, even during periods of challenging weather. As part of the work on local seed systems, traditional varieties that were on the brink of disappearing have been gathered. More than 3,000 varieties have been rehabilitated and can now be used for food production. Local sowing systems ensure the conservation of biodiversity and increase the farmers' capacity for adaptation.



Photo: Julie Lunde Lillesæter / Differ Media



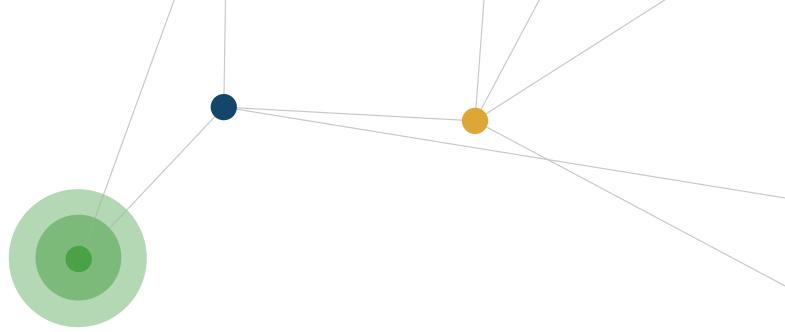
Goal 3:

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

Contributors:

**Changemaker, FORUT, HimalPartner,
International Planned Parenthood Foundation Norway,
LHL-International, Norwegian Cancer Society, Save the Children Norway,
SOS Children's Villages, The Association for International Water Studies (Fivas)
and The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment**

Targets



3.1

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

3.2

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

3.3

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

3.4

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

3.5

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

3.6

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

3.7

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

3.8

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

3.9

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

3.a

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b

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

3.c

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

3.d

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

Introduction

We are living longer and staying healthier. Far fewer children are dying and more mothers are surviving giving birth. Developing countries have made the greatest progress. Nevertheless, major global health challenges remain unsolved, requiring targeted efforts.

Goal 3, to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all”, is a broader and more ambitious goal than the MDG’s focus on childbirth, maternal mortality and infectious diseases. This emphasises the need for overall planning, and a key objective for health development assistance must be to enable authorities to prevent and treat disease regardless of diagnosis. The huge health differences between population groups must be balanced, both between countries and internally within countries. Universal health coverage, access to health workers and medicines, focus on preventive health care services and strengthening sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) are all necessary to achieve this goal.

Given that approximately one billion people do not have access to basic health care services, development assistance aimed at ensuring universal health care must be prioritised. Norway must develop a clearer voice at the international level in support of universal health care as a principle and in practice. A prerequisite for quality-based universal health care is to have good national healthcare systems in place in all countries. Primary health services must be offered free of charge to those who cannot pay and good working conditions that ensure that health workers remain in their own countries must be provided. The world will need 40 million new health workers by 2030^[10], and development assistance must be invested in health care workers. High prices and lack of research lead to reduced access to medicines worldwide. Every day, about 30,000 children die of diseases that could easily be treated if they had access to necessary medicines. In several developing countries, the proportion of the population that has access to necessary medicines is below 35 percent^[11].

Social and mental problems occur more often among children and adolescent refugees than among children and the young population on average. Unaccompanied minors who are asylum seekers and who have been granted a temporary residence permit are a particularly vulnerable group who receive poor follow-up in mental health areas. In 2015, more than 5,000 unaccompanied asylum children came to Norway. Last year’s tightening asylum policies hit them particularly hard and many fear being sent back. The use of temporary residence permits worsens children’s mental health.

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are the cause of two-thirds of all deaths worldwide^[12]. More than 40 percent of deaths occur unnaturally early and affect many people of working age. It is a global problem, but it is first and foremost a problem for developing countries: the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that in 2012, 82 percent of premature deaths occurred in developing countries. Prevention is particularly important because NCDs are often chronic in their course of illness and treatment often unavailable or very costly.

Communicable diseases, such as HIV and tuberculosis, also affect women and men of working and



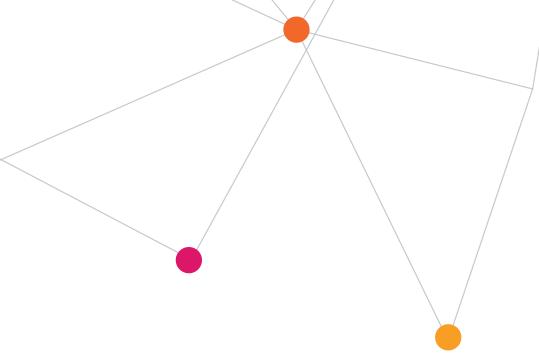
[10] Medecins Sans Frontieres (Leger uten grenser) 2016. Lives on the edge: time to align medical research and development with people’s health.

[11] WHO 2010. Continuity and Change, Implementing the third WHO Medicines Strategy.

[12] WHO 2014. Global Status Report on NCD.

[13] WHO 2016. Global Tuberculosis report 2016.

[14] WHO 2015. Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance.



Norway's reporting on Goal 3



reproductive age. These two disease categories are mutually reinforcing, and among registered tuberculosis cases in Africa, 81 percent also tested positive for HIV^[13]. Of the more than 10 million people who contract tuberculosis each year, only about 60 percent have access to diagnosis and treatment. The development of resistance to antibiotics is a major problem in the treatment of tuberculosis- and HIV-positive patients in developing countries.

Antibiotic resistance is an increasing problem in the health sector in general and is largely a global problem, even in countries with a well-developed healthcare system. The challenge of controlling antibiotic resistance worldwide has been compared to the challenge of climate change: a coordinated, global effort is required. If we fail, we run the risk that major medical advances will be reversed^[14]. It is not enough to develop new antibiotics; overuse must be limited and misuse must be prevented by making more people aware of how antibiotics work. Robust healthcare systems incorporating a comprehensive primary health service has an important role to play in achieving this.

Communicable and non-communicable diseases are not only individual health problems but also hinder countries' development and economic growth. This has a particularly strong impact on people of working age, and lack of treatment and inappropriate treatment have ripple effects for entire populations, both locally and globally.

WHO has estimated that around 830 women die of preventable pregnancy-related causes every day. Ninety-nine percent of all pregnancy-related deaths occur in developing countries. Approximately 22 million unsafe abortions are performed every year, causing 13 percent of all pregnancy-related deaths, according to WHO estimates. Access to contraception for young and adult women is an important prerequisite for avoiding early pregnancy, helping girls to complete their educations and to avoid unsafe and illegal abortions. Ten to 15 percent experience pregnancy- and birth-related depression, with consequences for both the family and the child.

In the 2017 National Budget, Goal 3 is hardly mentioned, stating only that public health in Norway is good, that healthcare is good, and that health is a priority in Norwegian development assistance. In the 2017 Central Government Budget, global health was mentioned under chapter 169.70, and it was proposed that more than three billion kroner be granted for this purpose, the same as in the 2016 budget. Priority is given to combating mortality among women, children and young people, stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases, and strengthening healthcare systems in developing countries. It also targets investments in research, innovation and product development.

The status report for SDG 3 in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget proposal focuses exclusively on Norway's investments in global public-private partnerships and on maternal and child mortality. In the Ministry of Health and Care Services' 2017 budget proposal, national efforts focus on Targets 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.9. Norway's report to the 2016 High-Level Political Forum is based on this, with the first part focusing on a national follow-up of the four mentioned targets, and the second part focusing on international efforts to combat communicable diseases and foster child and maternal health.

The report focuses on a few selected topics within SDG 3, instead of covering the full breadth of the efforts that are needed to ensure good health for all. It is regrettable that the prevention perspective is missing in reporting on all targets: as non-communicable diseases cause two-thirds of all deaths worldwide, it would be logical for this to be a priority in a coherent development policy. These issues should be better covered in future reports, both nationally and internationally.



Recommendations

Norway should:

- Ensure that the mental health of all young refugees is systematically mapped on arrival and that they receive adequate follow-up from the health service;
- Ensure that health remains a priority in Norwegian development policy, make policy in this area more coherent, and raise the priority of prevention. Developing good national healthcare systems must be prioritised so that countries are able to meet both new and existing health challenges such as antibiotic resistance and epidemics;
- Be a global advocate for universal healthcare and continue its commitment to reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and ensuring that all pregnancies are desired and safe. This is particularly important at the present time, due to the negative consequences of the United States' reintroduction of the Mexico City Policy. Access to comprehensive sexual education, contraception and safe and legal abortion should therefore be specific focus areas;
- Follow up the recommendations of the global strategy to counter the health personnel crisis, as well as the work of the UN High-Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth, of which Norwegian Health Minister Bent Høie is a member. Follow-ups should be carried out by investing politically and financially in the ILO, OECD and WHO's follow-up recommendations and implementing the recommendations of the Commission;
- Keep nutrition, public health, mental health and the prevention of tobacco, alcohol and drug damage at the heart of Norway's international contributions;
- Promote support schemes that increase access to necessary medicines by ensuring affordable prices and initiating research into medicines and vaccines for diseases that primarily affect people in developing countries.

Target 3.1 and 3.2

During the MDGs there was a large reduction in the number of women who died due to birth- and pregnancy-related complications. Nevertheless, 830 women die every day as a result of pregnancy-related causes. An important measure to reduce this is access to healthcare

and qualified personnel. Unsafe and illegal abortions are one of the three main causes of pregnancy-related mortality, and about 44,000 women die every year as a result of an unsafe abortion. This is due to the criminalisation of abortion, the lack of access to abortion services in countries where abortion is allowed, and the stigma associated with abortion^[15].

In order to reduce maternal and child mortality, it is crucial to ensure that all people have better access to clean water and good sanitation. Women and children are particularly affected by the consequences of bad hygiene, unclean water and poor sanitation for a number of reasons. Among other things, women are more dependent on good hygienic conditions during menstruation, pregnancy and childbirth, and children are particularly vulnerable to diseases and infections. Considering that malnutrition is the underlying cause of nearly half of all deaths among children under five years of age, nutrition must be integrated as part of Norway's health initiatives.

Norway should:

- Prioritise the health of new-born children, more health workers and universal healthcare coverage in line with the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's General Comment No. 15 on the right to health. The focus must be on ensuring integrated mother and child health services for all, and building national healthcare systems that have universal coverage and that provide services based on accessibility, availability, cultural acceptability and adequate quality in line with human rights;
- Follow up on international commitments and invest money and prestige in implementing the *Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030)*. The focus should be on ensuring that the efforts benefit the poorest and most marginalised people, and that all measures contribute to levelling out differences and ensuring universal coverage for basic healthcare. Nutrition, clean water, good hygiene and adequate sanitation services must be a priority in Norwegian development assistance;
- Prioritise enhanced efforts to promote sexual and reproductive health and rights, and work to ensure safe and legal abortions for women worldwide.





Target 3.3

Communicable diseases affect the poorest people the hardest. Bad housing conditions, inadequate nutrition, limited knowledge, stigmatisation and reduced access to good primary healthcare are just some of the factors that contribute to this. A comprehensive approach is therefore needed in order to combat communicable diseases.

We have witnessed a significant rise in waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery due to unclean water. Annually, between three and five million people are infected with cholera, and between 100,000 and 200,000 of those who are infected die. Half of these are children^[16]. Good hygiene, clean water and adequate sanitation are essential in reducing the spread of waterborne diseases and preventing deaths caused by diarrhoeal diseases. Raising awareness and making information available on hygiene and health are crucial for reducing the spread of waterborne diseases. Good hygiene habits are among the easiest and most effective ways to prevent infection and the spread of disease.

Norwegian development assistance for water and sanitation primarily reaches non-state actors' WASH programs (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) to improve sanitation, hygiene and behaviour. However, support for such programs is insufficient to counter future

epidemics. Strengthening state actors is a prerequisite for ensuring healthcare systems that have the appropriate knowledge and capacity to reduce the spread of waterborne diseases.

In 2015, 10.4 million people contracted tuberculosis and 1.8 million died, making tuberculosis the infectious disease with the highest death toll worldwide. Of these, 4.3 million people were undiagnosed and thus did not receive treatment. To achieve the goal of halting the tuberculosis epidemic, massive global diligence is needed. Effective vaccines, better diagnostic options and shorter treatment regimes are required. Today, tuberculosis is treated for as long as six months with medicines developed in the 1950s. In addition, universal health care and social protection must be prioritised. The fight against tuberculosis resistance is a key priority. It is estimated that by 2050, 10 million deaths will be due to tuberculosis resistance. This is 30 percent of all deaths related to antibiotic resistance.

Norway should:

- Promote a holistic approach to water, sanitation and hygiene to ensure good health, and to build public infrastructure and support NGOs where necessary;
- Advocate for the fight against tuberculosis to be raised higher on the development agenda worldwide.

[15] For more on abortion and sexual and reproductive health, see target 3.7

[16] <https://www.unicef.no/nyheter/11231/skittent-vann-drepte-1000-barn-i-gar>

Target 3.4

The explosion in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) presents new political challenges. In addition to mental health, NCDs include four main disease groups: cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases. These diseases are often chronic and require long-term follow-up and treatment. It is therefore crucial to invest in prevention. The incidence of these diseases is uneven, and the burden of disease is linked to socio-economic factors and educational levels. It is absolutely essential to do something about the causes that affect and reproduce this skewed distribution.

Carriers of widespread modern diseases are not malaria mosquitos or viruses, but large industrial groups. With massive marketing and systematic political impact, multinational corporations in the tobacco, alcohol and unhealthy food sectors are undermining the progress made on the health front.

Preventative efforts using cost-effective measures could help reduce the pressure on already overloaded healthcare systems^[17]. In addition, treatment for many conditions is often unavailable, or in many cases very costly. Ensuring access to cost-effective treatment and methods of early diagnosis is crucial in limiting the toll of disease and death due to NCDs^[18].

WHO estimates that 40 percent of cases of non-communicable diseases are caused by the population's lifestyle and are thus preventable. We know a great deal about effective preventative measures. Norway has a long tradition of the active use of public health measures to address risk factors such as unhealthy food, lack of physical activity, tobacco and alcohol, and we have long experience and robust examples of how the authorities and other sectors of society can work together.

Mental disorders, and depression in particular, are among the main causes of low productivity and poverty in low- and middle-income countries. Norway has centres of excellence in civil society and the healthcare sector that have contributed to professional and financial support for more decentralisation in the treatment and follow-up of the mentally ill and to efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination. More poor countries are building strong service-user organisations in the area of mental health. Increased attention is also being given to the mental development of children, including the roles of caregivers and parents.

Norway should:

- Emphasise the need to make preventive health care a cross-cutting theme in all social planning;
- Highlight the benefits for public health and economic development of introducing the preventive measures that the WHO has identified as cost-effective in various areas of society;
- Share its own experience and international recommendations, and advocate for the taxation of harmful products such as tobacco and alcohol, both to prevent disease and as a source of income for the authorities;
- Support governments in the Global South in establishing mental health care as a key component of a basic healthcare model, and strengthen user organisations;
- Emphasise the importance of the role of caregivers and parents in the development of children's mental health, and hence from the perspective of social development.

Target 3.5

Alcohol is one of the risk factors for non-communicable diseases, as well as a number of other social, health and poverty issues. Alcohol consumption is rising in many low- and middle-income countries, leaving increasing problems in its wake. Annually, about 3.3 million people die due to alcohol consumption, and alcohol is the major risk factor for early death and poor health among young men worldwide and for children and adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19^[19]. In addition, the use of illegal drugs leads to a further increased health burden and to socio-economic problems. Despite the enormous disease burden, few resources are dedicated to limiting alcohol-related health problems.

The Government Pension Fund Global (GPFG) invests heavily in activities that promote harmful consumption and undermine development, especially women's and children's rights^[20]. Investments in the alcohol industry are a key example. This type of investment undermines a coherent development policy that focuses on violence prevention, rights, economic development and good health.

[17] WHO's Global Action Plan for Combating NCDs, Appendix 3.

[18] Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation 2013. *Global Burden of Disease Study*.

[19] Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>

[20] COWI 2016. *Alcohol investments in the Government Pension Fund*.





Approximately one billion people lack access to basic healthcare. Development assistance to ensure universal healthcare must be prioritised. Norway must also continue in its essential role as an advocate for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), which are under increasing pressure internationally. In the photo: Aeyssa is being examined at the health clinic in the Kabarto Camp in Northern Iraq. The Jesid family was forced to flee from ISIS when the terrorist group attacked Sinjar.



Photo: Håvard Bjelland / Norwegian Church Aid

In 2016, the international drug problem was the theme of a separate UN high-level meeting: UNGASS 2016. The resulting final document offers a broad menu for an effective, humane and balanced drug policy. Agreement has been reached among UN member states that the time has come for action: the measures proposed by UNGASS must be converted into practical policies and projects in member countries. For developing countries, prevention is essential because many countries in the Global South have healthcare systems that are already overloaded by both classic poverty-related health issues and the new non-communicable diseases.

The connection between drug problems and mental disorders cuts both ways, as substance abuse can lead to mental illness and a large proportion of people living with mental illnesses self-medicate with drugs. Therefore, the prevention and treatment of mental illness is also of great importance with respect to the reducing drug consumption.

Norway should:

- Promote a public health perspective that addresses the prevention of substance abuse problems, and be an active advocate for increased efforts by the WHO to prevent alcohol problems;
- Report on the basis for extracting the GPFG from the alcohol industry;
- Include “alternative development” as a priority area in development assistance policies, promoting efforts to foster alternative social and economic development in drug-producing regions.

Target 3.7

Globally, Norway’s role as an advocate for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) is very important, as these are under increasing pressure internationally. Together with a group of like-minded countries, Norway has been an important contributor to strengthening service delivery, empowerment and mapping within SRHR. The effort to ensure access to modern contraceptives is crucial for women’s participation in education and the workforce, especially for young women and people living in poverty. Similarly, access to safe abortion is a key component of the work to promote SRHR. Lack of access to safe abortion is one of the most significant causes of pregnancy-related mortality worldwide, and every year the education of millions of teenage girls is interrupted due to pregnancy. Many young people have no choice but to undergo an unsafe abortion.

On 23 January 2017, President Trump reinstated the *Mexico City Policy*. This outlines a conditionality for receiving health care development assistance from US authorities. The decision will have major negative consequences for, in particular, the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and adolescents. Unsurprisingly, the organisations affected are the same as those that provide information about SRHR. We know from previous periods when this policy has been applied that it will have major negative consequences for women’s rights, access to health information and treatment, and especially access to contraception and safe abortion. The international community, including Norway, has already begun to respond to the decision,





knowing that the consequences will be felt for several years to come. Results obtained over many years of investment in health and women's rights are at risk, so it is particularly important that this area be prioritised in the years to come.

Norway should:

- Work to ensure safe and legal abortions for women worldwide, comprehensive sexual education for young people, access to modern contraceptives, and expand the numbers of qualified health personnel and access to SRHR for women living in poverty, women in rural areas, young women and women with disabilities;
- Strategically leverage its commitment to the Global Financing Facility to promote the entire spectrum of SRHR, and especially those parts that other countries do not want to discuss or fund. This is a role that Norway has previously taken on at the international level, and it must be reinforced.

Target 3.8

A good national health care service is key to enabling countries to meet both existing health challenges and to deal with new epidemics and diseases. This was apparent during the last Ebola virus epidemic, where states without functioning healthcare systems were extremely vulnerable to the epidemic. Outbreaks can spread rapidly. Global efforts are needed to ensure the best possible preparedness. Accordingly, a new international initiative was launched in January 2017 to develop vaccines against epidemic diseases. The secretariat will be located in Oslo. The Norwegian government plans to support the first phase of the work with funding of one billion NOK.

The fact that individuals have limited access to medicines is primarily due to high prices and lack of research. High drug prices are maintained by the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) TRIPS Agreement, which guarantees producers the exclusive right to manufacture a given drug for 20 years^[21].

In today's patent system, it is not cost effective to develop medicines for diseases that mainly affect areas where the population has low purchasing power. This system also makes the development of new antibiotics unprofitable. Antibiotic resistance is an increasing problem both in Norway and in the rest of the world. To prevent infectious diseases that we currently treat with antibiotics from becoming a common cause of death in the future, there is a need to develop new types of antibiotics that are effective against bacteria that have developed resistance to today's medications^[22].

Norway should:

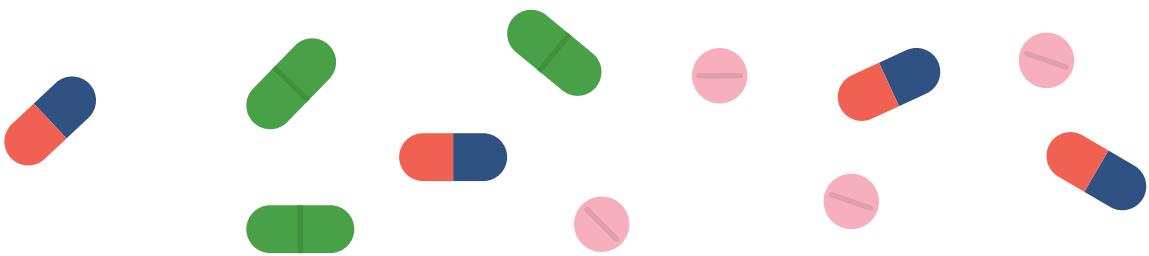
- Prioritise support for further development of robust national healthcare systems in Norway's partner countries – systems that ensure universal access to basic health services for all citizens;
- Support changes in the TRIPS agreement that allow low- and middle-income countries to make use of generic or parallel imports of pharmaceuticals;
- Recognise that countries are using the opportunities contained in the WTO's regulatory framework to set aside patent rights on medicines when the urgent health needs of its citizens demands it;
- Support alternative forms of funding and incentives that will make it attractive to invest in research and development for medicines that are not cost-effective under the current system.

[21] High-level Panel on Access to Health Technologies (2016). Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Access to Medicines: Promoting Innovation and Access to Health Technologies

[22] MSF 2016. *Lives on the edge: time to align medical research and development with people's health needs*.



Surgeons operate on a young patient at Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu, Somalia. Norway must support further development for robust national healthcare systems in its partner countries, Forum argues.



Target 3.9

Ensuring good health and promoting quality of life for everyone is closely linked to good hygiene, access to clean water and adequate sanitation. In communities where these factors are not available, diseases spread rapidly between individuals, and illnesses caused by infectious diseases are worsening. Access to water and sanitation infrastructures are important public services that require well-functioning governments and local authorities. Access to water and sanitation is also a key redistribution theme, as the shortages and problems associated with polluted water and inadequate sanitation are greatest in poor areas, particularly for women. It is important to strengthen women's position in society, as they are the most harshly affected.

By 2030, the overall global demand for water will increase by approximately 50 percent. The largest increase will come from cities where the purification and treatment of wastewater will become essential in order to meet demand. Due to the lack of water and drainage systems in low-income areas in cities and towns in developing countries, a large proportion of wastewater is released directly into the nearest surface water or into informal drainage channels. Untreated wastewater is a source of water pollution and is one of the key reasons that diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and dysentery continue to kill thousands.

Norway should:

- Support governments in renovating central water treatment systems in urban areas, while providing support for alternative solutions adapted to local conditions. This requires a coherent and cross-sectoral development policy;
- Promote strong, unified leadership and cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve the sustainability goal on good health. There must be a focus on gender equality, innovation and sustainable solutions.

Target 3.a

A billion people smoke every day: 80 percent of them live in low- and middle-income countries. Tobacco kills six million people every year – one every six seconds – including at least 20 percent of the world's cancer deaths. The majority of these people die during their most productive years (30-69 years old). Tobacco consumption has enormous negative social consequences. The *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* is the only internationally binding convention that has been negotiated in the health sector. Norway and 179 other countries have ratified this framework and are therefore bound by it. Norway has positioned itself at the forefront of the fight against tobacco at the national level through the introduction of tobacco control measures that have had a major impact on consumption. However, it is poor countries that bear the biggest tobacco burden today. We believe that Norway should take on an even greater international role in the fight against tobacco.

Norway should:

- Ensure that tobacco taxes are increased. This should be followed by measures to prevent smuggling, which undermines the duty systems. Taxation of tobacco products is considered to be one of the most effective means of limiting tobacco use, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. At the same time, taxes on tobacco lead to increased income for the countries' governments;
- Promote the crucial importance of strengthening the competence of developing countries' legislative authorities, so that they are able to counter the political and legal arguments that the tobacco industry is putting forward to counter scientifically-proven and effective measures to limit the use of tobacco;
- Emphasise the need for better local and national data on tobacco and tobacco-related diseases in order to educate authorities about how to prioritise preventive measures.

How civil society is contributing

Fighting tuberculosis in Zambian Prisons (LHL-International)

In Zambia, the Copperbelt province is the region that has been hardest hit by tuberculosis. Although there has been an increased focus in recent years on detecting tuberculosis cases, only 33 percent of cases are diagnosed and treated. Copperbelt houses almost a third of Zambia's detainees. Prisons are in general considered to be "hotspots" for tuberculosis, and both inmates and employees have a much higher incidence of tuberculosis than the rest of the population.

Measures to prevent the spread of infections in crowded prisons and to ensure inmates' right to health care are therefore an important part of the fight against tuberculosis. LHL-International, in cooperation with the organisation *In But Free*, has been working to prevent tuberculosis and HIV in prisons in Copperbelt since 2012. Both staff and inmates have received tuberculosis and HIV education. The inmates have become peers and have a major responsibility for check-ups, nursing the sick and sharing information through, among other things, drama and dance. The relationship between employees and inmates is improving and inmates are more aware of their rights. The cooperation has also resulted in all new prisoners in eight prisons being checked for tuberculosis by inmates who have been trained as peers. From July 2015 to 2017, 6,693 inmates were checked, and 125 people with tuberculosis have been treated. Without this investigation, the majority of these cases would not have been discovered until they had become so severe that the inmates required hospital treatment. Many more inmates would not have survived, and they would have infected many of their cellmates. On a general basis, it is said that each person who has contracted contagious tuberculosis and who is not being treated infects 10-20 people annually, but in crowded and poorly ventilated cells this number is much higher.

Expert legal support against tobacco (Norwegian Cancer Society)

In order to be able to counter lobbying by the tobacco and alcohol industries and parts of the food industry, the authorities and civil society must have in-depth knowledge of relevant jurisprudence. The Norwegian Cancer Society has focused on building legal expertise on the right to health, trade agreements and the WHO Tobacco Convention to strengthen the organisation's work on cancer in Norway and worldwide.

This effort has, among other things, made it possible for the Norwegian Cancer Society to contribute as a legal resource when Norway won the legal appeal against the tobacco company Philip Morris International in 2012. The Norwegian Cancer Society also provided export support to the Ministry of Health and Care Services in connection with the recent bill relating to the introduction of advertising-free tobacco packs in Norway. The measure is in line with the WHO Tobacco Convention, and will help prevent young people from starting to use tobacco. The bill was passed by the Storting with effect from 2017.

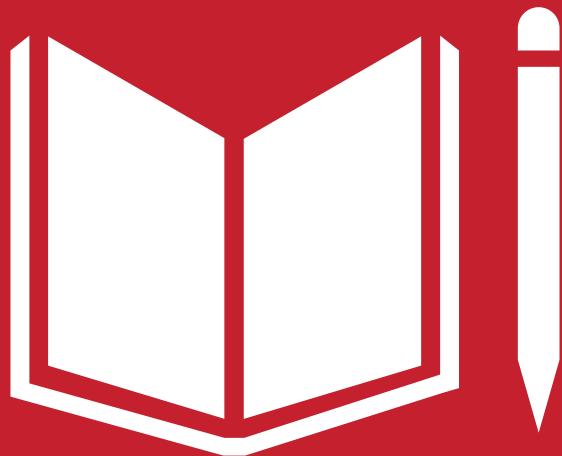
Internationally, the Norwegian Cancer Society collaborates closely with the McCabe Centre for Law and Cancer – a legal competence centre for the WHO's Tobacco Convention Secretariat. The McCabe Centre has, together with the WHO, organised a training program for publicly-employed legal practitioners in low- and medium-income countries with respect to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control as well as trade agreements. The Norwegian Cancer Society is leading a European branch of the centre. This network has been behind a number of successful workshops that were organised in collaboration with authorities and WHO Europe on topics such as the right to health, work-related cancer and the introduction of neutral tobacco packages.

National alcohol policy in Malawi (FORUT)

In a number of African countries, proposals for a national alcohol policy suddenly emerged in 2007-2008. This was the result of an initiative by the alcohol industry, which was attempting to forestall the development of health-oriented alcohol policies. This raised awareness in civil society and led to resistance and new citizen initiatives.

In Malawi, a wide-ranging working group, composed of voluntary organisations, ministries, and public bodies such as the police and the customs authorities, was established to develop a new, public health-oriented alcohol policy. Firstly, workshops, conferences and courses were conducted to acquire knowledge and discuss priorities. Malawians chose to include organisations and public bodies that could link alcohol policy efforts with other key social issues: HIV/AIDS, gender equality, good governance, violence and poverty prevention, government revenues, law and order, and so on. Most of the participating bodies did not have alcohol policy as their primary concern. At the same time, it was decided to involve umbrella organisations so that large populations would be represented, including teachers' unions, the national youth council, and umbrella organisations for health, human rights and AIDS prevention.

A relatively small anti-drug organisation, the FORUT partner *Drug Fight Malawi*, served as the secretariat for the process, while the Interior Ministry and later the Ministry of Health was the chair. The alcohol policy was developed through a consultation round in eight districts of Malawi. Key local people were invited to day conferences where they could present their experiences, wishes and views, while international experts were invited through WHO. After this initial round, a new version of the policy document was drafted and was presented at a major national conference in June 2011. Subsequently, the policy proposal passed through the formal processes in the ministries, parliament, government and the prime minister's office, and has recently been adopted. The adopted policy is oriented towards laying the foundation for an active alcohol policy, using the elements recommended by the WHO: age limits, regulation of sales and serving hours, and taxation. Throughout the process, civil society has served as a counterweight to the alcohol industry, which has tried to weaken the policy and delay the process.

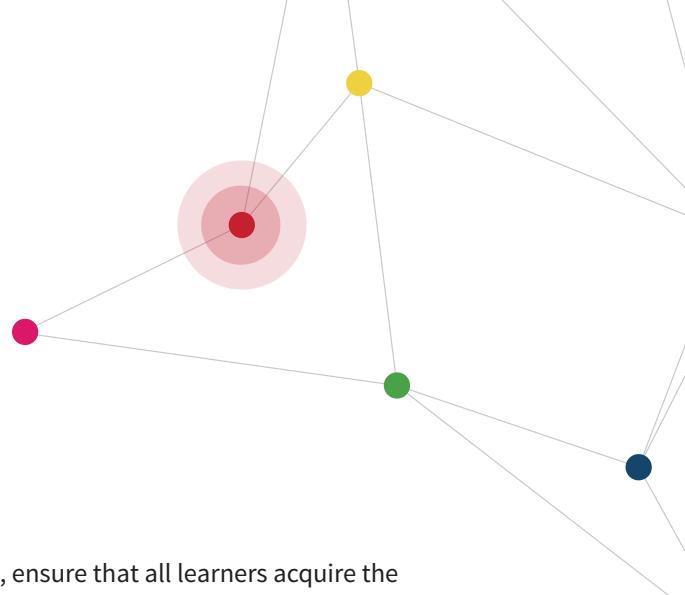


Goal 4:

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

Contributors:
**Norwegian Student and Academics' International Assistance Fund (SAIH),
RORG, Save the Children Norway, The Atlas-Alliance
and The Norwegian Children and Youth Council**

Targets



4.1

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

4.2

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

4.3

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

4.4

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

4.5

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

4.6

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy 15

4.7

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

4.a

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

4.b

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

4.c

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

Introduction

The world is in a learning crisis. Although the number of children who do not attend school has been halved since 1990, there are still many who do not learn anything while they are in school. As many as 130 million children – one of four primary school students – have completed four years of schooling without learning to read, write and calculate^[23]. Another 263 million children and young people do not attend school at all^[24]. Poverty, disability, war and conflict are important factors that prevent children and young people from attending school. If the trend in funding for global education continues, we will reach the SDG 4 50 years too late. Education is not just a human right and a means of opening the door to better health, social participation and a decent job. Education also provides the basis for fulfilling many other human rights as well as SDGs.



Goal 4 is ambitious and it challenges us in particular on two points: 1) starting from the Millennium Development Goals ambition to ensure that all children are enrolled in school, SDG 4 promises that everyone will learn from education; 2) no one will be left behind. Goal 4 promises free inclusive education to all.

Education is a key priority in Norwegian development policy, and Norway has assumed a leadership role in global education. The government has first and foremost helped to recognise education as an important investment in crisis and conflict situations, as well boosting global funding for education. During the time that the present government has been in office, the government has doubled the share of the development assistance budget earmarked for education. The government confirmed this role in its reporting to the 2016 High-Level Political Forum.

Nevertheless, Norwegian efforts on behalf of global education can do more to foster the twin goals of learning and inclusion. We are concerned that a strong focus on measuring reading, writing, and computational skills comes at the expense of education's broader mandate, giving a lower priority to key areas such as learning environments, critical thinking and practical skills (Target 4.7.) We also lack a sharper assessment of how education efforts can be used instrumentally to fulfil the right to education for the most marginalised, in line with the promise of leaving no one behind. In order to fulfil this promise, it is imperative to put the most marginalised girls and boys at the centre of all education development assistance.

[23] UNESCO, (2014): Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2013/4. Teaching and Learning -achieving quality for all.

[24] UNESCO (2016): Policy Paper 27/ Fact Sheet 37: Leaving no one behind: How far on the way to universal primary and secondary education?



Following concerted global efforts, many more children are attending school today than earlier times. Yet one in four primary school students completes four years of schooling without learning to read, write and calculate. In the photo: Khalida (11) wants to become a doctor when she grows up.

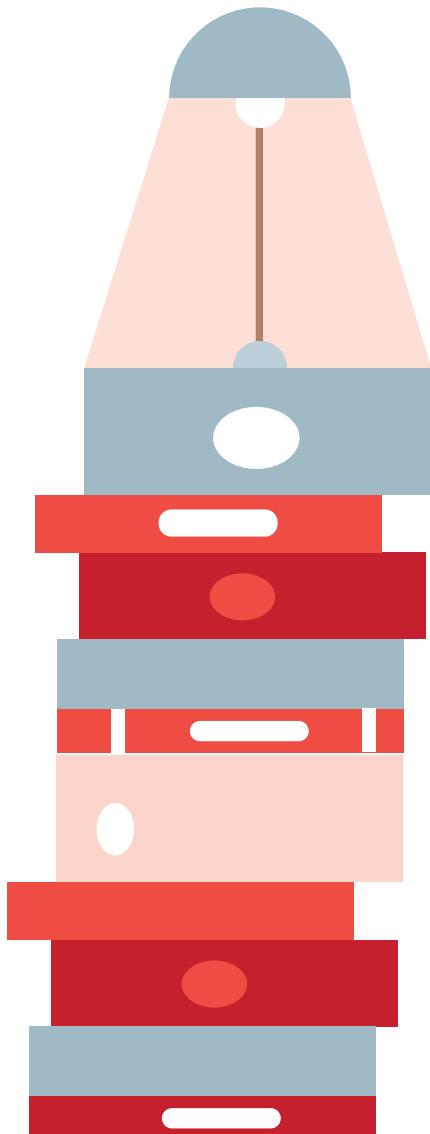


Photo: Norwegian Church Aid / Naimat Rawan

Norway's reporting on Goal 4



Norway highlighted its efforts on global education as a priority in Norwegian development policy, and emphasised the main measures in its reporting to the UN HLPF. The reporting on the *Millennium Development Goals and status of achievements 2016* provides no update on Norway's efforts. Furthermore, in both the government budget and the national budget, there has been almost no government reporting directly related to Goal 4, although Goal 4 is cited as part of the rationale for several measures, especially with respect to the government's international advocacy for more funding for education.



Recommendations

Target 4.1

Free basic education is a human right, and the content and format of schools is the responsibility of the state. In Norway, no one makes a profit from offering basic education, and there is a clear framework for education content and goals. In a number of developing countries, the number of commercial providers of basic education is on the rise. Norwegian authorities have provided vague answers to questions about tuition fees and the commercialisation of education in developing countries.

Half of all children and young people who are not offered an education are excluded due to conflict and crisis. For many, the lack of schooling is long-lasting. Education provided in conflict situations is often of low quality. Education in conflict and crisis situations has gained more attention and has been better funded in recent years. A further challenge is that the political design, funding and implementation of education measures are taking place in two separate camps – humanitarian aid and long-term development assistance. On the positive side, in the last year there has been progress in building bridges between humanitarian aid and long-term education development assistance. *The Education Cannot Wait Fund* for education in crisis and conflict situations has the potential to link first-response and longer-term education funding to humanitarian situations.

Norway should:

- Clearly signal the commercialisation of basic education and the content of education, and be a driving force for the right to free basic education;
- Maintain support for education as part of humanitarian aid and continue and further develop its role as an advocate for education in crisis and conflict situations;
- Reinforce the work of building bridges between education in situations requiring humanitarian aid, and long-term efforts for education in developing countries. This can be done economically through providing multi-year grants for education in crisis and conflict situations.

Target 4.3

Access to higher education is important in and of itself, but it is also an important tool for accomplishing the entire 2030 Agenda. One of the most important tasks of higher education institutions is the creation of new knowledge, and research is specifically mentioned in the targets for six of the SDGs. In order to solve the problems that they face and to contribute to global economic development, developing countries are reliant on strengthening their research, innovation and competence. Despite this, the funds allocated to development research have been more than halved since 2014, and the small increase in the 2017 national budget does not reverse this negative trend.

The education sector can also play an important role in democratic education and democratic development. In Norway, there is close cooperation between schools and the youth wings of political parties in conducting school elections. This is a collaboration that contributes to an enhanced understanding of and involvement in democracy among young people both before and after they reach voting age.

One of Norway's goals is to include democracy and citizenship, sustainable development, life coping skills and public health as cross-cutting themes in the school curriculum. Schools are the one location where it is possible to engage with the entire population of a country's young people, and this forum will be crucial for furthering democratic attitudes and supporting mental health and sustainable development.

Academic freedom is a prerequisite for ensuring both access to higher education and the quality of education. Throughout the world, students who fight for a free, high-quality education are expelled, persecuted and imprisoned for their efforts. The Norwegian pilot program *Students at Risk*, which is now in its final round, is an important means of providing support and protection for those who are working to fulfil the goal of high-quality education for all and, more generally, the goal of a peaceful and inclusive society.



“Norway should reject the commercialisation of basic education and its content, and act as an impetus for the right to free basic education, Forum thinks.”

Norway should:

- Establish the pilot scheme *Students at Risk* as a permanent program. The scheme gives politically persecuted students the opportunity to complete their studies in Norway;
- Allocate a significant amount of new funding for development research, and support and promote institutional partnerships across borders;
- Not give in to increased pressure on the introduction of tuition fees, and instead become a driving force for the progressive achievement of free higher education internationally, in accordance with the human rights convention on economic, social and cultural rights;
- Continue its efforts to protect higher education institutions in conflict situations;
- Promote schools as forums for democratic education and sustainable development through clear student and youth participation, as a collaboration between youth political parties and civil society in general.

Target 4.7

Here we want to highlight a trend in education funding. Performance-based financing, where a portion of the funding is conditional on the results achieved by the schools, is now moving at full speed into the education sector. There is little conclusive field research into this approach and no evidence of its sustainability or its effects over time. However, there is a high risk that performance-based funding will lead to over-investment in sub-areas that can trigger funding, such as narrowly-focused reading tests, attendance and the presence of the teacher. This could lead to under-investment in other complementary areas such as community participation, sustainability, the quality of the learning environment and other issues that are discussed in this target.

Implementation of Target 4.7 in Norway

An important focus for civil society in Norway has been to integrate “Education for Sustainable Development” into the Norwegian education system. Following broad-based pressure from civil society, Target 4.7 has now been fully integrated into Norwegian governance documents through the Report to the Storting No. 28 (2015-2016) and the Ludvigsen Committee’s report *The Future School* (NOU 2015).

The following three interdisciplinary themes shall be included in all curricula at all stages:

- sustainable development
- democracy and citizenship
- public health and life coping skills

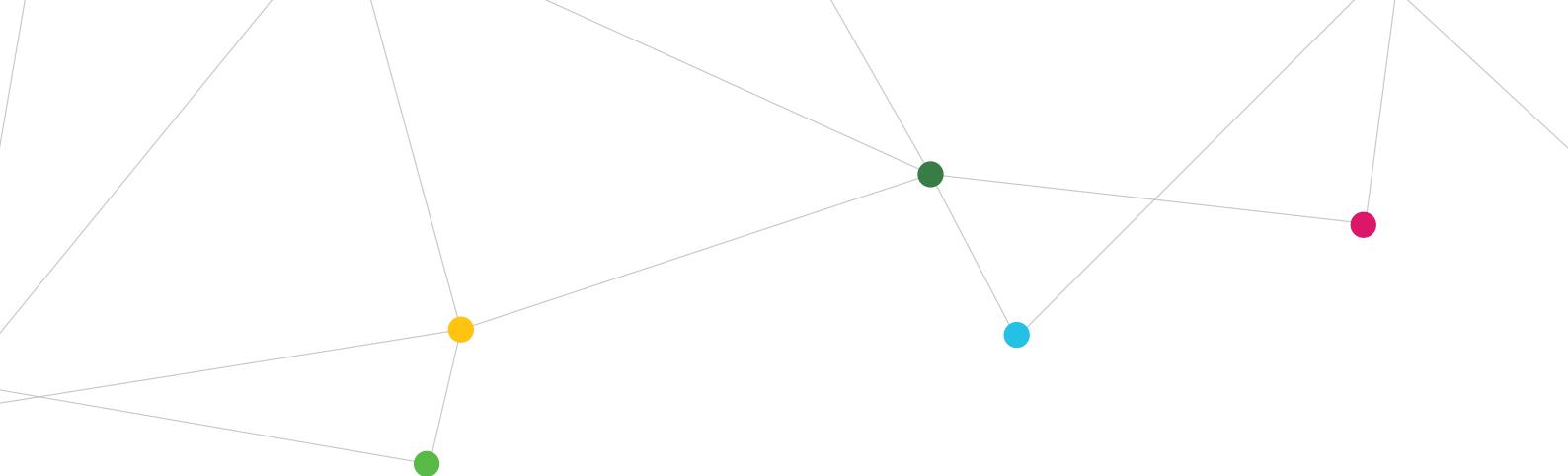
The process of implementing these themes into the curricula has begun, and the new syllabus will be available in 2019-2020. In addition, a major professional renewal process led by the Ministry of Education and a revision of guidelines for teacher education are under way, where education for sustainable development and target 4.7 will be relevant.

On the initiative of the RORG-network (Norwegian NGOs engaged in Development Education and Awareness Raising in Norway), Norwegian civil society has been an important driver for incorporating these interdisciplinary areas, as well as target 4.7, into Norwegian governance documents, curricula, competence goals, textbooks and teacher education in Norway. In addition, we are collaborating with international actors focusing on the same goals.

Norway should:

- Use performance-based education funding with great caution and keep a close eye on such programs to ensure that they support inclusive public education systems and that they do not lead to a narrowing of the educational mandate to a restricted focus on, for example, solely reading, writing and calculating, but embrace broader educational goals.





Target 4.a

The identity of the groups and individuals who are excluded from schooling and learning is not random or coincidental. Poverty, care situations, disabilities, ethnicity, linguistic or religious connections, gender and sexual orientation can often determine whether a child or young person has access to and learns from education. The promise that everyone will have access to and will learn from an inclusive, high-quality education often challenges strong norms, political beliefs and laws. Children of minorities, pregnant girls, unaccompanied children on the run – with or without papers, whether in Lebanon, Nicaragua, the United States or Norway – have the same right to learn as any other child. It requires us to challenge discrimination and to put the most marginalised girls and boys at the centre of all development assistance and development politics. This is also relevant to Target 4.1.

Norway should:

- Implement the recommendation on progressive universalism from the Norwegian-initiated commission for education funding, which states that as a basis for all Norwegian education development assistance, and as a mainstream part of the process, those whose right to education is most under threat should be prioritised;
- Focus education support on system building and leverage Norwegian competence with respect to inclusive systems;
- Support educational institutions' competence and capacity in inclusive teaching methods, and identify which groups are marginalised, what needs they have, and develop and implement support measures to reach them.

Target 4.c

The most important factor affecting student learning is the teacher. In public debate on Norwegian schools, the teacher is often at the centre of the discussion, precisely because of the key role the teacher plays in both learning and inclusion in schools. In the development context, the impression can sometimes be given that quality schools will be built through technological innovations. Technology and digital tools can and should be exploited to strengthen systems and to improve inclusion. Examples include tools that enable secure salary payments to teachers via mobile phones, and technology that helps blind and partially sighted students to participate fully in learning. But Norway should also place the teacher at the heart of the quality debate in the development context. Over the next four years, the world will need 11 million more teachers to ensure that all children receive a basic education.

Norway should:

- Take the initiative to significantly increase the number of new teachers worldwide. With its leadership role in global education, Norway has an excellent foundation for using policies and funding to emphasise the importance of the teacher's role;
- Prioritise strengthening systems built around teachers and teacher education, including maintaining and strengthening the International Task Force on Teachers and the new Norwegian initiative to reinforce teacher-friendly policies at country level.



If the current trend in funding for education continues, we will not achieve SDG 4 until 2080. In the photo: Letemichael Gebremedhin (24) outside her school with her little sister Tsilat. Tigray, Ethiopia.

How civil society is contributing

Higher education available to all through the Zambia Norwegian Student and Academics' International Assistance Fund (SAIH)

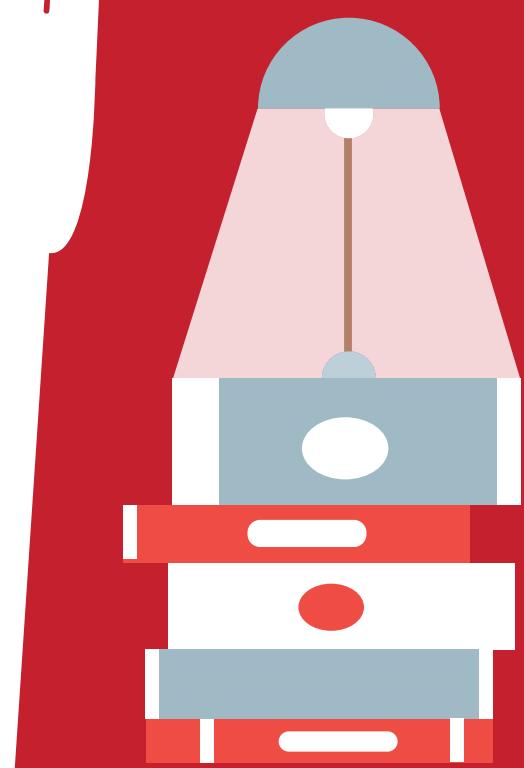
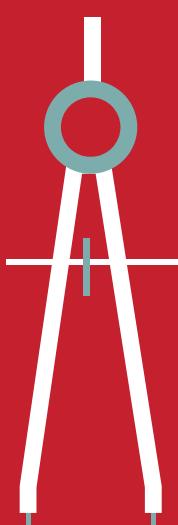
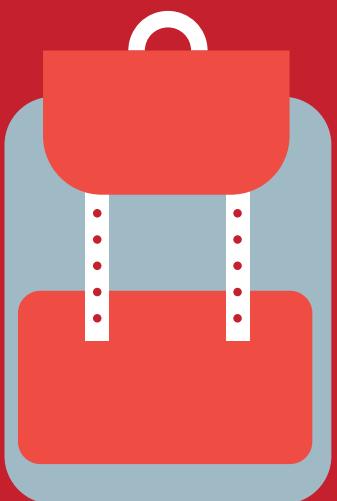
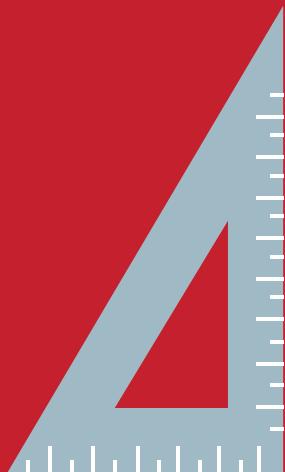
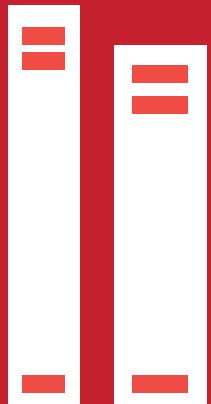
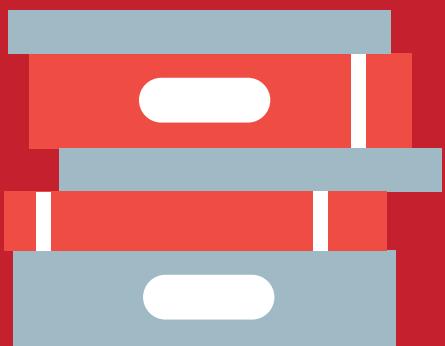
With support from SAIH, ZANEC (Zambia National Education Coalition) has prepared a comprehensive report on scholarship and loan schemes for higher education in Zambia. The report identifies critical circumstances and comes with a number of recommendations to promote a fairer and more sustainable system for grants and loans. Thanks to successful information and advocacy campaigns over the past several years, the recommendations were welcomed by the Zambian authorities, and converted into a bill in the spring of 2016. This is a huge victory in the struggle to make higher education accessible to all.

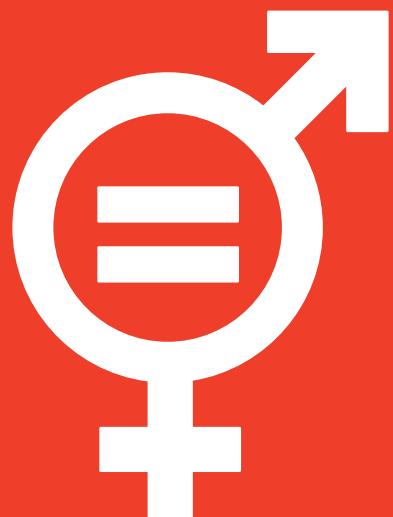
Quality learning environment in Cambodia (Save the Children Norway)

Save the Children knows how important the learning environment is for learning and inclusion. For the past three years, the organisation's partners in 45 countries have used the Quality Learning Environment (QLE) framework as a way to improve learning and inclusion in the schools where they work. QLE involves authorities, school management, teachers, parents, communities and the students themselves in defining and prioritising relationships with the learning environment that they want to improve. The learning environment includes security, the physical environment, the psychosocial environment and management. Many of our partners are reporting good results. In Cambodia, more children are attending school, and they are learning more as a result of the improvements in the learning environment.

Schools for children with disabilities (The Atlas-Alliance)

To contribute to the goal on education, The Atlas Alliance partners with parents, schools, local communities and educational institutions to ensure that all children enter school and that the school facilitates meaningful education. For example, a partner of the Norwegian Association for the Blind and Partially Sighted (Blindeforbundet) in Malawi, MUB, is working to ensure that children with visual impairments have access to schools. By the end of 2016, 532 children with disabilities attended classes at 17 different schools. This is an increase of 71 children over the previous year. These children have access to schooling that is on par with that of the other children. Similar work is being done for children with disabilities in 12 countries in Africa and Asia.





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

Contributors:
FOKUS – Forum for Women and Development and FORUT

Targets

5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2

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

5.3

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

5.4

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

5.5

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

5.6

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

5.a

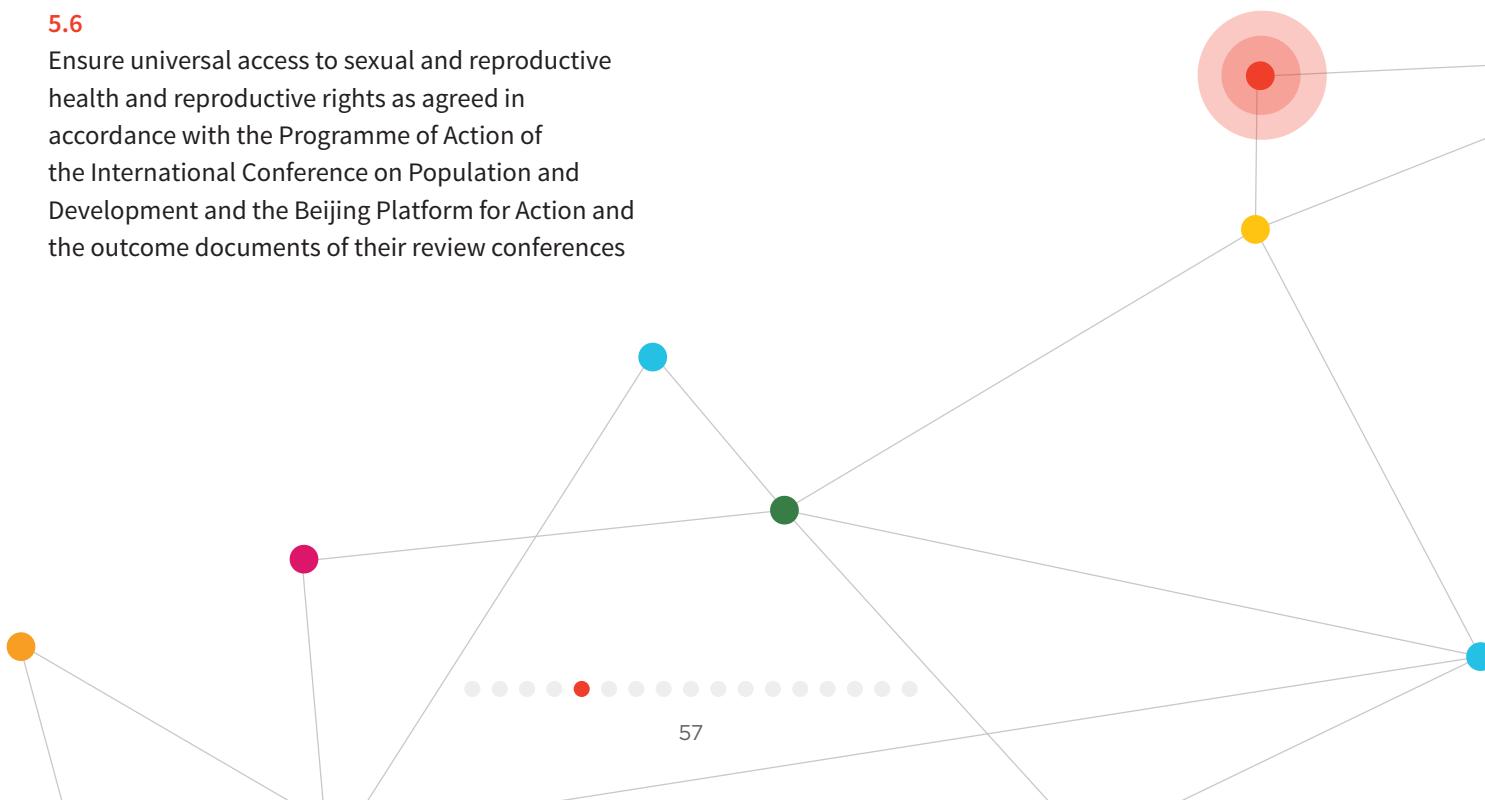
Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b

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

5.c

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



Introduction

Internationally, there have been major advances in women's rights and gender equality in recent decades. Girls' access to education is greatly improved, child marriage has been reduced, more women participate in politics and in the workforce, and women's sexual and reproductive rights have been improved, with increased access to contraception and a decline in pregnancy-related mortality.

Despite this progress, global statistics show that girls and women are still subjected to systematic discrimination, gender-based violence and differential treatment worldwide.

The situation globally

There are both formal and informal structures that prevent real gender equality. Figures from 2014 show that 52 countries lack guarantees for gender equality in their constitutions. In 63 countries, the marriage age is lower for women than for men^[25]. In a 2016 review of the legislation in 173 different countries, the World Bank found that 155 of these countries have at least one law that limits women's financial opportunities. In 100 countries, women experience sex-based restrictions on access to jobs. Forty-six of the countries have no legislation prohibiting violence in intimate relationships. In 18 countries, husbands have the legal right to forbid their wives to work^[26].

Violence against girls and women is a huge societal problem all over the world. Global estimates published by the WHO indicate that as many as one in three – 35

percent of the world's women – have experienced physical and/or sexual violence during their lifetimes. Most of this violence is perpetrated by an intimate partner. Nearly 40 percent of women who are murdered are killed by their current or former partner^[27]. Women who are in particularly vulnerable situations may be at greater risk of being exposed to violence: women living in war and conflict situations, women with disabilities, ethnic minorities and low caste women, lesbians, bisexual and transgender women, women living in poverty, young women and women without families.

Women and girls make up 70 percent of the victims of human trafficking worldwide. At least 200 million women have undergone genital mutilation. Although we are seeing a decline in the number of victims of harmful traditional practices such as genital mutilation and child marriage, there are major differences between countries and regions. Child marriage is most common in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, with 44 and 37 percent of women, respectively, getting married before reaching the age of 18^[28]. Progress in the fight against genital mutilation is not enough to keep up with the population increase, and the number of girls undergoing this procedure is therefore likely to increase significantly over the next 15 years^[29].

Women participate less in the formal labour market than men, and earn less than men in all countries. Women account for most of the unpaid care work performed worldwide. Only 23 percent of the world's parliamentarians are women.

[25] UN SG, 2016. *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*.

[26] The World Bank, 2016. *Women, Business and the Law: Getting to Equal*.

[27] WHO media centre Fact sheet, updated November 2016, *Violence against women. Intimate partner and sexual violence against women*

[28] Report of the UN Secretary-General, 2016. *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*.

[29] https://www.unicef.org/media/files/FGMC_2016_brochure_final_UNICEF_SPREAD.pdf





Norway's reporting on SDG 5 in 2016



Norway reported on the Norwegian efforts toward Goal 5 as part of Norway's voluntary report to the UN High-Level Political Forum in July 2016. Norway noted that it will be also be challenging for Norway to implement the 2030 Agenda. Norway emphasised that gender equality and girls' and women's rights are crucial to reducing extreme poverty and achieving equal opportunities for all. It was also pointed out that poverty has many different causes, and that a comprehensive and context-sensitive approach is needed that includes gender, ethnicity, age and other factors^[30].

The government also reported on its progress through the budget process in the Storting. The Ministry of Children and Equality (BLD) has been given national coordinating responsibility for Goal 5. BLD is also responsible for following up on measures for several of the targets included in Goal 5. The government emphasised that Norway is a very equal society, but that we still face equality challenges such as violence in intimate relationships, sexual harassment, rape, strong social control, genital mutilation and forced marriage. Norway

has a gender-divided labour market and gender equality problems in the health sector and in politics.

The government reported on the international work toward Goal 5 as part of Chapter 14 of the *Millennium Development Goals and goal achievement 2016* in Part III special themes in Prop. No. 1 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was emphasised that the *Action Plan for Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Foreign and Development Policy 2016-2020* is the main framework for the government's efforts. The most important new measure in 2017 is the establishment of the designated development assistance program *Gender Equality Development Program* (LIKE – Likestilling for utvikling). At the time of writing it is unclear how the program will be organised. In addition, progress toward Goal 5 was indirectly reported on in *Chapter 16 Gender equality in Foreign and Development Policy*. National efforts toward achieving Goal 5 have also been reported on in Chapter 10 "Follow-up of the UN SDGs" in *Part III. Discussion of special themes* in Prop. No. 1 from the Ministry of Children and Equality (BLD).

[30] Norway, July 2016. Voluntary National Review Presented at the UN High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) in New York. *Initial steps towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.*



Recommendations

Despite significant advances, there is a long way to go before gender equality is achieved. Women participate less in the formal labour market than men, and earn less than men in all countries. Only 23 percent of the world's parliamentarians are women. In the photo: Girls performing a traditional dance as part of the Ashenda festival that marks the end of the fast in Tigray, Ethiopia.

Norway is a pioneering country in terms of its efforts to strengthen women's rights and gender equality, both nationally and as a priority area for Norwegian foreign and development policies. Being able to demonstrate and document good follow-up and good results at the national level gives Norway more legitimacy and influence in its international efforts.

We expect the Norwegian authorities to continue to act as international advocates for women's rights and gender equality, and that women's rights and gender equality should be transversal themes that are explicitly integrated into all Norwegian development and foreign policy initiatives.

Lack of gender equality is a continuing challenge for countries around the world, and an obstacle to sustainable development. Achieving Goal 5 is thus not just a stand-alone goal that will improve the situation of girls and women, but also a prerequisite for achieving the other SDGs. UN member states must accomplish Goal 5 in parallel with all of the other SDGs. In the Ministerial Declaration of the 2016 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), the member states confirmed their commitment to ensuring equality between the sexes and to empowering girls and women^[31].

Goal 5 is one of the goals that will be specifically reviewed at HLPF in July 2017, together with Goals 1, 2, 3, 9 and 14. We have therefore devoted extra space to reviewing this goal in this year's report. Goal 5 is especially closely linked to Goal 16. This was clarified during HLPF 2016, which discussed the importance of strengthening girls and women's status in order to create peaceful and inclusive societies^[2]. Goal 16 will be thoroughly reviewed at the High-Level Political Forum in 2019.

Target 5.1

The Sustainable Development Goals are closely linked to human rights. It is important to support and improve existing human rights mechanisms in the period leading up to 2030. Today we are experiencing increasing opposition to supranational mechanisms in many countries and regions, while human rights defenders are experiencing violence, threats and murder.

The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is the most important international instrument for holding states accountable for fulfilling their obligations under SDG 5 and Target 5.1. Almost all states worldwide have ratified CEDAW.

Norway will be heard by the UN Women's Discrimination Committee in autumn 2017 on Norway's progress toward its human rights obligations under CEDAW. Norway is one of the world's most gender equal countries. Nevertheless, girls and women in Norway also experience gender-based challenges.

Norway should:

- Ensure adequate funding for necessary measures to implement the national *Action Plan for Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Foreign and Development Policy*;
- Ensure robust routines for monitoring and annual reporting regarding its progress toward the goals, in order to track and if necessary adjust the measures along the way. Civil society organisations should be included in the reporting process;
- Follow up on the CEDAW Committee recommendations from Norway's 2017 presentation.

[31] Economic and Social Council 2016. Paragraph 4, Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council on the annual theme "Implementing the post-2015 development agenda: moving from commitments to results"; Ministerial declaration of the 2016 High-Level Political Forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme "Ensuring that no one is left behind" (E/HLS/2016/1)

[32] Economic and Social Council 2016. *Report of the High-Level Political Forum on sustainable development (E/HLPF/2016/8)*, in summary.





Photo: Julie Lunde Lillesæter / Differ Media for the Development Fund

Target 5.2

Abolishing violence against women in all countries is a prerequisite for achieving the other gender equality goals, and must therefore be given a high priority. It is one of the five focus areas in the government's action plan.

Violence against girls and women is an extensive and complex societal problem. Girls and women are exposed to physical, mental, economic and structural violence in many forms, and in practice, there is often impunity for the perpetrators of violence against girls and women. People on the run are particularly vulnerable to violence and abuse, including human trafficking. The criminalisation of people on the run increases this vulnerability, and the tightening of Norwegian and European immigration policies, especially as regards asylum seekers and family reunification, is rendering more people vulnerable to smuggling and abuse during the journey.

Norway should:

- Implement objective 4 in the national action plan to "abolish violence and harmful practices aimed at girls and women", including its sub-targets;
- Implement the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), and work towards ensuring that Norwegian partner countries both inside and outside Europe join this or other regional agreements;
- Consider supporting international initiatives to create a universally binding agreement to combat violence against women, for example through an additional protocol to CEDAW or a separate convention;
- Work internationally to ensure women's genuine participation in peace negotiations and peace processes, as well as in the implementation of peace

agreements, in line with Security Council Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions. Ensure adequate funding for the implementation of the national *Women, Peace and Security Action Plan 2015-2018*, and report annually on the achievement of the goals. Civil society organisations should be included in the reporting;

- Ensure that people who are victims of human trafficking receive the necessary assistance and follow-up, and that traffickers and other criminals are prosecuted. International cooperation is necessary.

Target 5.3

In the government's action plan, this theme is addressed together with objective 4 on the abolition of violence, and objective 5 on sexual and reproductive health and rights (with a target regarding genital mutilation). In March 2017, Norway launched a four-year action plan, *The right to decide on their own lives*, in the face of "negative social control, forced marriages and genital mutilation". War and conflict can lead to an increased risk of child abuse and forced marriage, both for those living in conflict zones and for those who have fled their homes, whether they remain in their home countries or are international refugees.

Norway should:

- Continue and strengthen its efforts in this area, both nationally and internationally, in line with the government's action plans. It is particularly important to put in place concrete measures to prevent and reduce vulnerability to child abuse and forced marriage for girls and women in war/conflict situations and those who are on the run.





Photo: Julie Lunde Lillesæter / Differ Media for KFUK-KFUM Global

Lack of gender equality is a persistent challenge for countries around the world, and an obstacle to achieving sustainable development. In the photo: Pupils at a primary school at the Chittagong YWCA, Bangladesh

Target 5.4

Norway has a great deal of experience with the ways in which robust social welfare systems, particularly those related to pregnancy and children, have led to increased gender equality through increased women's participation in the workforce, increased work-sharing at home, and fathers having the opportunity to be more active in care work.

Norway should:

- Inform in international forums and meetings, where relevant, about the Norwegian experience with welfare schemes related to childcare. These experiences should be applied to the new development assistance program *Gender Equality Development Program (LIKE)*, which will be a strategic link between development assistance and Norwegian gender equality experiences.

Target 5.5

Women are underrepresented in both formal and informal decision-making bodies in the vast majority of countries, and this represents a problem for effective democracy. Experience shows that quotas of women are crucial for getting women into formal bodies, but quotas are not enough to ensure that the policies that are adopted actually reflect a pro-woman, gender-equal perspective^[33]. There are many obstacles to women's political participation. Women's political rights and participation are one of the areas of focus in the government's action plan for women's rights and gender equality.

Norway should:

- Implement objective 2 of the action plan for women to participate on an equal footing with men in political life;
- Continue international efforts to ensure the safety of female human rights defenders, and ensure that local organisations have substantial financial resources to exercise their important advocacy and guardianship functions with respect to their governments and other actors that affect society and the environment.

[33] iFOKUS special edition 2016: In power with power: Reaching the critical mass. <http://www.fokuskvinner.no/PageFiles/10552/Reaching%20the%20critical%20mass.pdf>

Target 5.6

Norway has been an important voice at the international level in ensuring women's sexual and reproductive health and rights. In recent years these issues have come under increasing pressure, both nationally in many countries, and in international fora. It is therefore of the utmost importance that Norway, together with our other allies, continues to speak out clearly on these issues. Sexual and reproductive health and sexual and reproductive rights are one of the areas of focus in the government's action plan.

Norway should:

- Continue to speak out clearly about these issues at the international level and continue support projects and programs on themes that some perceive as controversial, such as access for all women to safe and legal abortions, knowledge-based sexual education for young people, and rights for sexual minorities. Norway must collaborate with like-minded countries to ensure funding for organisations that provide information about and access to safe abortions for women. This is particularly important in view of the United States' reintroduction of the Mexico City Policy (the so-called global gag rule) that prevents organisations that receive support from the US from providing information about or offering abortions as part of their family planning programs and health-care services (see also Target 3.7);
- Implement objective 5 of the national action plan, to promote the sexual and reproductive health and rights of girls and women.

Target 5.a-c

Full rights to land ownership and access to financial services are crucial for women's economic independence and gender equality. Many women experience special challenges in documenting ownership of land in the aftermath of war and conflict. Gender-based restrictions on employment opportunities and access to financial services are found in many countries. There are both formal and informal structures that need to be changed to

ensure gender equality in this area. Women's economic rights and participation is one of the Norwegian government's focus areas in the national action plan.

New technology can help to strengthen women's rights. One concrete example that has emerged in a number of countries in East Africa is the development of technologies that enable users to transfer money to and between mobile phones without using a bank. For many women, this has given them the opportunity to control their own income for the first time.

One of the main challenges in achieving SDG 5 is the lack of statistics and data. According to the UN Secretary-General, 80 percent of the indicators under Goal 5 – 11 of the 14 indicators – lack internationally-recognised standards and/or systematic data collection in the majority of countries. For example, only 41 percent of countries worldwide regularly produce data about violence against women. Only 13 percent of countries have specific line items in the budget for gender statistics^[34]. UN Women has therefore launched the initiative *Making every woman and girl count*, which will be important in supporting countries in creating reliable national statistics.

Norway should:

- Support international initiatives and partner countries in developing good data retrieval and data processing services for gender-aggregated data within the various indicators for all the Sustainable Development Goals;
- Implement objective 3 of the national action plan, in order for women to have full economic rights and to participate on an equal footing with men in the workplace.

[34] UN SG 2013: *Report of the UN Secretary-General on Gender Statistics*, <http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/flagship-programmes/making-every-woman-and-girl-count#notes>



How civil society is contributing

Norwegian women's organisations and other civil society organisations have a long tradition of promoting women's rights and gender equality in Norway. Since the 19th century, the women's movement has been a crucial part of fighting for changes at the level of society and in the legislation that has given women increased formal rights and a stronger position in society. Norway has many organisations working on a day-to-day basis to achieve gender equality and strengthen the position of women in Norway, through political advocacy, services, networking and mobilisation and extensive information work.

Many Norwegian development and human rights organisations are actively working to promote women's rights and gender equality internationally. This is being done through designated development assistance programs aimed at women, through the conscious and systematic inclusion of women's rights and gender equality in other development assistance programs, and through national and international advocacy and campaigning.

SASA! — Innovative anti-violence program in Uganda (CARE and FOKUS)

Violence against women is a major health problem and a serious violation of women's human rights. To put an end to violence against women, both attitudes and actions need to be changed, and both men and women must be involved. An innovative and comprehensive program has therefore been developed by the organisation *Raising Voices in Uganda*, in collaboration with researchers from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. By conducting research-based monitoring of the project's implementation from 2007-2012, it was possible to document that the program does in fact change attitudes towards violence against women, both among women and men, and that it reduces the frequency of violence against women and leads to more involvement and community intervention when women are subjected to violence. Women's vulnerability to HIV infection was also reduced.

The method is called *SASA!*, which means NOW! in Swahili, and it is an abbreviation of the four parts of the program: Start, Awareness, Support and Action. FOKUS now collaborates with two local organisations in Tanzania using this method to reduce violence against women in Mwanza and Kigoma. The method is also being used in other countries by other organisations, such as CARE International.

Women's organisation guarantees land rights in Sri Lanka (FOKUS)

Sri Lanka has been marked by many decades of conflict. The Anuradhapura district was severely affected by the conflict, as it bordered an area controlled by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and areas controlled by the Sri Lankan army. Many women have been internally displaced and widowed as a result of the war. When they return to their villages, they often do not have a document of title or other documents showing that they own their property. Many also lack identification papers and other public documents, and they find that they are unable to reach public authorities with their wishes and requirements. It is a general problem that many women are not met with approval by the authorities.

To address these issues, the organisation *Rajarata Praja Kendraya* (RPK) is helping women to organise themselves. The women form smaller groups at the village level, and are thus included in larger networks at the municipal and district level. RPK also helps women to get in touch with local authorities at different levels, by assisting single women in meetings and by organising dialogue and input meetings with the authorities. The women's networks are part of a cooperative structure at the local level, with participation from the authorities and other social actors (institutions and private business), facilitated by the authorities.

This example shows how local civil society organisations can play a crucial role as a link between individuals and the authorities, to ensure that public policies and welfare systems are genuinely accessible to everyone.





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

Contributor:
The Association for International Water Studies (Fivas)

Targets

6.1

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

6.2

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

6.3

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally¹⁶

6.4

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

6.5

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

6.6

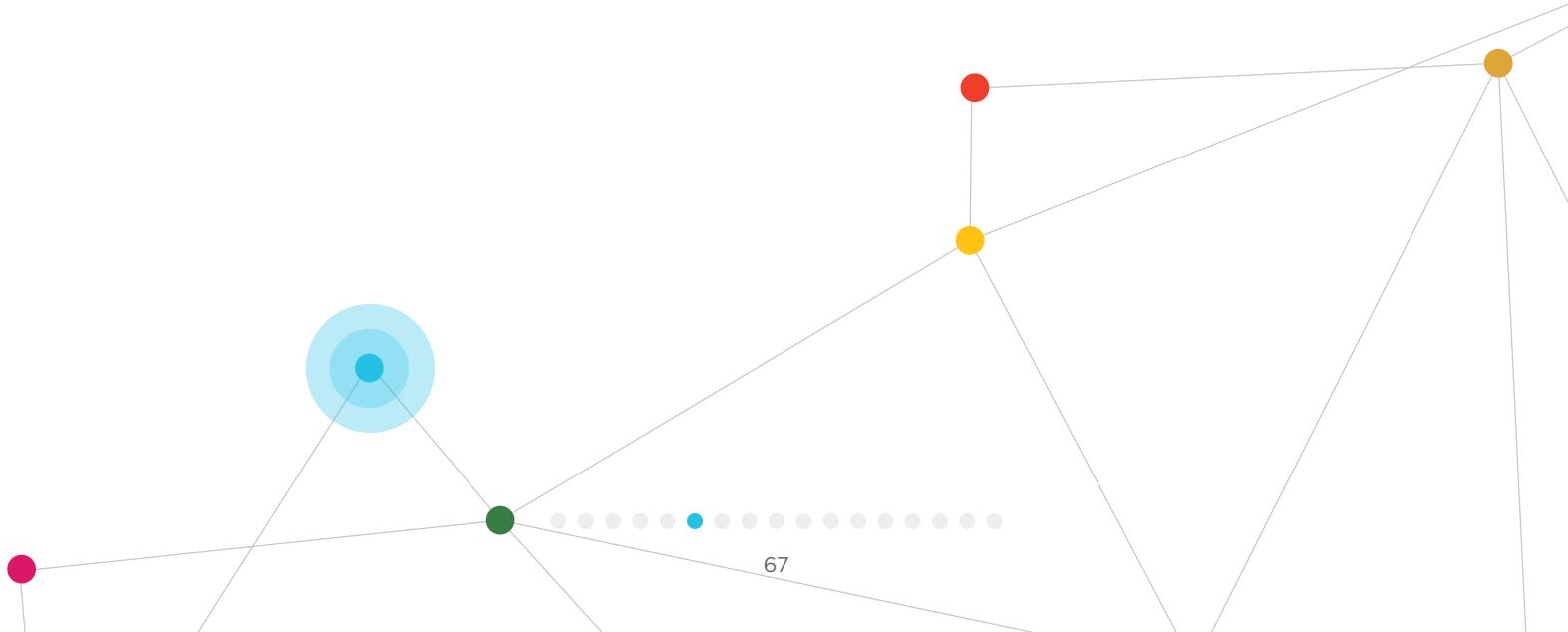
By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination

6.b

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



Introduction

Water shortage is one of the “global megatrends” that, together with climate, energy, food safety and the loss of biodiversity, define the priorities for development. Lack of access to clean water and good sanitation services has major consequences for human health, dignity and safety. Although the consequences are dramatic and the statistics speak for themselves, there has been little focus on this problem: even the obvious effects on health and schooling are often overlooked. Polluted water is a major cause of child mortality. It is rare to talk about the girls who stop going to school when they reach menstruation because the schools do not have useable toilets. Women’s opportunities for self-realisation and education are literally going down the drain in the absence of one.

The struggle for water is a battle that concerns all. But it is primarily a women’s fight. This is because women carry the heaviest burden of the world’s water shortage, as it is women who naturally need the most water and sanitation services, and who are often responsible for the majority of household work. Girls and women experience major sanitary problems related to menstruation and pregnancy. Every day more than 2,000 children die of diarrhoea (more than measles, malaria and AIDS combined), a disease that can be prevented with proper toilets and access to clean water. As a pioneer in gender equality, Norway should assume the role of ambassador for sanitation and water services in the global development arena. By creating more attention around the serious consequences of lack of access to sanitary services, particularly for menstruating girls, for women and for children, Norway can act to amplify the voices speaking out about an otherwise neglected theme.

In many countries, girls and women bear the main responsibility for finding and collecting water for their families. Often they have to walk long distances, wait at the water station for hours, and pay disproportionately high prices for contaminated water. The effort of collecting water is thus time consuming and all-encompassing. The time spent on retrieving water often comes at the cost of girls’ education. Every third school in the world is unable to offer clean drinking water and adequate sanitation services to its students. As a consequence, more than 443 million school days are lost annually. Lack of access to adequate sanitation facilities thus directly prevents the achievement of the SDGs for education and gender equality.

Sanitary infrastructure is crucial for the proper management of water resources. Industry and agriculture are also major sources of contamination and are among the largest consumers of water. In addition to contributing to enhanced management capacity, Norwegian authorities should require Norwegian enterprises to report their water usage footprint. All major enterprises should be required to report on their water consumption and emissions in their annual reports for each country in which they operate. This reporting should be followed up by requirements for the efficient use of water, with defined targets for water-intensive sectors such as mining companies and other extractive industries.





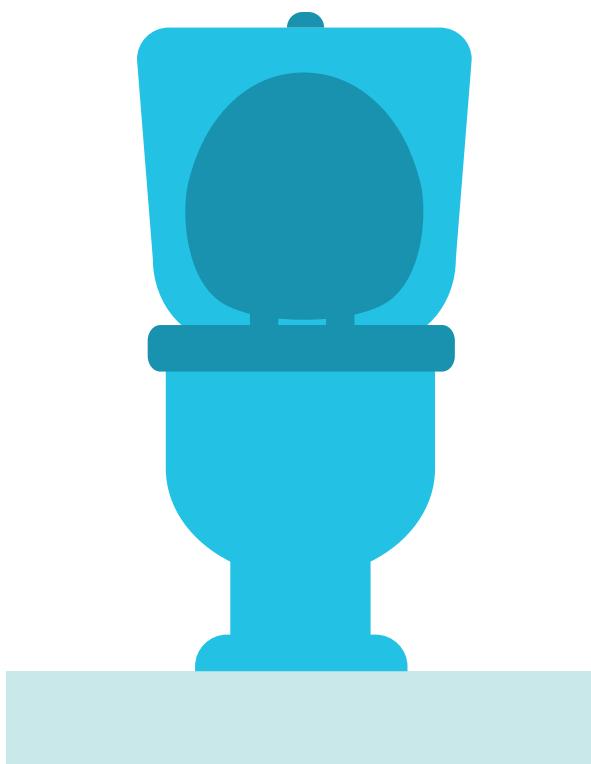
Norway's reporting on Goal 6

Norway is to be applauded for its efforts to strengthen water management and the management of water-related ecosystems in its reporting to the 2016 UN High-Level Political Forum. Norway has drawn attention to women's vulnerable position and the special need for water and sanitary infrastructure in schools, but unfortunately little has been said about how Norwegian efforts are being implemented in the field. Norwegian NGOs are doing important work in the water and sanitation sector, but the scope of this work is naturally limited. More visibility is needed for Norway's efforts via the World Bank and through institutions that work with the right to water and sanitation infrastructure.

Recommendations

Norway should:

- Integrate efforts concerning water and sanitation infrastructure in its commitment to education for all;
- Play a major role in placing water and sanitary infrastructure higher on the international agenda;
- Raise the theme with all partner countries, highlighting the importance of ensuring access for everyone to clean water at a price they can afford to pay, and integrate the right to water and sanitation infrastructure into development cooperation plans, national budgets and poverty strategies. Given Norway's clear political commitment to education for all and to good health, the water and sanitation area is a natural component of Norway's international commitments;
- Ramp up Norwegian allocations for water and sanitation infrastructure in light of historical underfunding and long-standing low-priority status for this area;
- Promote a clear framework for corporate activities and good governance for water resource management;
- Contribute to strengthening the ability of partner countries to finance adequate and sound management and robust public services (applies to all targets).



Target 6.1

Women and girls are the most severely affected by this crisis. In a number of developing countries, women are responsible for supplying the entire family's water needs, and when water access is as bad as it is for four billion people worldwide, many girls and women have no time for anything but finding and carrying water. By meeting the basic human right of access to clean water, huge resources will be liberated. Women in sub-Saharan low-income countries currently spend 40 billion hours annually fetching water – the equivalent of the labour output of the entire workforce in France. That is 40 billion hours of potential.



“By meeting the basic human right of access to clean water, huge resources will be liberated. Women in sub-Saharan low-income countries currently spend 40 billion hours annually fetching water – the equivalent of the labour output of the entire workforce of France. That is 40 billion hours of potential.”



Norway should:

- Strengthen access to education by ensuring sanitation and water at schools;
- Raise the linked issues of sanitation, young women and schooling in the international arena;
- Increase its bilateral support for the development of sanitary infrastructure and increase its efforts through multilateral channels.

Target 6.3

Worldwide, less than 20 percent of all wastewater is treated. This means that more than 80 percent of all used water and sewage flows, untreated, back into the ecosystem: into rivers and lakes, freshwater sources, groundwater and open landscapes. Thus, as many as 1.8 billion people are dependent on a contaminated source of drinking water. This has serious consequences and puts people at risk of developing diseases such as cholera, dysentery, typhus and polio. Approximately 842,000 people die each year as a result of unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation.

Norway should:

- Take the initiative to establish a Norwegian centre of expertise on water and sewage within existing management or research environments, with the aim of strengthening innovation in water and sewage in low-income countries, as well as strengthening public-public agency cooperation.

Target 6.4

The struggle over water resources is intensifying. Climate change, changing rainfall patterns and population growth are contributing to increased pressure on water resources worldwide. One fifth of the world's groundwater resources are already over-utilised, and if water consumption continues to increase at the current rate, the demand, according to the United Nations, will exceed available water resources by more than 40 percent by 2030. In many places, there is already a scarcity of water for human activities such as agriculture, industry, household use and recreation. It is important to ensure the right to water while at the same time improving water use efficiency in agriculture and industry.

Norway should:

- Utilize Norway's extensive expertise in water and sanitary infrastructure in institutions such as voluntary organisations, public institutions, business and academia;
- Require all Norwegian multinational enterprises to include local water consumption footprint figures in their annual reporting;
- Initiate water footprint labelling of food. Norwegians have a high but invisible level of water consumption as a result of the food we eat.

Target 6.5

Norway should:

- Establish cooperation on the joint management of cross-border watercourses;
- Provide increased support for water resource management that can help us adapt to climate change, and ensure sustainability in investments such as small-scale hydropower.



Target 6.a

A number of treatment processes already exist that allow us to purify and recover wastewater. This should be a part of the solution to meet the increasing demand for water, while reducing the negative effects of emissions, such as disease and the destruction of valuable ecosystems. In agriculture, which currently accounts for 70 percent of all water consumption, it is possible to use wastewater for irrigation and fertilisation using purification processes. The use of treated wastewater in agriculture will thus give significant management benefits, and irrigation in agriculture will not need to be so water-intensive. In order for wastewater to be a resource and a potential solution to the water crisis that we face, political will and large investments in wastewater treatment plants and infrastructure are required.

Norway should:

- Establish cooperation mechanisms for joint management of water resources to avoid conflicts;
- Develop existing technology and utilise the expertise we have in Norway.

Target 6.b

Norway should:

- Work toward reduced conflicts over transnational water resources by putting pressure on major partner countries;
- Contribute to the inclusion of communities and grassroots perspectives in the multinational cooperation forums that we support.

Lack of access to clean water and good sanitation services has major negative implications for human health, dignity and safety. Norway should integrate its efforts for water and sanitation infrastructure with the commitment to education for all, Forum believes.





Photo: Håvard Bjelland / Norwegian Church Aid.



Goal 7:

**Ensure access to
affordable, reliable,
sustainable and modern
energy for all**

Contributors:

**Friends of the Earth Norway, HimalPartner,
The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment and WWF-Norway**

Targets

7.1

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

7.2

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

7.3

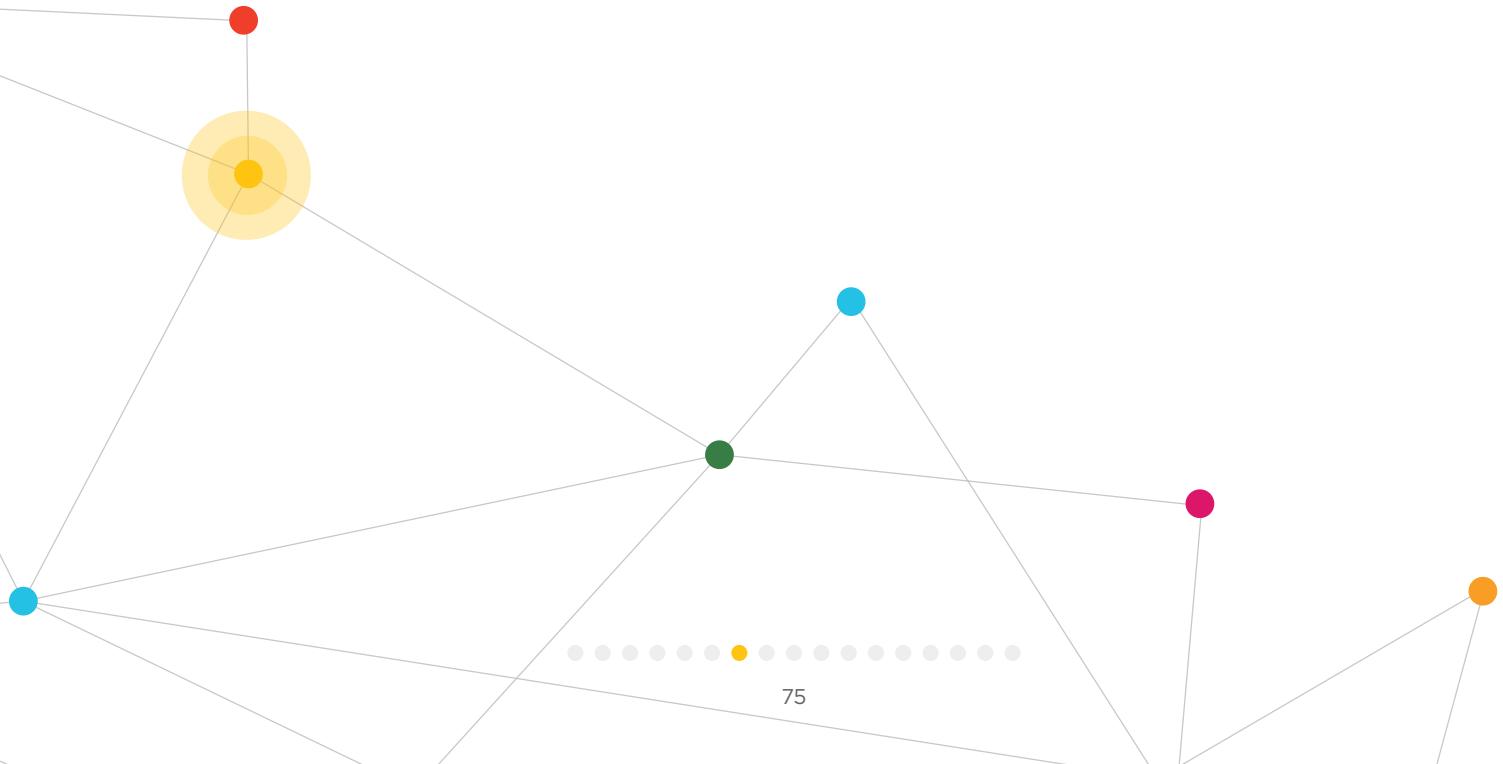
By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a

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

7.b

By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and small island developing States



“There are several ways that Norway can achieve SDG 7. Here we propose the creation of a new development assistance program, a new mandate for the Government Pension Fund Global, and increased efforts for energy efficiency at home.”

Introduction

Poverty and the lack of access to energy are closely linked. More than 1.3 billion people worldwide lack access to electric power, and nearly three billion people cook food over smoky ovens or fireplaces. According to WHO, nearly four million people die each year as a result of indoor air pollution, partly due to breathing harmful smoke from cooking using solid fuels over open fires or poorly designed stoves. The use of charcoal is increasing, putting increased pressure on forests already threatened by deforestation.

Energy consumption is linked to climate change. It is the rich countries that carry the primary responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions, but the size of the challenge demonstrates that all countries must contribute, in accordance with their capability and capacity. If today's developing countries build renewable energy systems instead of relying on fossil fuels that will lock them into fossil fuel-intensive energy production for decades to come, they will simultaneously achieve poverty reduction, development and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Lifting people out of poverty is one of the overall objectives for Norwegian development assistance, and climate is one of several priority areas. Therefore, SDG 7, which focuses on access to sustainable energy for all, is a perfect fit with the tasks of Norwegian development assistance.

There are several ways that Norway can achieve SDG 7. Here we propose the creation of a new development

assistance program, a new mandate for the Government Pension Fund Global, and increased efforts for energy efficiency at home.

The Government Pension Fund Global (GPFG) is probably Norway's most potentially powerful tool for climate funding and a worldwide green shift. The GPFG can contribute to developing renewable energy technology and driving down prices so that more people worldwide have access to electric power. To do this, the GPFG needs a mandate to invest directly in renewable energy projects, such as solar parks and wind power plants – and not just in stocks.

A long-term shift for Norway away from being an exporter of fossil fuels to becoming a provider of solutions for a renewable future will be an important contribution to global efforts to reach Goal 7. This must be done in a way that does not negatively impact valuable natural regions. According to Statistics Norway (SSB), Norway has the world's second highest per capita consumption of electricity (figures from 2012). It is urgent that we do something to change this. Norway still has a great many ways to use energy more efficiently, which can reduce the need to build more energy production plants in vulnerable natural areas. Norway can thus replace fossil fuel energy for its domestic use and export more energy-intensive goods and services. Norway must reinforce efforts to drive energy efficiency if we are to contribute to the fulfilment of Target 3 of SDG 7, which focuses on doubling the annual energy efficiency rate by 2020.





Recommendations

Target 7.1

In order to achieve universal access to modern energy services by 2030, a new approach to energy and energy development assistance is needed. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), current expansion of grid access is failing to keep pace with population growth in Africa. To provide universal access to basic energy services such as clean cookstoves, good working lighting and power for information and communications technology, most people will need to obtain access through decentralised solutions outside of the grid. These types of solutions will contribute to poverty alleviation, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and at the same time have positive effects on health and natural diversity. A poverty orientation for energy development assistance means that it is more important to reach many people with basic access, than a few with unlimited access through the grid.

Support for small-scale renewable solutions that combat poverty is very different from the more traditional form of Norwegian energy development assistance to large-scale power generation and power grids, and requires a separate approach. The work must facilitate local efforts by businesses, civil society and local communities themselves in a “bottom-up” approach. In order to achieve access to modern energy solutions for people living in poverty and for marginalised populations, it will be necessary to make use of a wide range of technologies that can provide this basic access. Market development and support for the development of the solar energy, cookstove and sustainable fuel sectors must be key elements of Norway’s work in the field.

Efforts to achieve clean energy for all must be structured to deliver on Goal 13 (combating climate change) and Goal 15 (life on land), with a particular focus on forest conservation, as wood is today’s most important source of energy in many countries. Norway has extensive experience in energy development assistance and has access to the skills needed to build an ambitious and comprehensive program for renewable energy that also delivers on targets 7, 13 and 15.

Norway should:

- Restore Norway’s efforts for the development of renewable energy by returning development assistance funding to previous levels, and by establishing an ambitious and comprehensive program for renewable energy development assistance that will enable Norway to contribute to the goals of universal access by 2030 and combating poverty, climate change and deforestation.

Target 7.2

The Government Pension Fund Global (GPFG) is the world’s largest sovereign wealth fund. Its governing principles send important signals to the world’s investors. We saw this quite clearly in 2015 when the Storting decided to reduce GPFG’s investments in coal. With an infrastructure mandate as proposed below, the GPFG will be involved in driving future technology development and lowering prices for renewable energy. It is also likely that a shift from investing in the fossil fuel industry to investing in renewable energy will be very profitable in the long run.

An infrastructure mandate will also be good business for the GPFG. Norges Bank (Norway’s central bank) supports such an infrastructure mandate, citing purely financial and administrative reasons, including an improvement in the relationship between risk and return. This approach is also supported by, among others, McKinsey, Mercer and the Institute of Energy Economics and Financial Analysis.

Norway should:

- Signal the intention for the GPFG to exit completely from investments in the coal industry and eventually from the fossil fuel sector;
- Provide the GPFG with a mandate to invest directly in renewable energy projects, such as solar parks and wind farms. With an infrastructure mandate for renewable energy, the GPFG will help to drive future technology development and to lower prices for renewable energy. Experience indicates that other investors draw inspiration from the GPFG, and there is therefore reason to believe that if the GPFG becomes part of this market, it will help to increase interest among other investors.



Target 7.3

A kilowatt-hour saved is usually better than a kilowatt-hour produced, regardless of technology. Therefore, the government should increase its investments in energy efficiency and in strengthening Enova. In the reading of the *Energimeldingen* (Report on Energy) in 2016, it was decided that 10 TWh should be saved in existing buildings in Norway by 2030. A report from 2016 demonstrated that this would provide the basis for almost 14,000 new jobs and has a socioeconomic utility value of approximately NOK 90 billion. In addition, it is important to continue the work on energy efficiency in the industry and transport sectors. Enova will facilitate this and other parliamentary requests in the Report on Energy, but this new responsibility has not yet been followed up with increased funding. This is a serious problem, as it weakens Norway's ability to develop technological advantages to foster new and sustainable value creation while reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which is Enova's overall objective.

Norway should:

- Work to become a world leader in maximising the potential for energy efficiency in industry, transport and construction;
- Establish development assistance schemes and regulations in a way that fosters long-term behavioural changes, such as a property tax based on energy certification for buildings where energy-efficient buildings pay less property tax;
- Strengthen Enova's efforts to improve energy efficiency through increased government budget transfers for 2018, in order to reach the goal of reducing energy consumption by 10 TWh by 2030 in existing buildings compared with today's levels, while at the same time setting a target of halving energy consumption by 2050.



Norway's reporting on Goal 7



In the 2017 Government Budget, the government reports that Goal 7 "has either been achieved nationally or is in line with Norwegian policy and national targets" (Report No. 1: 2016-2017, 2017 National Budget, page 153). The text does not refer to the ways in which Norway's oil exports are contributing to climate change and undermining the global production of clean energy. Nor were these conflicts of interest discussed in the 2016 Report to the Storting on a coherent development policy (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prop. No. 1, Chapter 13). The government has also avoided mentioning that Norway's budget for renewable energy development assistance was almost halved between 2014-2015 and 2016-2017, and that the Government Pension Fund Global (GPFG) does not currently have the ability to invest in renewable energy projects that are not listed on the stock exchange. As long as the GPFG is restricted to investing in shares, it will frequently prove to be the case that these shares are part of highly mixed portfolios, with investments in companies that invest in fossil fuel energy as well as renewable energy.

In the Report to the Storting No. 24, *Common responsibility for common future*, the SDGs and Norwegian development policy (2016-2017), the government has increased funding for energy development assistance by NOK 500 million, but does not specify what this will be used for. The report focuses on Norway's contribution to achieving SDG 7 and Target 7.2 by considering Norway's increased share of renewable energy. Emphasis is placed on the production and distribution of electric power within small and large grids. Without measures that contribute to Target 7.1 on access to modern energy at an affordable price for all, and to Target 7.3 on improved energy efficiency, it will be difficult for Norway to reach Goal 7 by 2030. Norway needs a balanced approach to these three targets, especially when its efforts are concentrated on fewer countries. This can be achieved, for example, by developing a strategy for how efforts can be balanced in each main partner country.





How civil society is contributing

Sustainable solar energy from China (WWF-Norway)

WWF-Norway and WWF-China are cooperating with the Chinese company Yingli Solar, one of the world's largest manufacturers of solar cell technology. Solar energy is important both as a climate solution and in order to provide energy access to more people. Unfortunately, the production process can adversely affect the climate and the natural environment. Yingli has therefore created an industry standard for the sustainable production of solar technology, in cooperation with China's National Standardisation Institute, the World Resources Institute and WWF. It covers sustainable production, equipment, input resources and energy consumption, waste management, impact assessment and emission permits. In autumn 2016 we received the gratifying news that Chinese authorities have made this standard mandatory for all solar technology manufacturers in China. As nearly 70 percent of the world's solar cell technology is produced in China, this standard will have a positive impact on the quality of solar energy worldwide. The WWF European Policy Office is now using this standard to encourage the EU to eliminate import taxes on Chinese solar panels. Without taxation, solar cell technology could become more accessible and cheaper in Europe.

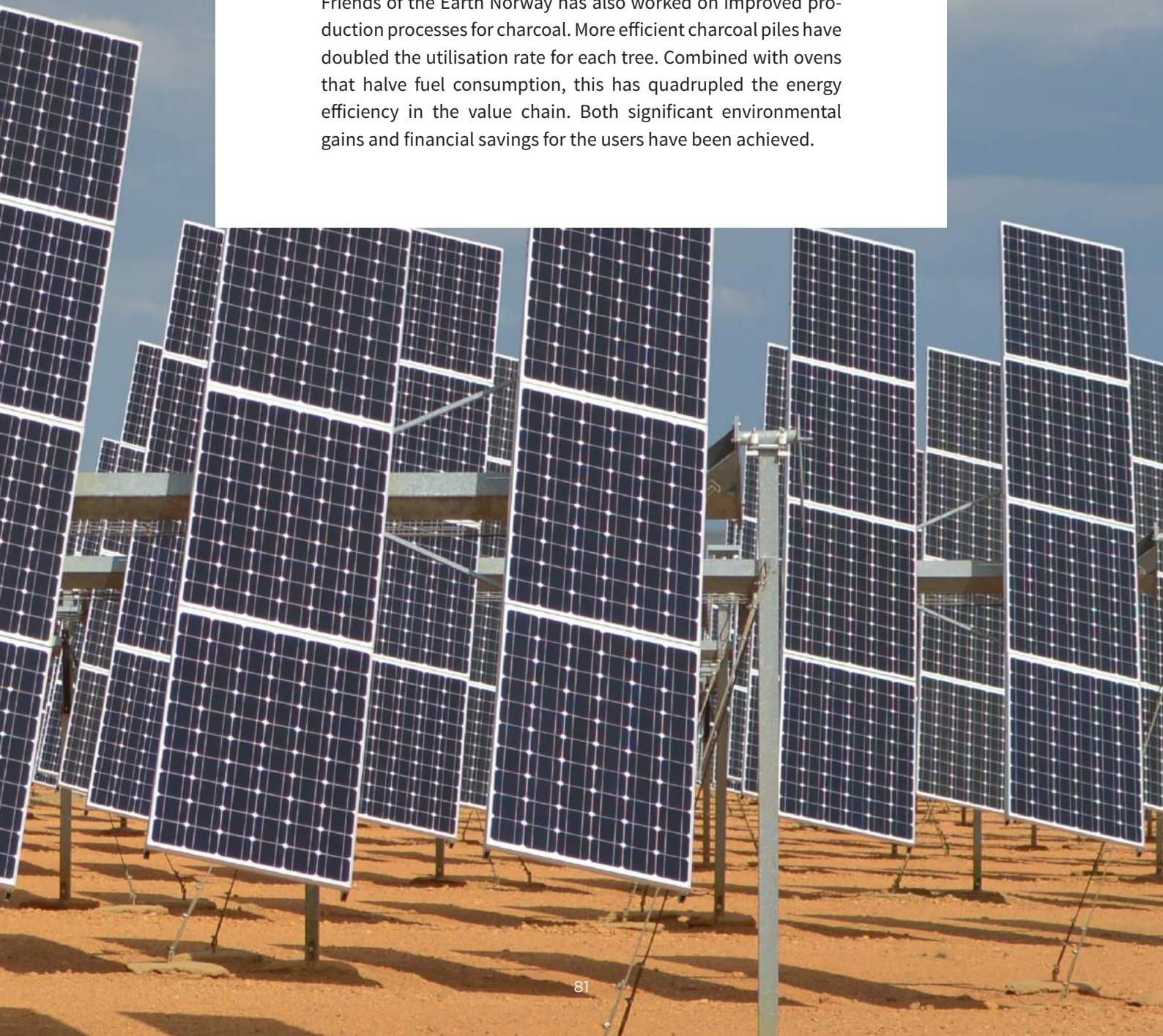
Hydropower and Technical Education in Nepal (HimalPartner)

Since its inception in Nepal in the 1950s, HimalPartner has supported the small-scale development of hydropower resources. In order to realise HimalPartners' long-term vision and meet the need for more professional specialists, the Butwal Technical Institute was established in the early 1960s. Since its establishment, over 8,000 young Nepalese students have received certified training and have contributed to Nepal's fast-growing industry, including involvement in HimalPartner's hydropower projects. As a reference project, the Andhikhola power station and water supply project, with a capacity of 5.1 MW (1982-1990), received the UNESCO Blue Planet Prize. In the coming years, there are plans to upgrade one technical vocational school and to develop mobile technical training units that will be able to contribute to making a positive impact on power plant development in local communities.

New sustainable energy solutions for 500,000 people (Friends of the Earth Norway)

More than 500,000 people gained access to new sustainable energy solutions in Mozambique, Togo and Nigeria during 2012-2016. Friends of the Earth Norway, together with local partners, has provided training to more than 700 local entrepreneurs who offer locally-produced, clean-burning stoves and solar-powered equipment at an affordable price. In 2016, these partners sold 29,074 improved ovens and 4,317 solar panels. We estimate that 100,000 people have gained access to power and/or improved cooking facilities similar to Level 1 in the Sustainable Energy4All analysis tool.

In the communities covered by the program, the use of improved cookstoves has increased from virtually no households 2012 to between 30 and 100 percent of households in 2016. Friends of the Earth Norway has also worked on improved production processes for charcoal. More efficient charcoal piles have doubled the utilisation rate for each tree. Combined with ovens that halve fuel consumption, this has quadrupled the energy efficiency in the value chain. Both significant environmental gains and financial savings for the users have been achieved.





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

Contributor:
Norwegian Church Aid and The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment

Targets

8.1

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

8.2

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

8.3

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

8.4

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

8.5

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

8.6

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

8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8

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

8.9

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

8.10

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

8.a

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

8.b

By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation



Decent jobs and green economic growth

One of our biggest challenges today is to create enough jobs for the many young people who are on the threshold of entering the labour market in most developing countries. Two hundred million young people are unemployed, and 75 million of these are under 25 years old^[35]. According to ILO, unemployment is three times higher among young people, regardless of the overall unemployment rate. The world needs 600 million new jobs by 2030 in order to eliminate unemployment and to keep up with population growth. At the same time, 780 million women and men are currently working in jobs where they earn less than two dollars a day.

Technological developments in the form of automation will make many jobs redundant. According to McKinsey, half of today's activities could be automated by 2055. The challenge will strike first in middle-income countries, which have thus far been able to compete internationally with cheap labour. This will create a need to evaluate new welfare services such as a Universal Basic Income (UBI) in rich countries as well. There will no longer be as much to gain by connecting to global value chains. A related development is that an increasing share of the benefits of growth will flow to the wealthiest parts of society. Inequalities in wealth and income have increased sharply in recent years.

Economic growth must be aligned with preserving the sustainability of the earth, distributing wealth and providing for a ripple effect in society. In order to create this type of inclusive growth, a comprehensive approach is needed from the governments in each country. Access to financial services for people living in poverty, infrastructure development and foreign investment must be focus areas. Governments must ensure that infrastructure development takes place in a sustainable way and takes people's needs into account. It is equally important to prioritise vocational education, health, and tax-financed welfare in parallel with the development of infrastructure. These efforts should be directed at small- and medium-sized enterprises, where there is the greatest potential for creating many jobs.

Development assistance should give priority to local small- and medium-sized enterprises. Special measures should be taken to help young people to overcome their dramatic overrepresentation in the unemployment statistics, and to formulate policies that prevent people from living their entire lives without employment.

The EU Youth Guarantee is a commitment by all Member States to ensure that all young people under the age of 25 years receive a good quality offer of employment, continued education, and an apprenticeship or traineeship within four months of becoming unemployed or leaving formal education.

Agriculture is the sector that employs the most people in the majority of developing countries. It is also a sector that has great potential for growth. Governments should facilitate sustainable agriculture that creates new opportunities for small farmers. Access to training, financial services and market access is key.

Governments have an important responsibility with respect to facilitating women's participation in the workforce. Women work primarily in small businesses or in the informal sector, which poses major challenges during periods when it is difficult to find work. Governments must ensure that women have the same formal rights as men when working as entrepreneurs and employees, particularly in terms of the ability to own property and land.

Jobs alone, as mentioned, are insufficient to ensure poverty reduction or to reach the SDGs. Jobs must be decent, which implies respect for basic and universal labour rights. Companies have a responsibility for respecting human rights as described in the UN's Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), and this should be included in training programs. Governments must establish and enforce regulations to ensure that economic activity is sustainable and does not draw too heavily on renewable resources.

[35] <http://www.fn.no/Aktuelt/Nyheter/Global-arbeidsledighet-oeker>



The world will need 600 million new jobs by 2030 to keep pace with population growth. It will be a challenge to make sure that these jobs are both green and ethical. In the photo: Paul Kimani Mwaura repairs computers in Mutomo, Kenya.



Photo: Julie Lunde Lillesæter / Differ Media

Women are most often employed in small businesses or in the informal sector, which can pose major challenges for both individuals and communities. Authorities must ensure that female entrepreneurs and employees have the same formal rights as men. In the photo: Phyillis Njagi has her own tailoring company in Mutomo, Kenya.





Recommendations

Target 8.1

Norway should:

- Facilitate responsible and green investment in infrastructure, including renewable energy, education and health;
- Provide full transparency regarding public-private partnerships (PPP). Government funding for PPPs should be provided only as a supplement to existing private funds (where the project would not be viable without the addition of the public funds), the companies receiving the support must report a clear impact on development or the climate (such as jobs and contributions to tax revenues), they must be in line with national and local priorities (ownership), and they must not damage the environment or undermine human rights;
- Contribute to policies that reduce inequality and strengthen economic growth, such as welfare systems, wage policies, increased female participation in the workforce and collective bargaining rights.

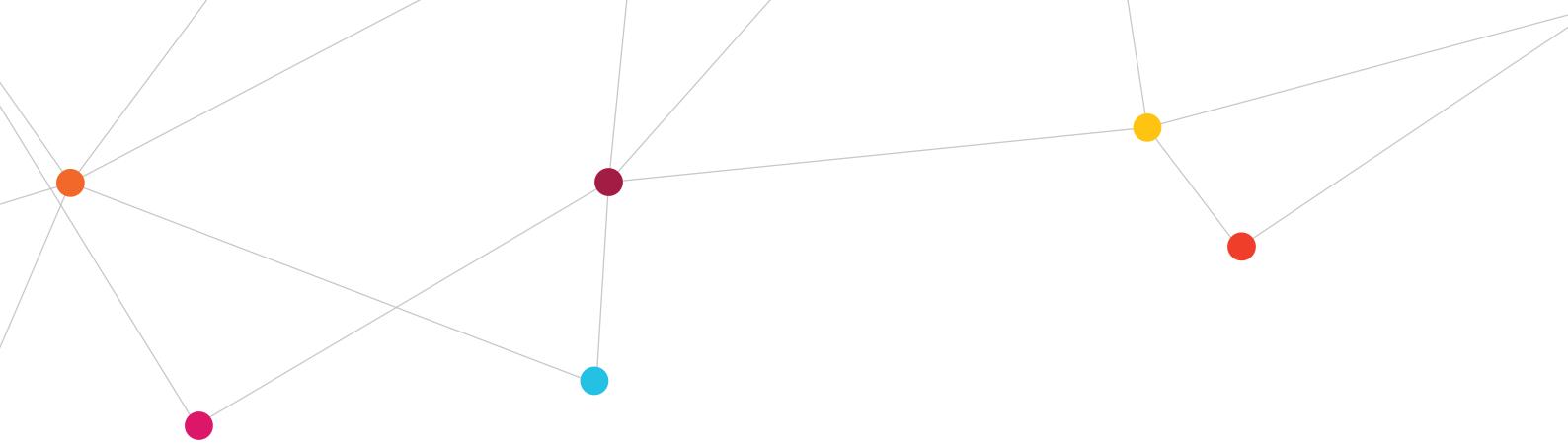
Target 8.2

Increase economic productivity through diversification, technological modernisation and innovation, with emphasis on green, profitable and labour-intensive sectors.

Norway should:

- Set up business development assistance funds to support countries' own priorities and to create ownership with a view to enhancing the sustainable industrialisation and transformation of the economy;
- Ensure coherence between the government's commitment to business development and vocational education. It is crucial to focus on vocational education, skills training and apprenticeships that ensure the transition to the labour market;
- Facilitate growth and labour-intensive investments in sustainable infrastructure, energy, telecommunications and roads that take the needs of people living in poverty into account;
- Facilitate small farmers' access to necessary funding, input factors and markets.





Target 8.3

Norway should:

- Prioritise support for micro-enterprises and small- and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, while ensuring that Norwegian investments and support, including Norfund, do not distort or outperform local investment companies and investors;
- Concentrate Norwegian efforts on vocational education that is relevant to the labour market, but that is above all linked to partner countries' own national plans for education and job creation. These efforts should focus on reaching women, young people and people living with disabilities;
- Ensure that Norfund and other direct foreign investment vehicles develop and use common guidelines and reporting formats for the use of public-private partnerships. These guidelines must emphasise the impact on sustainable development, additionality, national and local ownership, risk assessment and transparency, and must require a robust reporting and evaluation regime;
- Increase development assistance for start-ups and contractors in developing countries, including support for establishing local incubation centres, risk capital funding, and capacity building for small-scale businesses;
- Increase development assistance to ensure better market access for local manufacturers;
- Support collaboration between the business sector and civil society to find innovative solutions that ensure the creation of more and better jobs, including banking and insurance solutions for small-scale contractors.

Target 8.4

Norway should:

- Require companies that receive development assistance for business development to apply the precautionary principle to environmental issues, and otherwise to follow best practices with respect to environmental regulations;
- Help support the development efforts of developing countries to establish and enforce measures for pollution control and the sustainable, long-term management of renewable resources;
- Help partner countries develop long-term management plans for the extraction of non-renewable resources;
- Actively support the development of renewable energy resources in middle-income countries (see recommendations under Goal 7).

Targets 8.5 and 8.6

Norway should:

- Promote the Decent Work Agenda, nationally and internationally, and ensure mechanisms that contribute to practical follow-ups and respect for the principles of decent work;
- Strengthen the follow-up process and ensure that decent work and the ILO core conventions are integrated into Norwegian and international trade policies and trade agreements;
- Work towards ensuring that women attain the same rights as men to own land and property;
- Advocate for the implementation of the conclusions of the 2017 meeting of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in all UN member states, and in particular in Norway's partner countries. Priorities should focus on the introduction of equal pay, collective bargaining, and welfare schemes that makes it possible to combine paid employment with gender equality, including paid parental leave for both men and women.



“Without the involvement of the private business community, we will fail to reach the SDGs. Revenue must be distributed, young people must have access to decent work, and private businesses must contribute to the survival of the planet. Norway should take a leading international role in promoting a binding framework for multinational companies and financial institutions to protect the environment and respect human rights.”

Target 8.8

Norway should:

- Promote respect for the Decent Work Agenda among Norwegian companies investing abroad. This implies respect for basic and universal labour rights, a fair living wage and social protections;
- Follow up and facilitate the compliance of both public and private Norwegian companies with high business standards in regards to human rights, including labour rights, as well as compliance with both the UN guidelines for business and human rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Companies;
- Require Norwegian companies and financial institutions that receive public support to carry out diligence assessments based on the UN’s Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. Companies receiving public support must, in addition, provide broad-based, non-financial reporting on how the companies’ business supports human rights objectives, including employee rights and sustainable development;
- Develop a strategy to promote women’s participation and human rights in business development;
- Take on a leading international role in the effort to establish a binding framework for multinational companies and financial institutions to protect the environment and respect human rights. For example, Norway should support the ongoing process of investigating the possibility of establishing a binding international treaty on business and human rights;
- Help the ILO to remain a strong organisation with the power to push through on labour issues, both internationally and in relation to its own member states.

Target 8.10

Norway should:

- Establish new development banks and alter existing ones in such a way that they support and strengthen national financial institutions’ capacities and follow existing national plans.

Target 8.a

Norway should:

- Maintain the principle that all Norwegian development assistance must be untied;
- Co-locate all work on trade agreements in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to ensure internal coordination and coherence between trade and other goals. Trade policy sections in the Ministry of Trade and Fisheries and the MFA should be merged;
- Assess the economic, social and environmental consequences of trade agreements before ratifying the agreements, and publish the results of this assessment;
- Develop and implement a global strategy for youth employment by 2020 and implement the *ILO Global Jobs Pact*.





Photo: Julie Lunde Lillesæter / Differ Media for the Development Fund

780 million people work for less than 2 dollars a day. Norway must promote the Decent Work Agenda, nationally and internationally, Forum believes. In the photo: A marketplace in Abi Adi, Ethiopia.

Norway's reporting on Goal 8*

The Norwegian government reported on Norway's efforts to achieve Goal 8 at the international level in the 2017 National Budget (Report. St. No. 1, page 158). The report provides a brief, general summary. It refers to major overarching issues such as "working for sustainable economic growth and full employment by promoting free international trade". Poorly developed legal systems, inadequate property protection, lack of infrastructure, better tax systems and public sector efficiency are topics that fall under the heading of "Good governance". It also cites the importance of increasing foreign investment. Reference is made to the Storting Sammen om jobben report (Working together for jobs). As a report, this is not satisfactory and is far too general. At a minimum, reference should be made to specific programs and activities that are contributing to achieving the different targets.

*Comments on Norway's domestic follow-up of Goal 8 is not included here.



How civil society is contributing

Norwegian civil society's efforts toward achieving Goal 8 can be broadly divided into two categories: (1) efforts to ensure that governments and companies are adhering to the goal and (2) efforts aimed at reducing poverty by creating economic activity. To give a thorough review of these efforts would be too extensive for this report. Under paragraph 1, efforts are being made to ensure that all Norwegian companies follow the UNGP and that the Government Pension Fund Global promotes human rights in the companies that they invest in. Furthermore, we are striving to ensure that companies and their investments in developing countries are sustainable and take human rights into account. A number of organisations are working to ensure the necessary transparency so that it becomes easier for authorities to collect taxes.

In terms of poverty reduction (paragraph 2), a number of Norwegian organisations are offering financial services in combination with entrepreneurship training in developing countries. Examples include saving and borrowing groups and different types of microcredit. Work is also being done to make classical development assistance projects profitable by linking them to markets and knowledge. Through budget monitoring, local organisations supported by Norwegian partners are fighting corruption and ensuring better use of public funds. Many organisations also have comprehensive programs for education and health that are essential to accelerate the launch of new businesses and foster job creation.



Goal 9:
**Build resilient infrastructure,
promote inclusive and
sustainable industrialisation
and foster innovation**

Contributors:
The Association for International Water Studies (Fivas)

Targets

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

9.2

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

9.3

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

9.4

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

9.5

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

9.a

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

9.b

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

9.c

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

Introduction

Investments in infrastructure for transport, water and sanitation, renewable energy and information technology are crucial for sustainable development. Industrial development, conducted in an inclusive and environmentally-friendly manner, is important for growing the economy and for ensuring a solid tax base. Norway has an important role in assisting countries to facilitate industrial growth, both through infrastructure development and by ensuring good framework conditions such as efficient, reliable public administration.

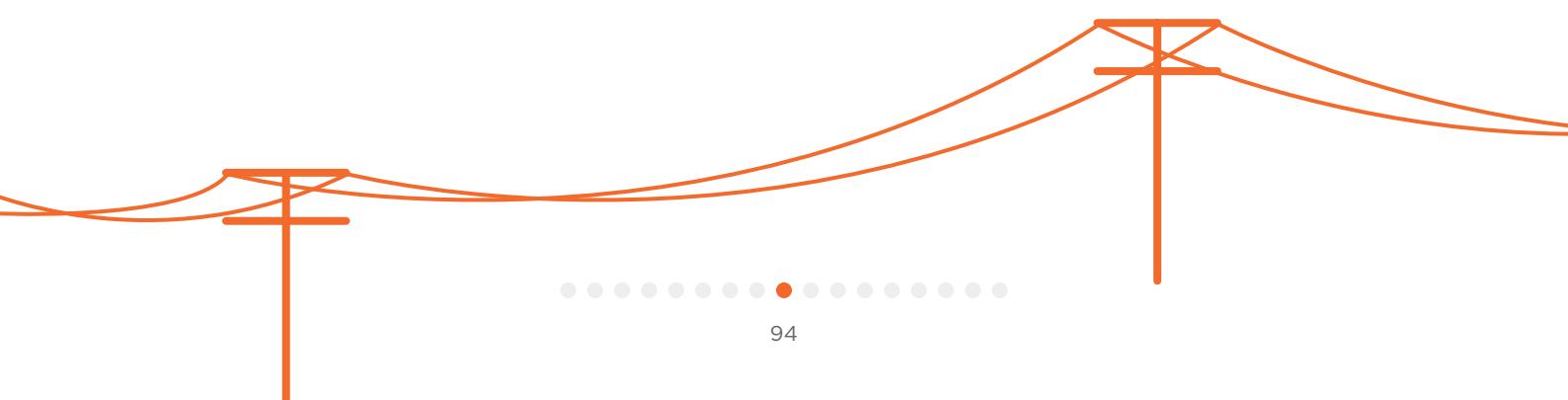
It is important to maintain respect for democratic principles and human rights, especially the protection of vulnerable persons and groups, in developing infrastructure projects and throughout the process of implementation. Norway should not contribute to infrastructure and industrialisation projects that lead to significant increases in greenhouse gas emissions, major natural devastation or that deprive people of their livelihoods. Infrastructure development must take account of the needs of different groups, and must pay special attention to vulnerable groups' increased exposure to changes when large infrastructure is developed. Industrial and infrastructure development must take place within the framework of social, economic and natural sustainability.

Technology and innovation can help to solve the challenges that follow the development of infrastructure, but cannot replace respect for international conventions and the need for social planning. In order for economic activity to lead to poverty-reducing

growth, the surrounding policy environment is key. The rules governing Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) can be detrimental to developing countries' access to modern, energy-efficient, cost-effective technologies, and new mechanisms must be developed that ensure the ability of poor countries to access these technologies.

Technological development is advancing very rapidly in certain areas, such as the development of new chemical compounds in fields such as nanotechnology and synthetic biology. There are no adequate national or international mechanisms or institutions in place that can assess the potential harmful unintended effects of these technologies.

The Norwegian authorities should be applauded for their efforts with respect to power transmission grids, which are highlighted in the 2016 High-Level Political Report (HLPF). Norway has also contributed to some degree to the development of public infrastructure for water and sanitation, but this effort has been relatively modest, bilaterally. Norwegian authorities have also come a long way in facilitating the entry of private-sector Norwegian suppliers and infrastructure developers to markets in developing countries, both in terms of financial risk relief and via advisory services from the embassies. However, the way in which Norway is measuring its private sector contributions toward the goal is inadequately described. The strategic use of development assistance to improve the framework for commercial infrastructure development, industrial development and an increase in innovation is also only briefly mentioned in the reporting.



Recommendations

Key recommendation

Norway should:

- Ensure that all support for industrialisation and the development of infrastructure takes human rights, the environment and the climate into account in order to minimise negative consequences. Norwegian authorities should ensure that both public and private companies operating in developing countries are familiar with and comply with the UN's guiding principles for business and human rights. The Government Pension Fund Global should invest in unlisted infrastructure projects such as renewable energy.

- Use public-private partnerships with caution and transparency, and support states with low administrative capacity by strengthening their negotiating position in designing cooperative projects;
- Ensure that both financial and non-financial support for Norwegian businesses is subject to enhanced reporting requirements with respect to finance, climate issues and human rights (see also 8.1 under the conditions for such support);
- Ensure that comprehensive diligence assessments are conducted during the development of new projects;
- Ensure that people who are displaced and whose housing quality or way of life is impaired as a consequence of the investment receive decent compensation.

Targets 9.1 and 9.2

Norwegian competence in public infrastructure projects suggests that this sector should form an increasingly larger share of Norway's development cooperation. It is important that Norway's future efforts should incorporate the lessons learned from shortcomings in previous projects. When developing industry and infrastructure in low-income countries and in transition countries, it is essential to make safeguarding human rights a priority.

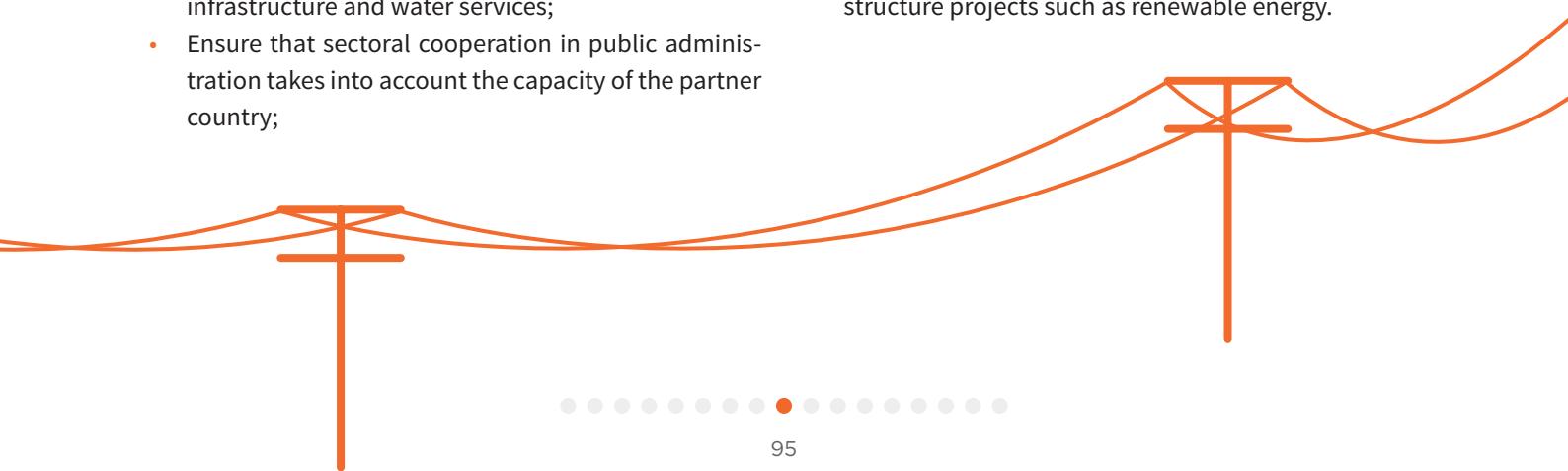
Expanding investments in renewable infrastructure is crucial both for ensuring the transition to a low-emission society and for achieving the Paris Agreement goals. More and more investors are entering this market based on a desire to spread risk and ensure profitability. Although the government's own expert group recommended such investments in 2015 and the view of the central bank governor is positive, resistance was expressed in the Report to the Storting on the management of the Government Pension Fund Global, which was read in spring 2017. (See more about this under Goal 7).

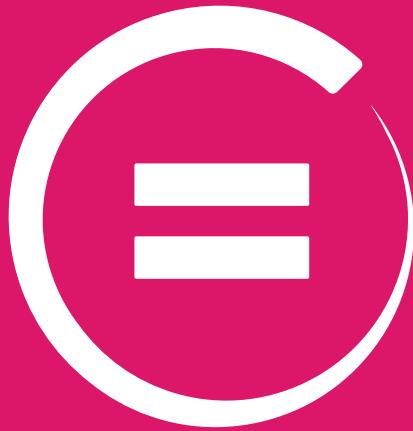
Norway should:

- Increase its commitment to good governance so that industry and the private sector are able to operate within good framework conditions for sustainable growth;
- Strengthen its role in the development of sanitary infrastructure and water services;
- Ensure that sectoral cooperation in public administration takes into account the capacity of the partner country;

Norway should:

- Allow the Government Pension Fund Global to invest up to 5 percent of its portfolio in unlisted infrastructure projects such as renewable energy.





Goal 10: **Reduce inequality within and among countries**

Contributors:
**Norwegian People's Aid, Rainforest Foundation Norway,
Save the Children Norway, Spire and
The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment**

Targets

10.1

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

10.2

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

10.3

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

10.4

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

10.5

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

10.6

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

10.7

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

10.a

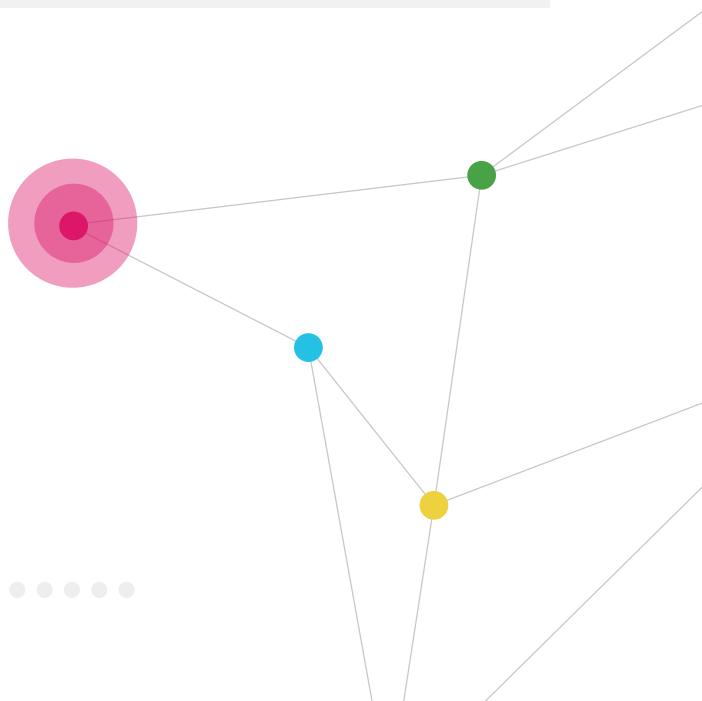
Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation agreements

10.b

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

10.c

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



Introduction

Reducing inequality is primarily about social justice. It is also crucial in order to be able to eradicate extreme poverty, contribute to sustainable change, promote social progress, reduce conflict and violence and develop an inclusive governance system^[36]. Reducing disparity will be a key challenge in the years to come, and clear political steps need to be taken. The Sustainable Development Goals clearly state that development is not just about economic growth, but also about sustainable, well-functioning and inclusive societies.

Economic disparity has many negative consequences for society. It is a source of frustration and turmoil and has a negative impact on economic growth and prosperity for most people. Greater equality of opportunity is important, but it is not sufficient to overcome economic inequality. It is necessary that jobs are well paid, that wage disparities are not too large, that small farmers have access to resources, that women have equal rights and access to financial resources, that social security networks are built, and that society's resources are evenly distributed, ensured by redistribution.

Coherent policies for development and for implementing effective efforts across political sectors are necessary to achieve the goal of reducing inequality. Trade and investment have a far greater impact on the global allocation of resources than development and foreign policies. International agreements on trade and international investment must not be exclusively focused on the interests of investors and the major wealthy players.

The solutions to the problems of inequality must be defined in each country. For Norway's contributions to have a valuable impact, we must have a good understanding of the power relations and the political, social, cultural and economic contexts in each country, as well as each country's ability to support processes that have the potential to contribute to change. Norway contributes in many areas, but tends to take national resource mobilisation for granted; increased investment and trade will benefit everyone.

In recent years, we have seen political reactions from groups that have not taken part in growth in several Western countries, similar to those that we have witnessed in Latin America, Southern Africa, the Middle East and North Africa in previous years. Concentration of wealth and control over resources gives political and economic elites a disproportionately large influence that enables them to consolidate and promote their privileges and dominate public debate. At the same time, those who possess the least, in terms of both prosperity and opportunities, have no voice and no seat at the table when decisions are taken. This undermines democratic processes. Transparency and support for an independent, critical media to ensure access to information and analysis is important. We need to support the right of the people to organise in order to create more democratic decision-making. To reduce political inequality, we must support the relevant advocates in each country.

War and conflict may originate in inequality and can lead to increased inequality for those affected. We are currently experiencing huge conflicts, while at the same time the refugee convention and the right to seek asylum are under pressure, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for asylum seekers and other immigrants to lawfully enter Europe. The consequence is that more and more people are putting their lives at risk to ensure a future for themselves and their families.

“Major economic inequality has many negative consequences for society. It is a source of frustration and turmoil, and has a negative impact on economic growth and prosperity for most people. Major inequalities and lack of opportunity put people in motion.”

[36] Se blant annet World Social Science report 2016. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002458/245825e.pdf>





Reduction in inequality must be taken seriously within each of the SDGs. Norway must therefore systematically assess how policies and development assistance contribute to reducing inequalities in and between countries.

Recommendations

The reduction of inequality must be taken seriously in realising each of the SDGs. Norway must therefore systematically assess how policies and development assistance can contribute to reducing inequalities in and between countries. This will involve a systematic assessment of which social groups Norwegian cooperation is helping to strengthen, both internationally and in individual countries. We are deeply concerned that the right and opportunity to freedom of expression and organisation is being limited in many countries through legislation, control and repression. We recommend that Norway take the initiative to form a group of like-minded countries from different parts of the world to promote the right to organise and to advocate for political space for the mobilisation of civil society.

See below for recommendations that help reduce inequality of income and opportunity within and between countries for Goals 1 (poverty), 3 (health), 4 (education), 5 (gender equality) and 17 (Partnership).

Target 10.1

A core principle underlying the efforts to meet the SDGs over the next 15 years is to *Leave No One Behind* – that no goal will be considered to have been met until it has been met for everyone. The exclusion of some groups is the result of systematic neglect and, not least, discrimination.

Norway should:

- Ensure that the development policy specifically reaches vulnerable and excluded groups (leaving no one behind);
- Promote the implementation of the ILO Core Conventions and the principles of decent work;
- Promote labour union organisation and targeted reallocation mechanisms, and not assume that a focus on job creation and private sector growth will help to increase income flows to the poorest 40 percent of the population faster than the average.

Targets 10.2 and 10.3

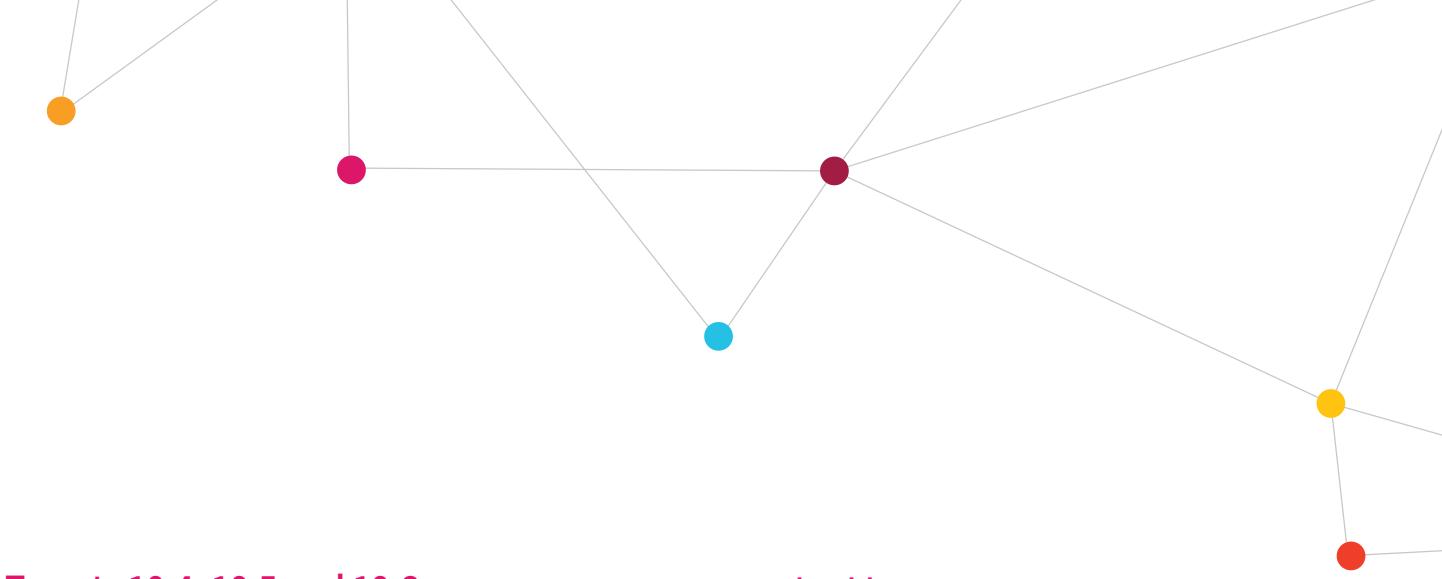
In order to reach the different targets, and these two in particular, it is vital to increase economic and political support to representative organisations that promote the rights of marginalised groups. Indigenous peoples are discriminated against and marginalised by the government and by society at different levels. This situation is reinforced by the lack of recognition of their collective rights in legislation and national policies.

Norway should:

- Be a driving force to ensure that states' commitments, including Norway's own, are measured through the implementation of the recommendations of the UN Surveillance Bodies, and through the ratification, implementation of and reporting on UN conventions such as the:
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);
 - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention169, ILO;
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child;
 - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

"Norway should work to ensure that the European response to the global refugee crisis contributes to the creation of safe, legitimate escape routes, and that refugees receive the protection they need and are entitled to, Forum says."





Targets 10.4, 10.5 and 10.6

The majority of economic and technological resources are concentrated in the Global North, and the global power distribution is very skewed. Developing countries need a seat at the table when important decisions are taken, including in the fight against capital flight.

Norway should:

- Strengthen work on tax evasion and illegal capital flight by working for:
 - An intergovernmental tax agency in the UN;
 - Expanded and publicly available country-by-country reporting, for all sectors and including tax havens;
 - A publicly available ownership register that shows actual owners;
 - A means to ensure that investments made by Norwegian businesses, including Norfund and the Government Pension Fund Global, do not undermine work on tax havens;
- Support the development of progressive tax systems in partner countries, including strengthening the development assistance-funded program *Tax for Development*, and ensuring that the commitment under the Addis Tax Initiative is reached by doubling support for tax-related development assistance by 2020.

Target 10.7

In order to achieve Target 10.7, Europe must work together to ensure safe escape routes for people who have fled their homes. Norway should be a driving force in ensuring the right to protection and safety for children, women and men on the run. It is important for immigrants coming to Norway to be met with both responsibilities and opportunities. In order to reduce inequality, a well-functioning and inclusive society is important, as is an integration policy that helps to alleviate differences between minority and majority populations.

Norway should:

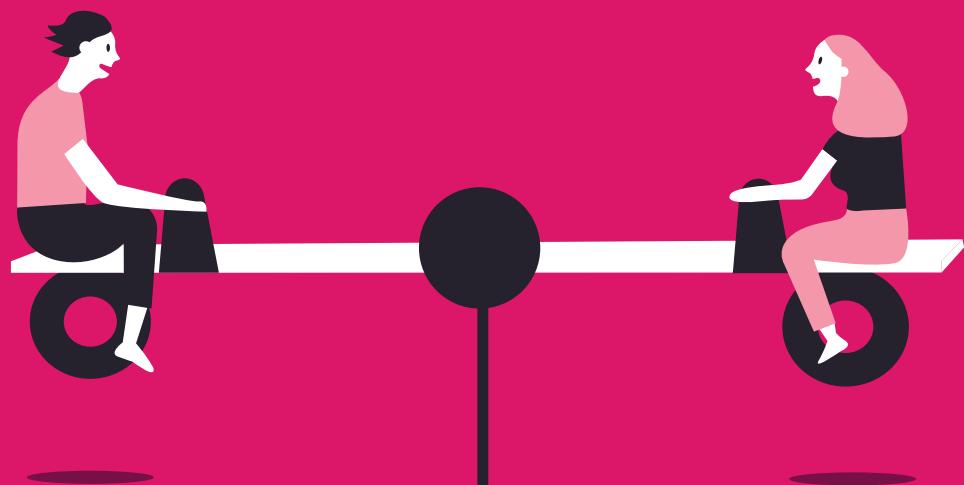
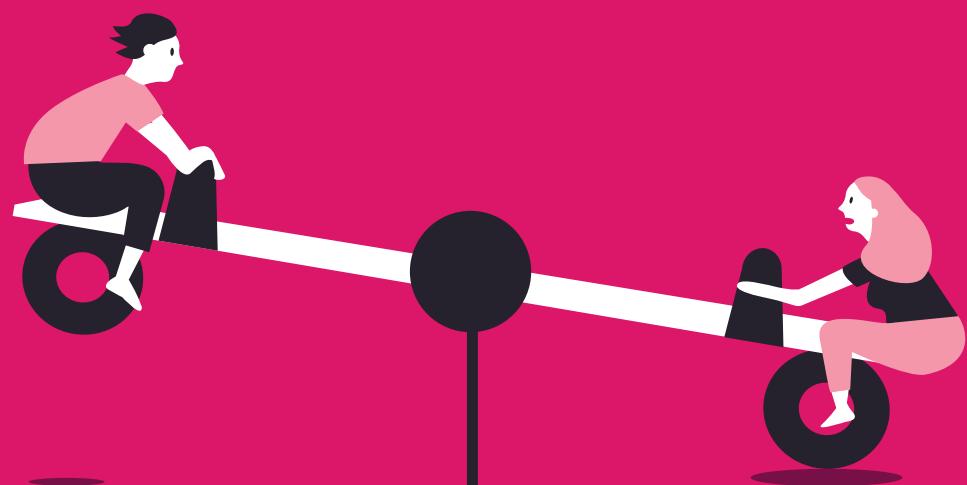
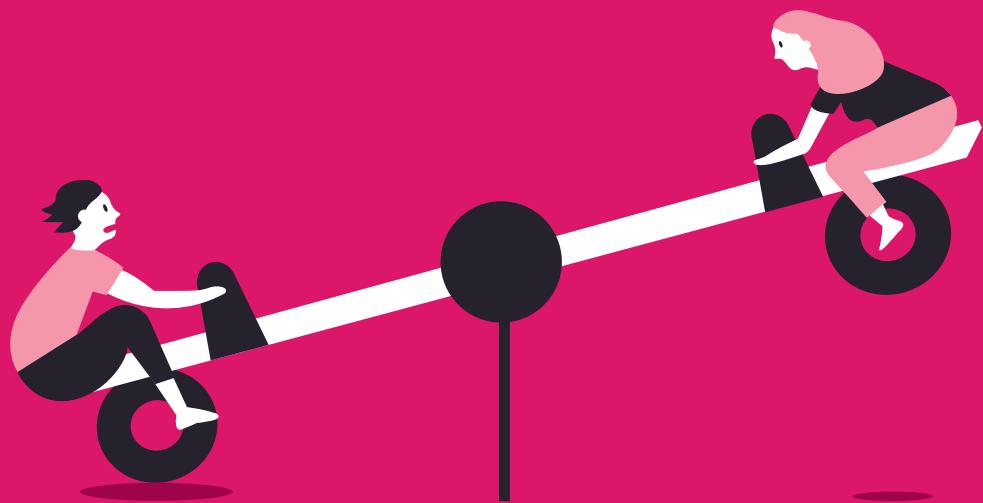
- Work on the European response to the global refugee crisis to help create safe, legitimate escape routes and to ensure that refugees receive the protection they need and are entitled to;
- Ensure that the national integration policy helps to equalize differences in income and living conditions between immigrants to Norway and the rest of the population.

Targets 10a, 10b and 10c

Norway should:

- Ensure that international investment complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Companies, the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, the ILO's Decent Work Agenda, and the principle of voluntary and informed consent from the local population;
- Ensure that public funds are used in an ethically and environmentally sound manner. Norwegian public agricultural investment through Norfund and other funds must focus on environmental and social sustainability, have a positive impact on the local economy, and ensure a real increase in employment. Norway must also ensure that it does not contribute to investments in land grabbing;
- Work to revive the Doha Round in the WTO and ensure that development is central to the negotiations, and focus Norway's international trade negotiations within the WTO system;
- Be a driving force for international trade agreements to provide countries with political space, and not deny developing countries the opportunity to use the same instruments that Norway made use of in its own development.





How civil society is contributing

Women's participation in territorial mapping in Indonesia (Rainforest Foundation Norway)

In Indonesia, indigenous people's territories were mapped long ago, but unfortunately women were not involved in this process. Women possess traditional knowledge that men do not have, such as knowledge about holy places and the use of medicinal plants. Most of this knowledge is lost when women are not involved in territorial mapping. The Rainforest Foundation Norway therefore supports women's participation in territorial mapping, in cooperation with local civil society organisations in Indonesia. The Rainforest Foundation Norway also supports capacity building, awareness raising and influence activities to promote awareness of the importance of gender perspectives at different levels.

Rights for slum dwellers in South Africa (Norwegian People's Aid)

In South Africa, people from rural areas migrate to towns to look for work or to find opportunities for education. Most settle in the slums because they cannot afford housing, experiencing eviction and unsafe living conditions. In response to this, the residents formed the organisation Abahlali baseMjondolo, which today represents more than 20,000 people fighting for the right to land, a place to live and a decent life in the cities. The organisation has become a strong voice that is mobilising and influencing the authorities. They won a trial that went all the way to the Constitutional Court, confirming that slum dwellers cannot be evicted without the government providing alternative housing. Norwegian People's Aid supports Abahlali baseMjondolo in training activists, networking and organisational development.

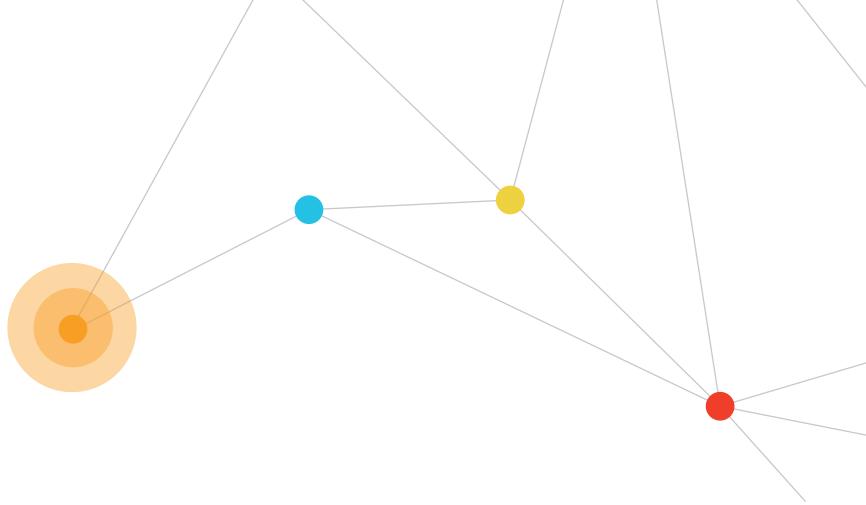


Goal 11:
**Make cities and human
settlements inclusive, safe,
resilient and sustainable**

Contributors:

**FORUT, Habitat Norway, Spire, The Norwegian Children and Youth Council
and The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment**

Targets



11.1

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

11.2

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

11.3

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

11.4

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

11.5

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

11.6

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

11.7

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

11.a

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

11.b

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

11.c

Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient

Introduction

More than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to four-fifths by 2050. Cities are increasingly becoming social, economic and political entities that affect and are dependent on their regional and global surroundings. Urban perspectives must therefore be integrated into all policies, and knowledge about the complexity of urbanisation must be increased.

Most of the urbanisation will take place in cities in the Global South, where there is also a huge expansion of slums and informal settlements. Growth is still expected in large (more than 10 million inhabitants) and very large cities (more than 20 million inhabitants). Nevertheless, more than half of the world's urban population will still live in smaller cities and towns with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants. Many of these lack the necessary physical, economic and social infrastructure. Such cities should be prioritised in terms of investment, technology and economic development within regional frameworks.

Today's cities consume most of the earth's resources and account for a large share of global greenhouse gas emissions. Cities therefore play a central role in the development of a sustainable and fair world. Answering the question of how to meet the increased demand for housing while ensuring socially-, economically- and ecologically-sustainable urban development is therefore a critical part of reaching Goal 11.

A growing urban economy leads to increased demand for food and other agricultural products. Norwegian and international business development assistance should to a larger extent map and assist urban-rural relations so that migration to major cities is reduced.

At the Habitat III Conference in 2016, held by UN-Habitat (UN Human Settlements Program), the New

Urban Agenda (NUA) was adopted. NUA focuses on the current and future challenges related to urban areas and urbanisation, and lists the most important goals that the world's nations need to achieve in order to fulfil the SDGs. NUA is an ambitious plan that needs to be operationalised locally, nationally and internationally. NUA acknowledges that conflict and war zones will require more attention in terms of implementation, which is applicable not only to Goal 11 but to all 17 goals. "Leave no one behind" is one of the structural pillars of NUA.

Reduced child mortality and continuing high fertility have led to a situation in many countries where the majority of the population are children and adolescents. In Africa, approximately 40 percent of the population are less than 15 years old, and nearly 70 percent are less than 30 years old. Of the one billion slums dwellers in the world, half are under 18. In a situation of high and increasing unemployment, the transition from childhood to young adulthood is increasingly difficult. Young women are particularly vulnerable. For them, unemployment is twice that of young men in many places, especially in the Middle East and North Africa. Young people have inherent opportunities to promote positive development for themselves and their communities. In terms of security, however, poorly educated and unemployed urban youths are an increasing risk.

It is imperative to ensure sustainable urban development that counteracts inequality and is able to thrive under democratic principles. Cities must gain greater power and autonomy through decentralisation in order to manage their markets and to limit corruption and speculation. Better governance, greater popular participation, social cohesion and conflict prevention must be fostered. Cities and regions are a crucial component in our ability to achieve the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.



“Due to reduced child mortality, the majority of the population in many countries is now made up of children and adolescents.

In Africa, approximately 40 percent of the population are younger than 15 years old, and nearly 70 percent are younger than 30. Half of the world’s one billion people living in slums are under 18. Young people have huge potential to promote positive development for themselves and their communities. But without opportunities, poorly educated and unemployed urban youths are becoming an increasing risk to security.”



Photo: UN Photo / Tobin Jones



Key recommendations

Norway should:

- Take the initiative in implementing and following up the New Urban Agenda, which must be seen in the context of the SDGs. It is important that the authorities cooperate with civil society organisations in this process;
- Promote participatory area planning processes, although rapidly increasing urbanisation will make planning processes more efficient. For cities to be inclusive and diverse, it is important that everyone's voices are heard;
- Evaluate the alignment of Norwegian development assistance, in light of the fact that more than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas. A parliamentary report on urban development will be an important starting point for the Norwegian authorities and should address global urban challenges;
- Strengthen and promote the democratisation of the international "urban architecture" as it stands today (UN, World Bank, civil societies around the world, local authorities). Urban social movements have their own rationale and often act differently from voluntary organisations. It is therefore important to support the development of new knowledge about urban change, particularly with respect to how market forces and power politics affect the living conditions and security of the inhabitants. Urban areas currently face special humanitarian challenges that are not being addressed. Learning from cities that are improving as a result of the civic involvement of individuals is increasingly important;
- Focus on upgrading marginalised areas and informal settlements through the civic involvement of individuals, as these efforts will have the greatest economic and social impact. All residents need access and advice in order to make effective use of physical, economic and social infrastructure. This should be a specific focus area, as it also affects the majority of the SDGs.



Photo: UN Photo/Christopher Herwig



Rapid urban growth worldwide is creating enormous challenges for infrastructure, water, sanitation, pollution, the environment and climate. Norway should take the initiative in implementing and following up the UN's New Urban Agenda, which must be seen in the context of the SDGs. Civil society organisations must be given a central role in this work. In the photo: Monrovia, the capital of Liberia

Norway's reporting on Goal 11

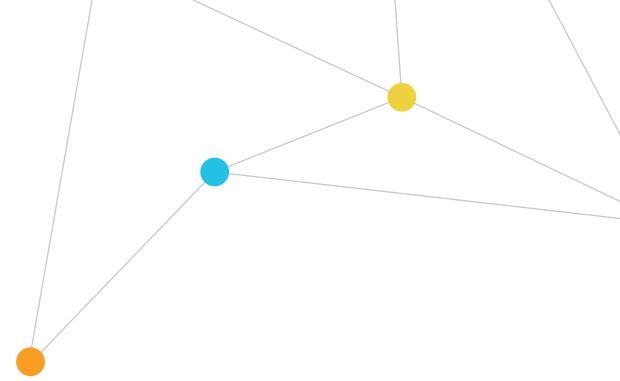


The 2017 National Budget states that almost everyone living in Norwegian cities has access to satisfactory housing, clean drinking water, well-functioning sewage, reliable energy and public transport. Meeting the growing demand for housing and the need for infrastructure development as a result of the anticipated population growth in Norwegian cities is expected to be a demanding task for the future, as are the reduction of traffic queues and the improvement of air quality in cities. Air quality was identified in the 2016 High-Level Political Forum Report as a challenge at the national level. Internationally, Norway is supporting efforts to create well-functioning and sustainable cities through a number of international development banks and organisations.

Norway attended the Habitat III conference and committed itself to abiding by NUA; however, there has been no recognition of this obligation by the Norwegian authorities. In spring 2016, two current parliamentary reports were issued where it would have been relevant to discuss the implementation and follow-up of NUA: *Sustainable cities and strong districts*, and *Common responsibility for common future*. However, NUA is not mentioned at all. In addition, no funds have been earmarked for this work in the 2017 Government Budget.



Recommendations



Target 11.1

In 1990, UN Habitat reported that 650 million people lived in slums. In 2014, that figure had increased to 863 million, and the UN reported a figure of one billion people in 2016. A significant trend in the development of cities is the widening of the gap between rich and poor. Large urban populations are increasingly excluded from achieving socially and economically productive lives. Two million people have to leave their homes annually because of forced evictions. The lives of children and adolescents, in particular, are negatively impacted. About half of all people living in slums are young people under the age of 18 – a particularly vulnerable group.

Over the next 35 years, the world's cities will need to house two billion more people. Sixty percent of the buildings that will be needed in 2050 have not yet been built. Financing and development of land, infrastructure, housing and basic services can form the basis for economic and social development. In the past few decades, we have witnessed an extensive and increasing liberalisation of the financial and housing markets. This development has above all made it more expensive and more uncertain to live in many parts of the world. At the same time, 1.6 billion people lack adequate housing. An estimated 100 million are homeless. Sixty million others have been evicted from their homes.

The rapid rise of slums is an enormous challenge in terms of infrastructure, water, sanitation, the environment, climate and health. Every year, 1.5 million children die as a result of water- and sanitation-related diseases. At a time of strong urbanisation, major efforts are needed with respect to infrastructure, particularly concerning the prioritisation of public wastewater

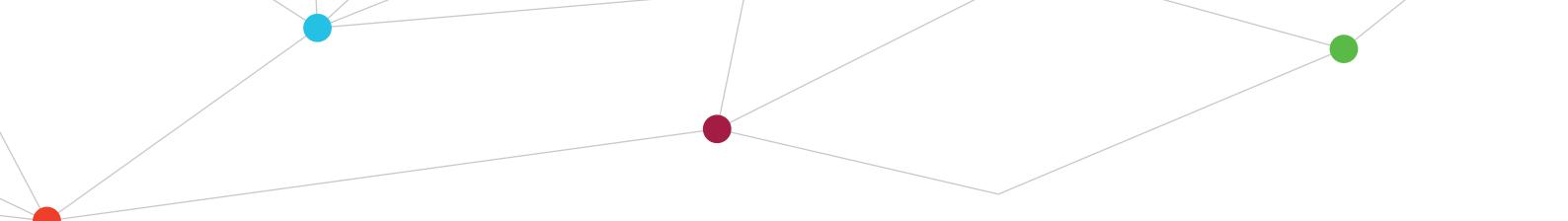
treatment plants and the safe handling of excrement. This is a growing problem in many cities – globally, only 26 percent of urban excrement is treated. Sanitary infrastructure in cities and informal urban developments is a huge task, and it is absolutely essential for the fulfilment of basic human rights. This is why the state and the public should provide such infrastructure.

A small share of Norwegian development assistance is currently focused on urban development. In order to achieve the SDGs, it is important for us to look at how Norwegian development assistance can be targeted to address the specific challenges facing the world's growing cities, even in middle-income countries that do not receive bilateral Norwegian development assistance.

Norway should:

- Promote housing and work permits for people who live in slums so that they can determine their future;
- Support the work of the UN Human Rights Council, in particular work of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing;
- Explore, together with other Nordic countries, how their own experience with and knowledge of subsidised housing schemes can be applied worldwide through international financial institutions;
- Ensure effective and relevant education and decent work for young people in cities and slums;
- Help facilitate the participation and influence of children and young people in organisational life, local democracy and education systems;
- Implement a housing policy in Norway that ensures decent quality housing at affordable prices for people from all walks of life.





"In the next 35 years, the world's cities will have to house two billion more people. Sixty percent of the building stock that will be needed in 2050 has not yet been built. Robust financing and the well-planned development of land, infrastructure, housing and basic services are crucial and can form the basis for economic and social development."

Target 11.3

In order to achieve more inclusive and sustainable urbanisation, all citizens should be entitled and able to influence and participate in the development of their own urban areas. To achieve this, active measures must be taken to increase the democratic contribution of the city's citizens, and to ensure their right to full participation as urban citizens. Norway should work to ensure a stronger right to civic involvement worldwide, and that legislative texts nationally take on a greater degree of participation than today.

The New Urban Agenda focuses in particular on combating poverty, inequality, injustice and the effects of climate change in cities. To achieve this, it is important to improve the ways in which cities are being developed. Legislation, regulations and frameworks need to be changed in order to result in cities that are sustainable, inclusive, safe, equal, prepared for disaster, environmentally friendly, accessible, climate friendly, productive, knowledge oriented and health friendly.

Norway should:

- Work at the national level to ensure that everyone has better access to the process of participating in urban and city area development processes, and internationally to ensure that the voices of people living in slums, who often lack identity papers and land titles, are also heard;
- Establish a regulation on public involvement with respect to area planning that governs the requirements that must be met by property developers and builders in Norway.

Target 11.5

The 2016 Istanbul Summit Declaration outlines many important guidelines for disaster relief, humanitarian aid and development assistance. It is important that Norwegian authorities and civil society work together to implement the principles and measures set out in the Istanbul Declaration. In particular, it is important to build local preparedness and the ability to cope with natural disasters, and this capacity must include both the authorities and civil society.

In total, 60 million people have been evicted from their homes because of war and persecution. Seventy percent of all wars and conflicts occur in urban areas. Kabul, Baghdad, Aleppo, Gaza and Mogadishu are war zones of long standing. The international humanitarian system should be better adapted to urban contexts in all phases.

Norway should:

- Strengthen the work on disaster prevention in the Global South, and in particular prioritise capacity building in local civil society.

Target 11.6

Cities make up a small proportion of the world's area, but consume most of the world's resources. Eighty percent of Norway's population now lives in densely populated areas, and most of the population growth in the years to come will take place in the largest urban areas. Many cities in the world have unacceptably high levels of air pollution, including Norwegian cities. While cities rely on readily available external inputs, cities are also centres of creativity and have the opportunity to create effective and area-efficient solutions.

An important sector for reducing cities' dependence on external resources is food production. Urban



agriculture could reduce the need for transport and be part of a more urban development cycle. Through urban agriculture, people can learn to understand biological processes, increase their understanding of where and how food is produced, and build social relationships with other people.

Norway should:

- Continue to support measures that improve air quality in Norwegian metropolitan areas, which sometimes have Europe's worst air quality;
- Include Norwegian cities in the City Biodiversity Index, the world's only index specifically designed to map and evaluate measures for the conservation of biodiversity in cities;
- Introduce incentives for the use of environmentally-friendly building materials such as wood. Increasing the use of wood can also be an important climate measure, as the buildings will store carbon.

Target 11.7

Among households living in poverty in cities, women-led households are the poorest. Between 30 and 50 percent of these households are in slums. Consequently, women and their children suffer most from the lack of basic services and the dangers of living in the slums. Women are important actors in the informal economy with the household and neighbourhood as a framework. The opportunities for organisation, social participation and paid employment for women in slums are significant.

Green areas and urban places of recreation must be accessible to all, regardless of purchasing power, age and functional capacity. Violence against women and girls contributes to making public spaces less accessible, and measures should be taken to counteract this. Public spaces must be safe, secure and accessible to all.

Norway should:

- Promote an urban gender equality perspective, including equal pay, safe working environments and the right to organisation. It is crucial that LGBT groups are given a central place in the global equality debate;
- Introduce measures to counteract violence in the city, especially against women and girls, including increased activity and illumination in areas that are under stress;
- Facilitate well-functioning and accessible public spaces for all.





How civil society is contributing

Prevention of violence against women

(Norwegian Student and Academics' International Assistance Fund (SAIH))

Since the early 2000s, SAIH has collaborated with South African civil society organisations in Johannesburg and in surrounding urban centres in the Gauteng province to prevent violence against women. The organisation's *The One in Nine Campaign* puts women's security in the city into focus. Many women experience gender-based violence and rape in close relationships, but do not report it for fear of not being heard or taken seriously by the legal system. Based on women's own experiences with the legal system, the organisation has developed a manual for all women who take their cases to court. The One in Nine Campaign serves as a support for these women, providing both mental support and legal guidance throughout the process.

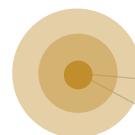
SAIH also collaborates with ADAPT, which works preventively and comprehensively to counter gender-based violence in Johannesburg's Alexandra township – one of South Africa's poorest areas. The organisation collaborates with local middle schools, the police, criminal social care and local media to prevent and combat violence, especially sexual and gender-based violence, while providing counselling services and follow-up for victims of violence in the township. Serious violence crime (murder and sexual offenses) has decreased in Alexandra over the last ten years, partly because of ADAPT's long-standing efforts in the district.



Goal 12:
**Ensure sustainable
consumption and
production patterns**

Contributors:
**Friends of the Earth Norway, Future in our hands, Spire and
The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment**

Targets



12.1

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

12.2

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

12.3

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

12.4

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

12.5

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

12.6

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

12.7

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

12.8

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

12.a

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

12.b

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

12.c

Rationalise 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 minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities



Introduction

Today, the rich western part of the world's population consumes far more than is environmentally sustainable, thus destroying the basis for new production. Sustainable production involves improving the efficiency and reducing the use of resources, while limiting environmental degradation and greenhouse gas emissions in making, using and disposing of products. Sustainable production also takes people's rights and social needs into account as well as environmental impacts. It includes the product's total life cycle both inside and outside a given country.

The extent of private consumption and the way in which goods are produced is the underlying cause of a number of environmental and social problems in the modern world. The goods we consume are often produced using energy from fossil fuels, leading to greenhouse gas emissions. So does the transportation of the goods. The various components of a product often come from several different countries. The travel routes for clothes, mobile phones and food are long and complex. The extraction and production of raw materials often confiscates large areas of land and weakens biodiversity. In many countries that produce goods for export, workers lack basic rights and social protections.

Human consumption of resources today is much higher than the Earth's ability to produce what we use. As this continues, the problems increase year by year. In 2012 – the most recent year for which we have accurate calculations – we would have needed 1.6 Earths to supply the resources that we used.^[37] It is likely that this trend has continued to expand since 2012. Norwegians are among those who use a far greater proportion of Earth's resources than is fair if everyone is to meet their basic needs. In fact, if everyone on Earth

had the same level of consumption as the average Norwegian, we would need 2.7 Earths, according to the UN Association of Norway.^[38] This is due to the production and consumption of goods in Norway, the consumption of goods imported into Norway, and through other behaviours that use resources to a disproportionate extent. More sustainable consumption and production is necessary for the climate and the environment, as well as for health and social development. It is crucial for the development of poor countries that rich countries change their non-sustainable patterns of consumption. The planet cannot tolerate worldwide consumption levels where everyone consumes like Norwegians do. More sustainable production and consumption will in many cases mean less production and consumption.

At the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20), Norway committed itself to contributing to processes that lead to sustainable consumption and production by signing the 10-year framework for sustainable consumption and production. In 2015, Norway signed the agreement on the new global Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030), including Goal 12 on sustainable consumption and production. The climate convention (Paris 2015) signed by Norway emphasises the need for sustainable consumption and production. In addition, both the EU and the OECD have recognized the need for more sustainable production and consumption, and have initiated strategies to achieve this.

Goal 12 is inextricably linked to Goal 2 on eradicating hunger, Goal 7 on clean energy for all, Goal 13 on combatting climate change, and Goals 14 and 15 on life under water and on land. An outflow of production and global value chains means that Norwegians' consumption has a ripple effect that reaches far beyond the country's borders.

[37] WWF 2016. *Living Planet Report 2016: Risk and resilience in a new era*. http://d1rirzyrd4ly69.cloudfront.net/downloads/lpr_2016_full_report_spread_low_res.pdf

[38] Globalis.no 2017. Country profile Norway. <http://www.globalis.no/Land/Norge>



Norway's reporting on Goal 11

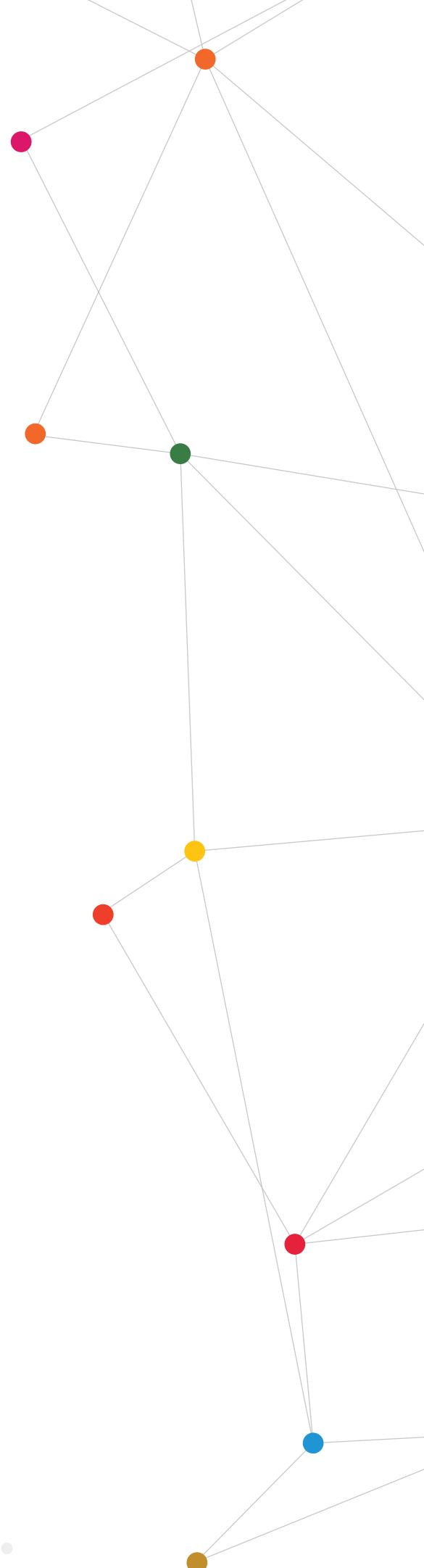


In its 2016 reporting, the Norwegian government acknowledged in the national budget, the High-Level Political Forum Report (HLPF) and the Ministry of Climate and Environment budget proposal (KLD) that the goal of sustainable consumption and production is one of the most challenging goals for Norway to achieve at the national level. However, the measures presented as examples do not show any plans to stimulate a generally lower consumption pattern among Norwegian consumers, despite the fact that it is clear that most Norwegians use far more resources per capita than the capacity of the planet can tolerate.

While it is a positive sign that the KLD budget proposal reports on most of the targets in a separate chapter, the focus is on measures that Norway has already put in place, not on which new measures should be implemented. For example, the government does not show any measures to promote increased knowledge and information dissemination, except to the extent that environmental awareness has been part of the school curriculum for many years. Norway's international climate and forest initiatives are presented as examples of Norway's achievements internationally, as well as development policy programs related to the management of petroleum and fishery resources.

Sustainable production is partly regulated in Norway through a statutory ban on many forms of environmentally harmful behaviours, together with environmental requirements for production, labelling and certification. The Green Tax Commission contains some promising proposals, but few of them have been followed up with practical policies.

The government has declared its support for the goal of reducing the environmental impact of consumption. Taxes on fossil fuels and other environmental taxes on the use of passenger cars show that such policies work well, but this approach should be more comprehensively adopted and extended to other areas. Existing plans overlook important aspects of sustainable consumption, and are insufficient to achieve the goals.



Recommendations

At the overall level, Norway should draw up operational plans for all targets. These plans must specify what these targets imply in a Norwegian context, how ambitious Norway should be in determining its target levels for each of these goals, which indicators will be used to measure the achievements, and what additional measures will be needed in the future. Such plans should also include cross-sectoral measures that could reduce the overall social and environmental burden of consumption. Here it would be logical to quantify a goal for reduced Norwegian material consumption, measured in terms of Norway's global footprint.

The government has announced a Report to the Storting on the circular economy and waste in spring 2017. Many of the targets can be operationalised here. The Report to the Storting should contain clear goals for injunctions on food waste and for plastics recycling, reduced combustion and a "zero waste for landfills" vision. An injunction on the collection and composting of garden waste from industry and in municipalities should be included. All of these measures will be key in order for more of the resources that are being thrown away today to return to the circular flow.

Target 12.1

In order to achieve Target 12.1 of the 10-year framework for sustainable production and consumption, Norway should draw up a national action plan. Such a plan should be the result of a broad and continuous input process that includes civil society, academia, researchers and business. It must address all of the main themes of the current ten-year framework plan (public procurement, tourism, consumer information, buildings, food, sustainable living and education) and map what has been achieved and what remains to be done. All ministries should participate in the formulation of the plan, and should contribute to implementation through their own budgets. Two main areas should be given special attention: Information dissemination and education.

[39] Future in our hands 2016: Norwegian food loss could feed 800,000 people. <https://www.framtiden.no/201612137082/aktuelt/mat/norsk-matsvinn-kan-mette-800.000-mennesker.html>

Targets 12.2 and 12.4

Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources is a fundamental premise of the SDGs as a whole. These targets must therefore be seen in conjunction with many of the other goals. All production, including food production, puts a strain on the environment through commodity use, production, storage, refinement/processing and transportation. Among other things, it is important to minimize the use of non-renewable resources, such as peat, in the production of ordinary consumer goods.

It is problematic that the large supermarket retail chains are making significant profits that are not necessarily shared with the Norwegian producers who are meeting increasingly difficult demands from the government and consumers. Today, Norwegian stores use loss-leading prices on certain goods, such as meat, which can create a false impression of low prices among consumers. In the end, this will weaken consumers' willingness to pay for food, and put more pressure on cost-effective production. There is a danger that this will come at the expense of social and ecological considerations.

Norway should:

- Ban the extraction, sale and use of peat in soil products. A specific objective should be set to phase out these materials by a specific date, allowing businesses time to develop other types of soil mixtures;
- Adopt a law on good trade practices following recommendations from *NOU 2011:4 Food, power and powerlessness*.

Target 12.3

A third of all food produced in the world is never eaten. Following a proposal by a parliamentary representative from the Christian People's Party (KrF), a unanimous Storting voted in favour of the government providing an account of the need for a food waste bill, which would impose on the grocery and food industries, which together throw away approximately 135,000 tons of edible food every year^[39], the requirement to donate edible food that has not be sold to charities. The food industry, wholesalers and the grocery industry have established





If everyone on the planet had the same level of consumption as the average Norwegian, we would need 2.7 Earths. One third of all food produced in the world is never eaten, which is also a major problem in Norway. Following pressure from civil society, a unanimous parliament has now decided to assess the need for a food waste law.

Photo: Julie Lunde Lillesæter / Differ Media

a cooperative industry effort to reduce food waste, but this is not sufficient to achieve the goal of halving food waste. Political regulations will, in addition to reducing food waste, send a signal to consumers that politicians are taking food waste seriously. Such a signal could also encourage consumers to reduce their own food waste.

Norway should:

- Introduce a food waste bill and other necessary measures to reduce food loss;
- Explore how food centres can be established in multiple locations around the country, and other measures to strengthen the organisations and facilities that redistribute food to the needy.

Target 12.4

The Norwegian priority list contains 33 substances and substance groups which are targeted for a complete end to emissions by 2020. For many of the substances on the priority list, the methods are far too weak for this target to be reached by 2020. Introducing a specifically Norwegian ban on environmental pollutants is legally complicated, but introducing fees is far simpler. Imposing a high fee on all products containing the prioritised pollutants will stimulate consumers to choose the most environmentally friendly options. Product groups that may contain prioritised environmental substances include electronics, clothing and textiles, detergents, construction products and cosmetics.

Norway should:

- Introduce a special tax on products containing prioritised pollutants.

Target 12.5

Norway has an ethical responsibility to ensure that the resources we consume re-enter the circular flow. Products must be designed to have long product life cycles, and to be easily repaired or upgraded. After disposal, the product must be easy to recycle. Many consumer products have short product life cycles and, in many cases, are not economically profitable to repair. This leads to over-use. Therefore, it must become easier and more profitable to repair things.

Norway should:

- Introduce zero value added tax on repairs;
- Increase the value added tax on physical goods;
- Introduce stringent requirements for product life cycles;
- Invite all municipalities to facilitate repair and reuse.

Target 12.6

In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, cooperation between governments, the private sector and civil society is necessary. Investments and business initiatives are crucial for economic growth and innovation. But in order to be sustainable, both people and the environment must be respected. Women are an important target group, both as part of the workforce and as property managers and change actors in their communities. The UN's Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights are not binding, but through the Norwegian action plan for implementing these principles, the government has called for the principles to be followed by all Norwegian companies.



Norway should:

- Extend the reporting requirements for companies that benefit from national public support schemes, to ensure that they are operating responsibly. The reporting must include broad, non-financial reporting, including how the companies' business supports human rights goals and sustainable development. The reports should be designed so that the results are comparable and can demonstrate development over time within each company and between different companies. Furthermore, country-by-country reporting should be integrated;
- Require a thorough diligence assessment from the companies, based on the UN's guiding principles for business and human rights, and of the relevant projects when companies apply for support to establish themselves in developing countries. The gender perspective must be explicitly included. The diligence assessment will form part of the basis for awarding support and for annual performance reporting. There must be consequences for the companies if the targets are not met;
- Ensure that state-owned companies are instructed to ensure that sustainability considerations are taken into account throughout the value chain and that they regularly report on progress in this area.

Target 12.8

Low wages, pressure to work overtime, poor social security and the suppression of trade unions are prevalent factors throughout the production cycle for goods in the Global South that supply the world market. The problems are structural and persistent. Although the problems have been known for many years, brand-name companies and importers operating in Norway have initiated relatively few effective measures to meet these challenges. To ensure transparency, some clothing companies have chosen to publish information about which subcontractors they use, but they are not required to do so, and few actors choose to participate. Conscious consumers therefore do not have the right to demand access to information about where and how garments are made. The Act on the Right to Environmental Information (Lov om rett til miljøinformasjon), which is based on the Aarhus Convention, aims at ensuring the

public's right to environmental information. A similar law for ethics is under consideration. The ethics act will be able to provide the public with information about, for example, where a product is manufactured and under what kind of working conditions it is produced.

Norway should:

- Introduce an ethics act;
- Take on a leading international role in efforts to establish a binding framework for multinational companies and financial institutions in order to protect the environment and respect human rights. For example, Norway should support the ongoing process of investigating the possibility of establishing a binding international treaty on business and human rights (see also section 8.8).

Target 12.c

If Norway and the world are to reach the goal of keeping the temperature rise below two degrees Celsius – and preferably below 1.5 degrees – Norway must let large parts of its fossil fuels remain in the ground. Norway indirectly subsidises oil extraction through, among other programs, the exploration merger scheme. Granting money to map petroleum deposits sends a clear signal that Norway does not intend to accept its share of the responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. Given that we know that we cannot extract this oil and still comply with international climate commitments, it is inappropriate to set aside these grants.

Norway should:

- Eliminate the indirect subsidies to the petroleum industry.



How civil society is contributing

Norwegian civil society is contributing to the achievement of Goal 12 through work that creates a stance, by being a source of information and knowledge for Norwegian consumers, and by advocating policy measures that can help to shift the pattern of consumption and production methods in a more sustainable direction.

Campaign for reduced soy consumption (Goal 12.2, Spire)

Spire's campaign and the report *Soyalandet* (the Land of Soy) drew attention in 2014 and 2015 to Norway's dependence on imported soy from Brazil, describing the consequences both in the country of origin and in Norway. The aim of the campaign was, among other things, to ensure that Norwegian food was produced from Norwegian resources. The campaign gained a great deal of attention and contributed to increased debate and awareness about imports of raw materials for animal feed. The grain feed consumption of Norwegian cows decreased in 2016 as a result of increased debate on the matter.

[40]

Campaign for a food waste bill (Goal 12.3, Future in Our Hands)

In 2016, Future in Our Hands (FIVH) campaigned to introduce a food waste bill in Norway that would require food retailers and the food industry to donate edible food that has not been sold to charities. The campaign received broad media coverage and strong support among public audiences and politicians. The result was that in January 2017, a unanimous parliament decided to assess the need for a food waste bill.

Take care of what you have (Goal 12.5, Friends of the Earth Norway)

The disposable society creates major problems: waste, resource consumption, pollution and purchasing pressure. This is the background for the Friends of the Earth Norway project *Take Care of What You Have* (www.tavarepadetduhar.no), which provides an overview of locations where you can repair furniture, clothes, bicycles and other products. The website also provides a number of tips on how to repair things yourself. In a parallel effort, Friends of the Earth Norway is advocating to make it more profitable to take care of the things you have instead of buying new ones.

[40] Klassekampen, February 24, 2016.



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

Contributors:

Norwegian Church Aid, Rainforest Foundation Norway,
The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment and WWF-Norway

Targets

Targets

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

13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3

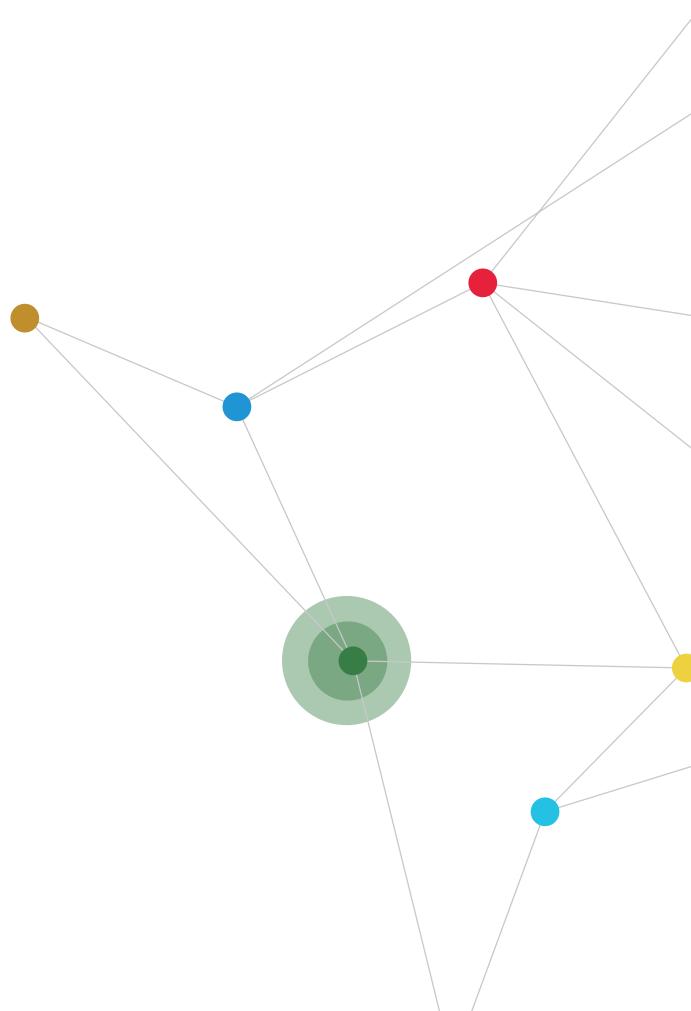
Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a

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

13.b

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities



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

Introduction

Climate change threatens all our livelihoods. Norway was among the first to ratify the global Paris Climate Agreement. It commits all countries to keeping the global temperature rise “well below 2 degrees Celsius, and given the grave risks, to strive for 1.5 degrees Celsius”. However, the inadequate climate targets that the world’s countries have signed into the Paris Agreement^[41] will lead to more than three degrees of warming, which would be disastrous for people and for the planet^[42].

We therefore need a global collective voluntary climate change effort, with a rapid shift to sustainable, fossil fuel-free development in all countries, at the same time as we end the destruction of the world’s forests and other important ecosystems.

Developing and middle-income countries have the right to development, poverty reduction and safety from extreme weather events and other negative consequences of climate change. We must therefore break the link between economic growth and greenhouse gas emissions. If the world’s low- and middle-income countries base their development on fossil fuels rather than renewable energy, it will not be possible to reach either SDG 13 or the Paris Agreement goals. Rich countries must move forward with reducing their greenhouse gas emissions rapidly and vigorously, to show that development based on renewable energy and energy

efficiency is both feasible and beneficial. At the same time, they must provide comprehensive funding and technology transfers to developing countries.

Under the terms of the Paris Agreement, all countries will revise their climate targets by 2020. This is an opportunity to step up the targets to a level that corresponds to Norway’s fair share of the global emission cuts that will be necessary to limit global warming to 1.5–2°C. It is possible to calculate this fair share, as Norwegian Church Aid has done in cooperation with the Stockholm Environment Institute and the Act Alliance^[43]. Since Norway is a wealthy and highly developed country, and has had relatively high emissions since 1990, Norway has both a responsibility and capacity that far exceeds our share of the world’s population. According to the main scenario in the report, Norway’s fair share of cuts by 2020 would be 300 percent of the 1990 level and 585 percent by 2030.

As it is not possible for Norway to cut more than 100 percent nationally, and in reality it is also not possible to cut all greenhouse gas emissions, Norway must fund major cuts in emissions in other countries in addition to making ambitious cuts in emissions domestically. How much it will cost will depend on the price of the cuts. The figures from the Norwegian Church Aid report apply to the 2°C target, but with the Paris Agreement’s goal of reaching 1.5°C, it is apparent that efforts must be stepped up, especially through climate funding (see below).

[41] UNFCCC Paris-avtalen http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

[42] FNs klimapanel (IPCC) 2014: *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*. http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/ar5_wgII_spm_en.pdf

[43] Act Alliance, Kirken Nødhjelp og Stockholm Environment Institute, 2014. *Norway’s fair share of an ambitious climate effort*. <https://www.sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Climate/SEI-KN-2014-Norways-fair-share.pdf>



Climate change threatens the basis of life. If today's development trends continue, the Earth's temperature will rise by more than 3 degrees. This will have catastrophic consequences for humans, animals and ecosystems. Norway has many useful plans, but lacks the capacity to implement them. While our neighbouring countries are cutting total greenhouse gas emissions, our emissions are continuing to increase year by year.

Norway's reporting on Goal 13



In the reporting on the SDGs in the national budget with respect to Goal 13, the government states that, according to the OECD, Norway is “among the countries with the highest taxes on fossil fuel energy”, that “the use of instruments has had a significant impact on greenhouse gas emissions in Norway”, and that “Norway is among the countries with the lowest emissions of greenhouse gases per unit produced” (Report. St. No. 1 (2016-2017) 2017 National Budget, pages 154-155). The government does not mention that total Norwegian greenhouse gas emissions increased between 2014 and 2015, that Norway has one of the highest emissions per person in Europe and that, under current measures, we are far from reaching the target.

On climate financing, the government reports that Norway has contributed about NOK 17 billion to measures to reduce deforestation in developing countries since 2009 and that “the government has decided to extend this program until 2030”. On the other hand, it is not mentioned that the government budget for 2017 only proposes a grant of NOK 2.8 billion for the international climate and forest initiative, while the 2008 climate agreement set a target level of 3 billion kroner annually. This goal has not been reached by the government in recent years. The appropriations for climate and forest investment have never been inflation-adjusted, and this means that the real target has been gradually reduced. The inflation-adjusted target level for the climate agreement is equivalent to NOK 3.5 billion in 2016 kroner.



Recommendations

The negative impacts of climate change will have consequences in every part of the world, including Norway. Therefore, adaptation to the changes we can no longer avoid should be incorporated into Norway's national and local planning work and in Norway's international efforts.

Target 13.1

Norway should:

- Prepare contingency plans to cope with extreme weather, crop failure and other consequences of climate change, and provide emergency preparedness agencies with the resources they will need to cope with the challenges;
- Contribute internationally to capacity building, early warning systems and insurance schemes to ensure that developing countries are better equipped to handle both sudden extreme weather and climate-related events that occur over a longer period of time;
- Contribute to strengthening research, institutional infrastructure and financing mechanisms so that developing countries can develop climate-smart agriculture on a large scale.

Target 13.2

Norway has set many goals, but often appears unable to implement them. According to the climate settlement (klimaforliket), national emissions will be reduced by 30 percent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, and Norway will be climate neutral by 2030. Under the terms of the Paris Agreement, Norway is required to cut emissions by 40 percent by 2030. This is based on the two-degree target, and under current Norwegian policies, there is no reason to believe that Norway is trying to "reach 1.5°C", as Norway has suggested.

Norway plans to join the EU's climate regime, with a joint fulfilment of a target for 2030. As part of the negotiations for this, Norway should work with the EU to strengthen its target in line with the 1.5-2°C goal. The EU's total emissions will be reduced by about 40 percent

by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. The EU's system will give Norway access to the emissions trading system (ETS), both in quota-regulated sectors (industry, petroleum) and non-quota sectors (transport, agriculture, construction). Both the current and former Norwegian governments have stated that it is quite likely that they will use so-called flexible mechanisms, thus partially acquiring quotas abroad by financing emissions reductions in other countries, and using these reductions to replace the required cuts in Norway's own domestic emissions. What Norway's climate target will mean in terms of conversion and emission cuts in Norway is therefore still unclear.

It will be a significant challenge for Norway to reach the climate targets that it has committed itself to in signing the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. Accordingly, it is crucial that Norway cuts emissions at the domestic level rather than relying on quota trading and flexible mechanisms to convert emissions targets. An active climate policy has been put in place in the country in a number of areas: for example, through the introduction of a CO₂ tax, participation in the EU ETS, and the focus on electric cars and the CCS (carbon capture and storage test facility).

Norway's land-based industries have responded positively to government regulations, CO₂ taxation and the ETS, while at the same time emissions from oil and gas extraction and road traffic have increased by 83.3 percent and 32.6 percent respectively between 1990 and 2015^[44]. In order for Norway to reduce its emissions quickly enough and to an extent that is sufficient for it to achieve the goals that we have already committed ourselves to, efforts to reduce emissions must be intensified, especially in the transport and petroleum industries. It would be illusory to believe that Norwegian oil and gas extraction can grow in the years to come. The UN climate panel has established that most emissions scenarios lead to reduced coal and oil revenues for most major exporters^[45]. A groundbreaking report released by US organisations and think tanks in 2016 concluded that the emissions from the coal, oil and gas reserves currently under recovery are likely to cause global warming above 2°C^[46]. Even removing coal from the calculation would not prevent global warming from exceeding 1.5°C. There





Climate change is happening now, and it is creating massive problems for people across the globe. In the spring of 2016, the people of the village of Gerbile, Ethiopia were first hit by drought, then by flooding. Extreme weather conditions are threatening people's livelihoods in more and more places.

is simply no room in the world's carbon budget for the potential emissions from Norway's oil and gas reserves.

National emissions have grown between 2014 and 2015^[47], and Norway currently has about twice as many emissions per person as its neighbouring countries^[48], largely due to the petroleum industry. The CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research has estimated that the 2017 Government Budget implies cuts of 200,000 tonnes of CO₂ in non-quota sectors, while cuts of 800,000 tonnes per year are needed if we are to meet our current obligations under the Paris Agreement^[49].

If we depend on quota trading and flexible mechanisms, we risk creating the impression that there is no need for Norway to change its own behaviours. However, with its enormous petroleum-based wealth, Norway has both a significant moral responsibility to quickly change and cut emissions, and an excellent opportunity to create new values and, not least, new jobs, such as in the renewable energy sector. We therefore suggest that the country focus on ocean, wind and solar energy, where profitability has increased drastically over the past year.

Norway's most powerful tool for climate financing and creating a global green shift is the Government Pension Fund Global (GPFG), the world's largest sovereign wealth fund. Its governing principles send important signals to the world's investors. With a new mandate to invest in unlisted infrastructure that reduces emissions

and contributes to a climate-safe future, including renewable energy, GPFG could be involved in driving technology development and pushing down the price of renewable energy. It is also very likely that a shift in investment from the fossil fuel industry to renewable energy will be very profitable, both in the short term and in the long run. If the GPFG were to invest up to 5 percent of its portfolio directly in unlisted renewable energy infrastructure projects, the positive impact on the climate would be huge. The WWF has estimated that this could yield emission cuts equivalent to 35 times Norway's total annual emissions^[50]. In addition, further gains would come from the fact that additional investors would choose to follow where the GPFG leads.

[44] Statistics Norway, 2016: Greenhouse gas emissions, 1990-2015, final figures. <https://www.ssb.no/klimagassn>

[45] UN Climate Panel, 2014: *Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report – Summary for Policymakers*. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf

[46] Oil Change International m.fl., 2016: *The Sky's Limit: Why the Paris climate goals require a managed decline of fossil fuel production*. http://priceofoil.org/content/uploads/2016/09/OCI_the_sky_limit_2016_FINAL_2.pdf

[47] Ministry of Climate and Environment, 2016. Prop. 1 S, KLD, 2016–2017. <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/c2c15072d804414d8f9147c74916c72c/nn-no/pdfs/prp201620170001klddddpdfs.pdf>

[48] <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC>

[49] CICERO Center for Climate Research, 2016. Climate effects of the parties' budget proposals. <http://www.cicero.uio.no/no/posts/klima/klimaeffektene-av-partienes-budsjettforslag>

[50] WWF 2017: *This way, the Government Pension Fund Global can cut 35 times Norway's climate emissions*. http://www.wwf.no/dette_jobber_med/miljopolitikk_og_loverk/statens_pensjonsfond_utland/?53025/Slik-kan-The-Government-Pension-Fund-Global-kutte-35-ganger-Norges-klimautslipp

Norway should:

- Develop plans for value creation and employment in sectors other than oil and gas. An increased oil and gas extraction rate on the Norwegian continental shelf, as proposed in the announcement of the 24th licensing round, is incompatible with Norway's and the world's climate goals;
- Phase out allocations for new oil exploration activities on the Norwegian continental shelf. Today's petroleum tax scheme premieres oil prospecting in valuable and vulnerable natural habitats. These are fossil fuel investments that will be unprofitable if we are to reach the goals that Norway has committed itself to. Winding up oil exploration activities is supported in the recommendations made by the government's expert committee on green competitiveness^[51] and by the Green Tax Commission^[52]. Norway must stop assuming this risk on behalf of oil companies;
- Adopt specific emission targets. The Norwegian Climate Act, which will be adopted in spring 2017, must become an important management tool for reducing emissions in Norway. It must contain clear measures specifying the emissions that will be permitted to be generated on Norwegian territory in the years 2030 and 2050, divided into quantified 10-year targets (carbon budgets), and followed up with action plans for how emission cuts will be reached in each 5-year period in each of the various sectors. Each state budget must show how the budget affects Norwegian emissions. A system must be introduced which ensures independent professional monitoring of whether existing instruments are sufficient to achieve the goals that have been set;
- Provide the GPFG with a mandate to invest directly in renewable energy projects such as solar parks and wind power plants, rather than exclusively in shares, thereby contributing to emission cuts, pushing technology development forward, and reducing the price of renewable energy;
- Increase the CO2 tax on gasoline and diesel while prioritising fossil fuel-free transport solutions. The government has emphasised the transport sector's contribution to reaching the climate targets by 2030. The tax authorities can facilitate individuals' climate-friendly choices by premiere low emissions solutions, and by making it more expensive to pollute. In particular, Norway must build a modern rail network, with better connections to the rest of Scandinavia and Europe;
- Secure technology support for pilot projects and an incentive scheme to develop offshore wind and other marine-based renewable energy projects in Norwegian waters. Offshore wind is an area in which Norway has competitive advantages and a good resource base, but we lack a market where Norwegian solutions can be tested and can qualify to bid on international projects;
- Develop a strategy that facilitates the development of a domestic market for solar power, and for Norwegian suppliers and business actors to build a global market position.

Target 13.3

Norway should:

- Carry out education and information campaigns to ensure that Norway's citizens, especially the younger ones, understand the challenges that climate change is creating, the measures and adaptations that are required, and Norway's international obligations. This should not be left solely to a more or less random public media debate, in which many people do not take part;
- Announce public funds for non-profit organisations that wish to contribute to increasing knowledge about climate change, adaptation, and how individuals and institutions can contribute.

Target 13.a

Through the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, rich countries like Norway are required to assist developing countries with funding for both emissions reduction measures and climate change adaptation. This is also a prerequisite to enable many developing countries to implement the national plans that they have agreed to as signatories to the Paris Agreement. From 2025, rich countries will be subject to a new, collective climate funding target that will represent an escalation from the 2020 level. This climate funding should be in addition to existing development assistance, scaled up over time, and balanced between emission reductions and adaptation. Norway must therefore put fresh money on the table in addition to today's funds for climate and environmental development assistance, and should significantly step up the level of funding over the next few years. This level must reflect fair burden sharing that is based on Norway's economic capacity and its historical responsibility.

Today, climate funding is considered part of Norway's development assistance, although the Paris Agreement commits rich countries to increasing their climate funding over and above existing commitments. In order to ensure that there is enough money to achieve the SDGs, Norway's climate funding must, in future, be in addition to its existing obligation to dedicate one percent of its gross national income (GNI) to development assistance. By 2025, Norway must step up its contribution to international climate funding to one percent of GNI, while maintaining traditional development support at a further one percent. As explained earlier, Norway must pay for emission cuts in other countries without compensating for emissions generated in Norway (offsetting), if we are to contribute our fair share of the voluntary efforts.

Funding for the adaptation to the consequences of climate change that we can no longer prevent must be stepped up. Norway must help the world's poorest countries to adapt to climate change, and this must form a

significant part of Norway's climate funding efforts. It is important that public funding is allocated to adaptation, as private funding of climate measures in the poorest countries is largely directed toward emission cuts. Norway must therefore be a driving force for funding both emission cuts and climate adaptation in poor countries. The allocation between these two should be balanced, dedicating approximately 50 percent to each category. In addition, the funds must be made available to local players. Under the terms of the Paris Agreement, a balance must be struck between adaptation and emission cuts in climate funding, but in the roadmap for climate funding that was presented by Norway and other rich countries at the 2016 COP22 climate summit, only one-fifth of the funds are dedicated to adaptation^[53].

Norway should:

- Demonstrate a clear intention to step up climate funding to one percent of GNI by 2025, in connection with the adoption by 2020 of an updated national climate target for 2030. At the same time, traditional development assistance should be maintained at one percent, so that climate funding is in addition to the existing development assistance budget;
- Confirm that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adjustment Fund will be important channels for Norwegian climate funding, both before and after 2020, and that the Adjustment Fund must serve the Paris Agreement. Norway must honour its promise of contributing NOK 400 million per year to the GCF and NOK 3 billion per year to REDD+ in developing countries. There should be a balanced allocation between appropriations for adaptation and emissions reductions.

[51] Government's Expert Committee on Green Competitiveness, 2016: «Grønn konkurransekraft». [http://www.gronnkonkurransekraft.no/files/2016/10/Strategi-for-gr%C3%88nn-konkurransekraft.pdf»](http://www.gronnkonkurransekraft.no/files/2016/10/Strategi-for-gr%C3%88nn-konkurransekraft.pdf)

[52] Ministry of Security and Service Organisation, 2015. "NOU 2015: 15: Appreciate the environment." <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/38978c0304534ce6bd703c7c4cf32fc1/no/pdfs/nou201520150015000dddpdfs.pdf>

[53] Australia 2016: *Roadmap to US\$ 100 Billion*. <http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/Documents/climate-finance-roadmap-to-us100-billion.pdf>



How civil society is contributing

Preventing deforestation in Uganda (Caritas Norway)

Through its Uganda program, Caritas has contributed to emission-reducing measures by working with local residents to begin planting trees and using energy-saving furnaces. Ovens are made from locally available materials such as soil, water and banana plants. They reduce the use of wood by 50 percent compared to traditional furnaces. This is an important measure to prevent deforestation. The target group for the program is 6,000 small farmers.

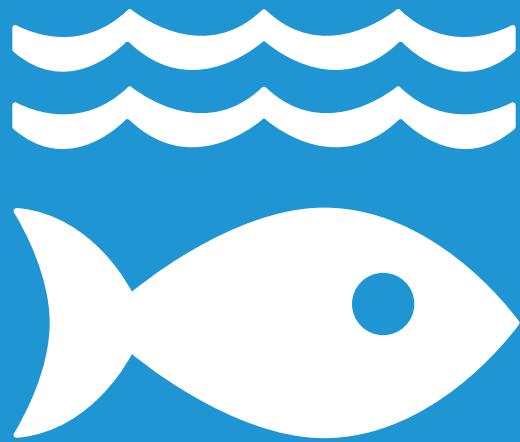
Climate adaptation of indigenous agriculture (Rainforest Foundation Norway)

In 2010, 10 percent of the territory of the Xingú indigenous people (TIX) in Mato Grosso, Brazil, burnt down. There has been a significant increase in the number of fires in the last 15 years. This is because the climate is becoming warmer and the forest is drier, partly as a consequence of the deforestation around TIX. Xingúindians, who include 16 different groups of people, are working to prevent forest fires. They are doing this by changing their own methods of small-scale farming, which have traditionally included the use of fire on small farms, and by organising their own fire brigades in cooperation with the authorities. The warmer, drier climate has also changed the behaviour of animals and plants, and animals have destroyed crops prior to harvest. To counteract this, the indigenous people are working to develop new farming methods, such as knowing when to plant, and are documenting changes to better understand how their natural environment is being affected. With the support of their partners, they are being educated about changes to the climate and are participating in various forums at the national level to influence the government's climate commitments. They are supported by Norway through the Rainforest Foundation Norway.



More sustainable management of GPFG (WWF-Norway)

WWF has been working to make the Government Pension Fund Global's investment policies more sustainable since 2013, using innovative analyses, concrete improvement proposals and lobbying. An analysis of the fund's investments in the 200 companies with the largest coal, oil and gas reserves in the world was the starting point for an ever-expanding public debate. A great deal of work has been done to develop a sound approach to ways in which the GPFG can withdraw from coal companies. A highly detailed and specific proposal including defined criteria and procedures helped to win the struggle to get the fund out of coal, a major victory for Norwegian civil society. At the same time, it is important that the money from the withdrawal is put to work where it will be the most beneficial. Accordingly, the WWF has simultaneously been working since 2013 to allow GPFG to invest up to 5 percent of its market value in unlisted investments for renewable energy projects, such as wind and solar power plants. Through raising awareness and knowledge, cooperation with other organisations, and leveraging political influence, we hope that this proposal will also become a reality in 2017.



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

Contributors:

**Caritas Norway, Friends of the Earth Norway,
The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment, WWF-Norway**

Targets

14.1

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

14.2

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

14.3

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

14.4

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

14.5

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

14.6

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain

from introducing new such subsidies, recognising that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7

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

14.a

Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b

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

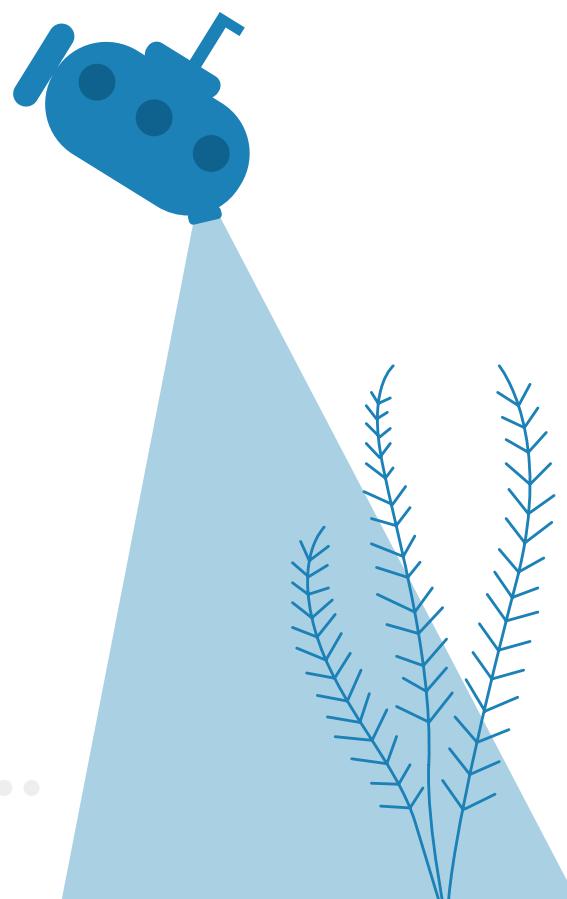
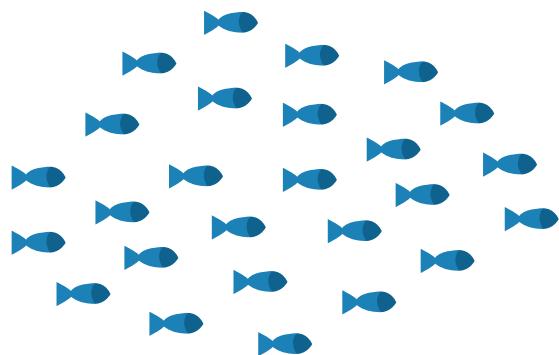
14.c

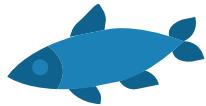
Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

Introduction

Today, marine life and those who depend on it are under great pressure. The stocks of marine species have been reduced by nearly 40 percent since 1970, according to the WWF's 2016 *Living Planet* report. Three billion people receive more than 20 percent of their protein intake from fish and more than 12 percent of the world's population depends on the ocean for their livelihood, according to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). With a growing population and a changing climate, the pressure on the oceans will only increase in the years to come. A coordinated international drive to strengthen the management of marine ecosystems is necessary if we are to avoid a collapse. Norway has a comparative advantage in this field and a unique opportunity to make a major difference for marine life.

Norway has large productive marine areas and manages fisheries and marine ecosystems of major global importance. It is therefore a global responsibility for Norway to maintain and manage these ecosystems sustainably. At the same time, Norway has the knowledge and resources that are needed to help reverse these negative trends worldwide. If Norway is to contribute to achieving SDG 14, it will require the strengthening of marine protection in Norway's marine and coastal areas and a significant increase in Norwegian efforts to support better marine management in developing countries.





Norway's reporting on Goal 14

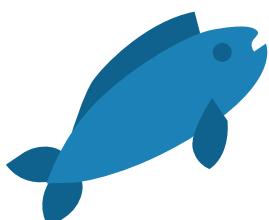
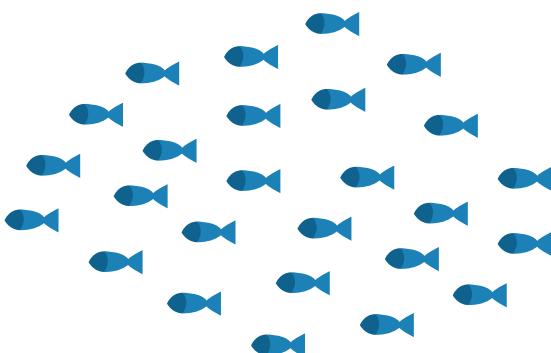


In the report on the SDGs in the national budget, the government has said, regarding Goal 14, that "Norway has comprehensive systems and regulations to ensure good governance of the marine areas around our coasts". It also reported that:

"The Pollution Control Act regulates all emissions from commercial activities in Norway. Norwegian emissions of environmentally hazardous chemicals at sea have been greatly reduced in recent decades. Norway has established conservation zones in some of the most vulnerable areas, and new areas are being assessed". (Report. St. 1 (2016 -2017) 2017 National Budget, page 155.)

The ecosystem-based management plans for marine areas and for fishery management are important and effective measures. However, we are overlooking the fact that Norway is far from achieving its target of preserving at least 10 percent of coastal areas by 2020, and it lacks a plan for how to raise this percentage from the current one percent to 10 percent over the next few years. We also believe that the report needs to include an analysis of how the dumping of hazardous mining waste in Førdefjorden, contrary to environmental advice, and the initiation of oil prospecting in vulnerable areas at Lofoten, Vesterålen and Senja will undermine the attainment of these targets.

The government has also reported that Norway has submitted a resolution on plastic waste and microplastic in the sea, which has been adopted by UNEA-2 (United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Program), and that Norway will be a driving force behind international efforts to reduce plastics in the sea (KLD, Prop. 1 S 2016-2017, page 37). This is an important measure that we welcome warmly, and which should be followed up with regulations that limit plastics consumption and pollution.



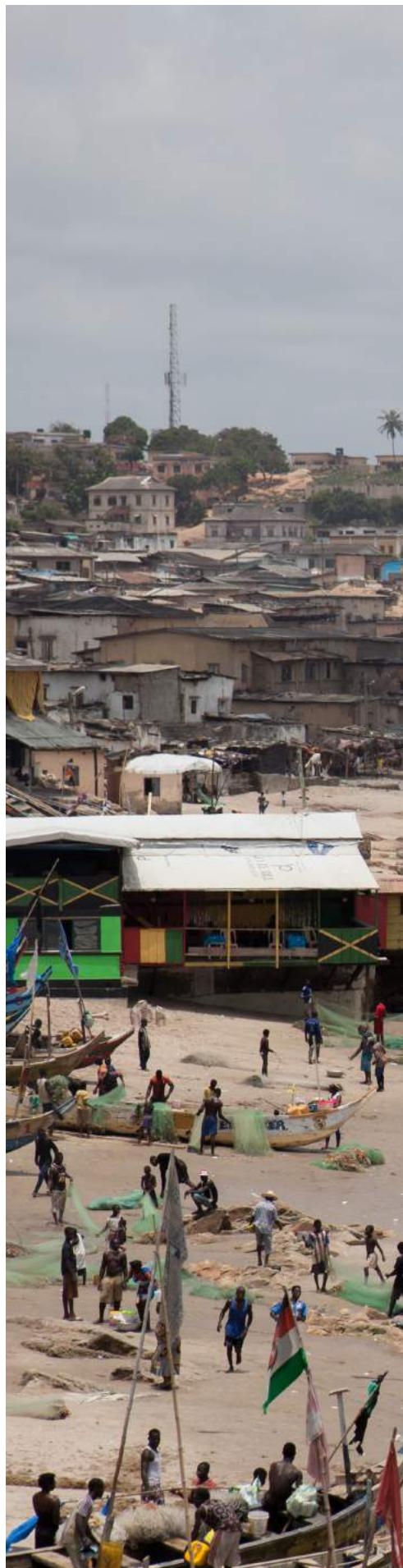
Recommendations

Target 14.1

Each year, over eight million tonnes of plastic waste end up in the world's oceans. Recent research indicates that by 2050, the world's oceans will contain more plastic than fish if today's levels of pollution do not decrease. Efforts to stop this increasing pollution problem must be heavily prioritised, both globally and in Norway. Strengthened national and international efforts led by Norway to reduce marine littering could be crucial for saving the world's marine ecosystems and ensuring productive and pollution-free marine areas. The work to combat marine pollution must be part of a significant international cooperation effort, operating across national borders and with rigorous anchoring in Norwegian leadership in international relevant fora, such as the UN Environment Program.

We are seeing a lack of a consistent, holistic approach, in that the government announced in the spring 2017 Report to the Storting that it will work toward cleaner seas, while at the same time it is continuing to allow the dumping of mining waste in the sea and is initiating mining on the seabed. Dumping of mining waste suffocates all life in large areas of the seabed in the affected fjords, causing small particles and chemicals to spread and potentially damaging life in the rest of the fjord and further out to sea. The fact that the Norwegian government, against international trends, is continuing to facilitate the dumping of mining waste in the fjords that is highly detrimental to marine life, weakens Norway's credibility on other environmental issues.

It is worrying to see the great pressure that is currently being brought to bear, both nationally and internationally, to open up the seabed for mineral extraction. These interventions will take place in key ecosystems, such as around the black chimneys that are found along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge around Jan Mayen and Svalbard. This is one of the world's most productive marine areas and is a very important growing area for rich fishery resources. Seabed digestion, sediment clouds, disturbance of wildlife, toxic effects in the water column, and altered hydrological conditions are some of the effects these vulnerable ecosystems may be exposed to if a permit is given for mineral extraction here. Mining has always been a business with major environmental challenges related to pollution and altering the natural environment.



Saving the oceans is now urgent. The stocks of marine species have been reduced by 40 per cent since 1970, and by 2050 there will be more plastic than fish in the sea! Norway has the competence and the opportunity to take the lead in the international community on this effort.



Photo: Julie Lunde Lillesæter/Differ Media

"At the same time that the government announced in the spring 2017 Report on the Oceans that it will work toward cleaner seas, it is continuing to allow the dumping of mining waste in the sea and is initiating mining on the seabed. Norway should change its position in these cases, says Forum."

Norway should:

- Introduce regulations that limit plastics consumption and pollution, and take the initiative to replace today's oil-based plastics with plastics from other sources and materials;
- Contribute expertise, technology transfers and funding to strengthen waste management and increase the degree of recycling in developing countries;
- Follow up on the business sectors responsible for the heavy inflow of industrial garbage from both agricultural and commercial activities at sea and on the coast, and introduce industry agreements that provide guidelines for handling, collecting and reusing waste and broken equipment;
- Strengthen the *Fishing for Litter* scheme to include all Norwegian fishing vessels. In all ports with fish reception, approved waste disposal for waste collected by the fishing industry should also be established;
- Change its position with regard to dumping mining waste in the sea. Such waste can pose a significant threat to marine life in the affected area. An international ban on the dumping of mining waste in the sea would prevent the introduction of new and serious marine contamination. Norway is one of the few countries that opposes such a ban;
- Introduce a national ban on disposing mining residues in the sea and work for the London Convention's regulations to apply to land-based waste as well;
- Adopt a national moratorium on mining of the seabed until the environmental challenges with existing mining are under control, instead of the proposed act on mineral activities on the Norwegian continental shelf (page 53 of the Report. St. 22 (2016–2017) Report to the Storting (white paper) *The place of the oceans in Norway's foreign and development policy*, Spring 2017). Norway should work toward the same moratorium internationally.

Target 14.2

Norway has a great deal of expertise, credibility and resources to strengthen the management of global marine resources and must take a leading role by creating a new initiative for life under water. Norway's work on integrated marine resource management plans is world-leading, and these plans are a crucial tool for ensuring the long-term management of marine resources.

Norway should:

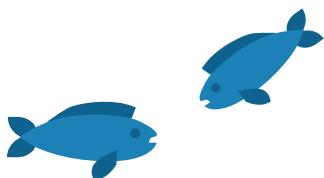
- Create an international, performance-based development initiative for life under water, with ecosystem-based integrated resource management and the protection of key areas as its main pillars. The work with *Fish for Development* (Ffu) should be included as part of such an initiative;
- Establish the Norwegian administrative planning system by law and assist other countries in implementing similar management systems;
- Set a target of 15 percent of degraded ecosystems to be restored within 10 years and create a detailed strategy for accomplishing this.

Target 14.3

Sea acidification is a serious environmental problem related to carbon dioxide emissions. As much as 30 percent of marine wildlife is at risk of disappearing by 2100 unless emissions are reduced.

In its spring 2017 Report to the Storting on the oceans, the government describes the UN International Maritime Organisation (IMO) as an important institution for promoting environmentally-friendly shipping (pages 32 and 45), and particularly emphasises the potential for Norwegian shipping and industry in this area. However, the fact that greenhouse gas emissions from shipping are neither regulated under the Paris Climate Agreement nor included in countries' national climate account, and that the IMO has not been successful in putting shipping regulations in place under the Agreement, is not mentioned.





Since international transport is not subject to regulatory requirements under the Paris Agreement, this sector is also excluded from the EU climate target. Today, international air transportation and shipping account for 6 percent of global CO₂ emissions^[54], but due to strong growth and lack of regulation, by 2050 they could account for as much as 40 percent of global CO₂ emissions. For shipping, this figure is estimated to be 17 percent of global CO₂ emissions. The fact that these sectors are not included in the accounts for achieving the Paris Agreement's goals makes the 2 degree target difficult to achieve. Norway must work to ensure that international shipping is subject to emission cuts in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Norway, as the world's sixth largest maritime nation (measured in value), has a major responsibility to lead this effort.

Norway should:

- Actively work to ensure effective international monitoring of the effect of climate change on the oceans, and to raise awareness of the consequences of marine acidification for marine life and the ocean's contribution to carbon sequestration;
- Work to accelerate the IMO's goal for emission cuts, which are not expected to be reached before 2023. These goals must be in line with the goals set in the Paris Agreement;
- Promote a global IMO CO₂ fee that internalises shipping costs, either by charging for fuel or as a fee on emissions. A supranational agreement on charges could regulate emissions by ensuring that port states require an accounting of energy use and emissions by vessels, and requiring vessels to show documentation of fees paid when they arrive in port. It should also have a redeployment mechanism, so that developing countries are not subject to additional costs.

Target 14.4

Norway has gained a strong international position in the fight against illegal fishing, and should actively work to ensure that more key fishing nations commit to and support a strengthened international effort in this area.

Norway should:

- Actively use its role in UNODC to ensure that a number of important fishing nations commit to enhanced international efforts to combat illegal fishing;
- Strengthen FAO's efforts to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
- Strengthen the environmental crime component of the organised crime development assistance program;
- Work for environmental crime to be recognised as serious crime internationally and for illegal fishing to be recognised as an environmental crime;
- Phase out destructive fishing practices in the Norwegian economic zone that damage important marine seabed habitats.

Target 14.5

Norway has protected less than one percent of its marine areas and has a long way to go to reach the target of 10 percent. At the same time, petroleum extraction and mining is an increasing danger to important areas for marine life in Norwegian waters. Stronger efforts are needed from the Norwegian government to preserve the unique marine ecosystems that Norway manages for the future. As a significant player in the Arctic, Norway also has a special global responsibility for the Arctic environment, and should work toward establishing new Arctic conservation areas.

[54] European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety 2015. *Emission reduction targets for international aviation and shipping*.

Norway should:

- Work towards the creation of a network of protected marine areas in the Arctic;
- Provide permanent protection against petroleum activity in particularly valuable and vulnerable areas such as the Lofoten, Vesterålen and Senja Sea areas, the marginal ice zone and the polar front of the Barents Sea and the Norwegian Sea, the Jan Mayen Sea, the Møre banks and the Iver ridge, as well as the Skagerrak;
- Prepare a comprehensive marine conservation plan by the end of 2018, with the aim of conserving 10 percent of the marine areas within the Norwegian economic zone (200 nautical miles);
- Ensure that the 30 remaining areas in today's marine protection plan (List A) are protected as soon as possible, with the latest deadline before the end of 2020.

Target 14.7

Fish exports can make important contributions to the economy of developing countries and to generating additional tax revenues that can be used for redistribution and poverty reduction programs. In addition, growth and employment in the fisheries sector can have positive indirect effects on local food security and nutrition. However, several studies show that increased production and trade in marine resources has in many cases failed to lead to sustainable development and poverty alleviation. International trade in fish can generate significant revenues, but can at the same time lead to a worsening of living conditions for local communities and small-scale producers. Local communities whose living is based on fishing and aquaculture are at risk of being displaced by industrial traders or excluded from trading due to strict commercial rules, thus losing access to work and to an important food source.

Norway should:

- Review its fishery and marine programs, including programs under *Fish for Development*, with the aim of enhancing their impact on poverty reduction, food security, nutrition, the environment and gender equality;
- Make the voluntary guidelines on [Responsible Governance of Tenure] land, fisheries and forests and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture, developed by the UN Committee on World Food Security, the guide for Norwegian investment in fisheries and the marine sector;
- Prioritise development assistance for research focusing on improved fish feed (which does not directly compete with food for humans), genetic properties that can contribute to food safety and nutrition, development of more sustainable aquaculture, and the development of the entire value chain in developing countries;
- Work for more countries to ratify the ILO Convention 188 on working conditions in the fisheries sector.

Target 14.a

Norwegian marine research communities are extremely knowledgeable and competent. This competence should be actively used to strengthen basic knowledge worldwide and to contribute to capacity building in developing countries.

Norway should:

- Work toward the creation of an international knowledge panel for the sea, modelled on the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and on the UN nature panel;
- Continue programs such as EAF Nansen, and facilitate increased professional cooperation in marine research;
- Strengthen the work of mapping and monitoring the seabed in the Norwegian Sea and in coastal areas through an increased focus on the MAREANO program.





“Because international transport is not subject to regulatory requirements under the Paris Agreement, this sector is also excluded from the EU climate target, although it could account for as much as 40 percent of global CO₂ emissions by 2050. The exclusion of air transport and shipping makes the 2 degree goal difficult to achieve.”



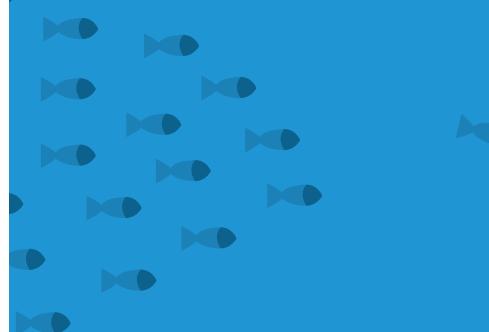
How civil society is contributing

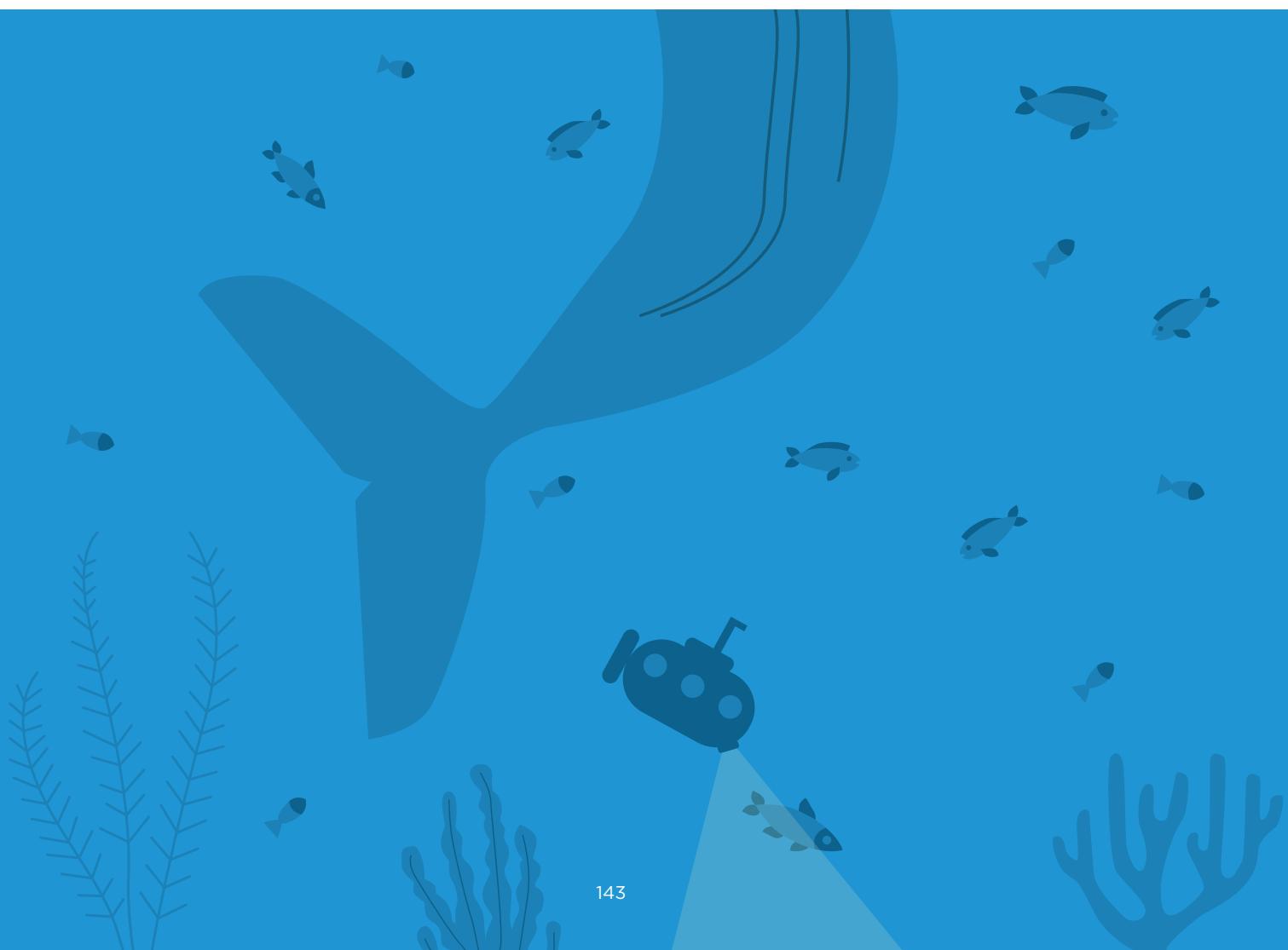
Environmentally-certified krill fishing by WWF and Aker BioMarine

WWF-Norway has worked with several business actors to ensure the sustainability of fisheries worldwide. Following a joint effort with Aker BioMarine, the Antarctic krill fishery has now been certified as sustainable by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). The ecosystem around the Antarctic is vulnerable. WWF has long been concerned about our limited knowledge about the impact of krill on the ecosystem and has called for more research. However, research in Antarctica is both challenging and expensive. In response to this and to its own need to ensure that the company does not adversely affect the ecosystem, Aker BioMarine has established its own research fund, as well as making fishing vessels available for the use of scientists. This cooperative effort has also led to the establishment of ARK – a business organisation that will contribute to responsible fishing in the Antarctic.

Sustainable aquaculture (Norges Vel – The Royal Norwegian Society for Development)

The Royal Norwegian Society of Development – Norges Vel has supported the development of sustainable farming of tilapia in Madagascar, from fish fry to the marketplace. This was organised through a cooperative structure in Madagascar, based on the Aquaculture Stewardship Council's guidelines for Tilapia farming (developed by WWF, among others). The producers and co-op members, both women and men, earn more than the minimum income and are expanding production by drawing on enhanced expertise in sustainable production and business development (profitable production, organisation, marketability, efficiency, employment and strategic planning). Locally adapted business development throughout the entire production chain from water to table promotes poverty alleviation and delivers more healthy marine proteins to the local population, while preserving existing biological diversity, economic and socio-cultural sustainability, and fostering development. These positive experiences are currently being used to launch another sustainable tilapia pilot program in Mozambique, supported by Norway.





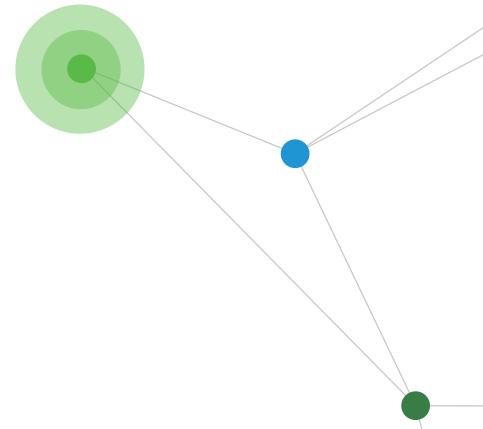


Goal 15:

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

Contributors:
Friends of the earth Norway, Rainforest Foundation Norway,
Sabima, The Development Fund Norway,
The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment and WWF-Norway.

Targets



15.1

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

15.2

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

15.3

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

15.4

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

15.5

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

15.6

Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources

15.7

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

15.8

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

15.9

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

15.a

Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b

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

15.c

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



Introduction

Untouched natural environments and species are disappearing at an alarming rate. The stocks of wild animals have been more than halved over the past 40 years. Landscaping is currently the greatest threat to natural diversity, and the threat of climate change is increasing. At the same time, a robust, rich natural environment is an important life insurance against climate change.

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals strengthen and underline the diversity goals adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

If Norway is to contribute to achieving SDG 15, increased efforts are needed both nationally and internationally. Norway is behind schedule in implementing a number of the national targets.

Norway has a strong tradition of innovative environmental development cooperation and has helped to curb the loss of natural diversity, particularly through its climate and forestry programs. Norwegian development policy must help to stop the loss of natural diversity and to support sustainable ecosystem management. Norway is in a strong position to leverage its experience from climate and forestry programs and apply this knowledge to similar programs in other habitats.

Natural environments and species are now vanishing extremely quickly. For example, stocks of species related to freshwater ecosystems have fallen by 76 percent in the last 40 years! Norway must step up efforts to preserve natural diversity both nationally and internationally, says Forum. In the photo: The endangered myrflangre orchid is dying out as the world's wetlands disappear.

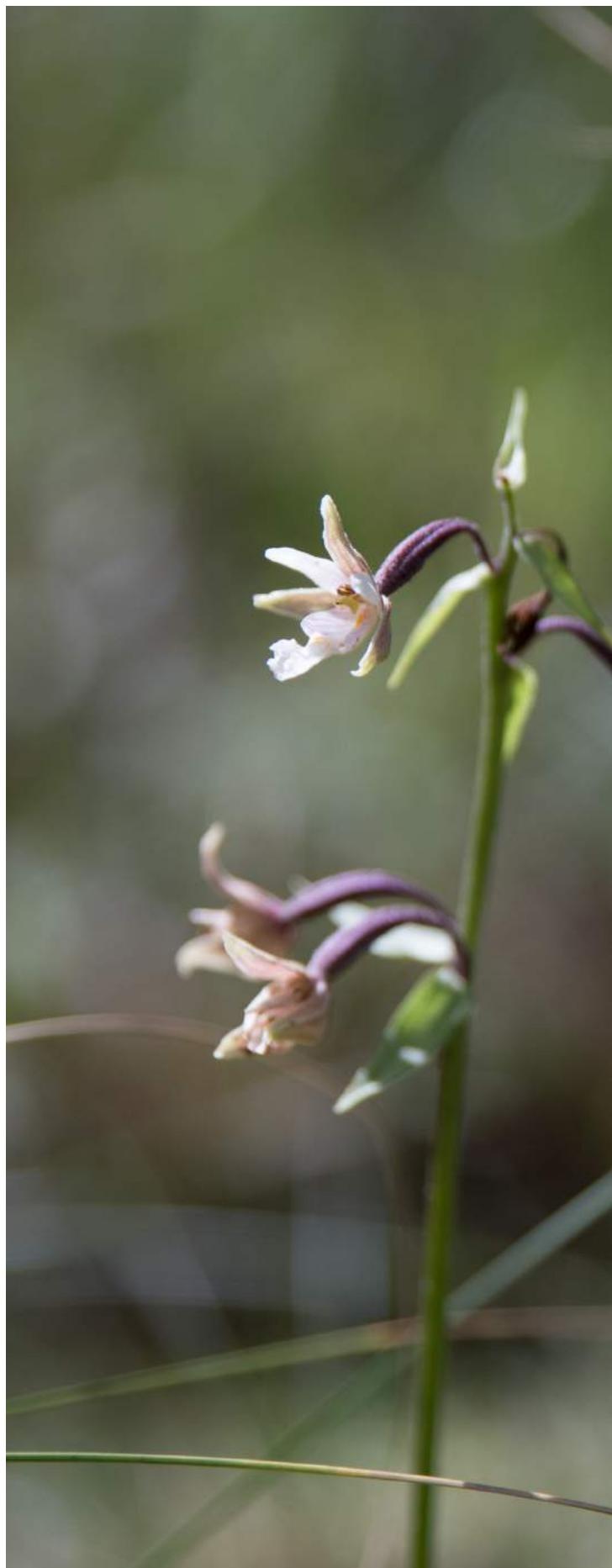


Photo: Julie Lunde Lillesæter / Differ Media for Sabima.



Recommendations

Target 15.1

The stocks of species associated with freshwater ecosystems have been reduced by 76 percent in the past 40 years and the world has lost 64 percent of its wetlands in the last century. Wetlands are threatened natural habitats that store large amounts of carbon. Norway can be at the forefront of the international efforts to develop a performance-based mechanism for conservation.

About 17 percent of Norway's land-based natural environments are protected; however, this protection is not representative. To ensure the protection of a representative range of Norway's natural environments, as required by Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, several new conservation areas must be established as national parks and nature reserves. In particular, coastal landscapes, productive lowland forests, and larger, continuous lowland areas are poorly represented. At the same time, there is a need to safeguard the protected areas by enforcement, wherever this is necessary to ensure the protection values.

Norway should:

- Develop a result-based mechanism for the conservation of wetlands in developing countries in accordance with the terms of the Ramsar Convention;
- Set a target to ensure that 15 percent of degraded ecosystems are restored within 10 years and create a strategy for how this can be achieved;
- Prepare a protection plan for coastal waterways;
- Explore the existing network of protected areas with regard to the connection between conservation areas and other natural areas, and look into whether topographic gradients and corridors can be further protected, restored and sustainably managed to ensure their natural diversity, both compared to the current situation and in order to prevent the further effects of climate change;
- Submit a quality standard for bogs.



Target 15.2

Norway makes significant efforts to conserve tropical forests, and plays an active role in efforts to preserve biodiversity and to address other global environmental issues. The 2008 climate agreement sets a target level NOK 3 billion annually, but this target has not been reached in recent years. The appropriations for climate and forest investment have never been adjusted for inflation, and this means that the actual level of funding has gradually been reduced. The inflation-adjusted target level is equivalent to 3.5 billion in 2016 kroner.

Norwegian authorities have not paid the same attention to preventing Norwegian businesses and investments from degrading the environment or increasing the pressure on vulnerable ecosystems beyond national borders.

Norway provides subsidies that are environmentally harmful, especially in the forestry sector. These subsidies contribute to cutting forests that are biologically valuable, but economically of little value. This is contrary to Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, which states that instruments, including subsidies, that are harmful to biological diversity are to be eliminated, phased out or changed by 2020.

Norway should:

- Continue to give priority to international climate and forestry efforts and draw up a plan to expand these efforts;
- Follow up the goal of protecting 10 percent of productive forests by creating an implementation strategy, focusing on ensuring that the various forest types and geographies are evenly represented, as well as protecting more of the most endangered forest types;
- Ensure that Norwegian companies with foreign investments, especially in sectors where there is a risk of adverse effects on vulnerable ecosystems, report

on how they are taking care to preserve the diversity of natural environments and ecosystem services in their operations;

- In line with Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, remove, phase out or change environmentally harmful subsidies, such as subsidies for steep hill terrains, forest roads and the fertilisation of forests.

Target 15.4

Thirty-three percent of Norwegian mountain areas are protected. At the same time, the biological diversity of Norwegian mountain areas is threatened by climate change, border development, fragmentation of natural habitats and current and former hunting practices. Natural values should be one of the main purposes of the conservation of national parks in the mountains; however, in many cases, important species, such as the wolverine, are absent in these areas. Presently, the wolverine is the only major predator that lives in Norway's mountainous regions. Its protection is Norway's responsibility, as at least 25 percent of the total world population of this species lives in Norway. Balanced mountain ecosystems contain wild reindeer, wolverines and arctic foxes. The wolverine is adapted to coexistence with wild reindeer, and the arctic fox also benefits from the wolverine's presence.

Norway should:

- Develop a sound, knowledge-based approach to managing mountain species;
- Establish environmental quality standards for hunting in the mountains;
- Prepare an overview of the state of our mountain ecosystems with a focus on protected areas;
- Look into identifying protected areas in which wolverines should be allowed to re-establish their populations.

Target 15.5

When the Nature Diversity Act was adopted in 2009, new tools were established to help stop the loss of species diversity, including identifying priority species and habitats. These species and habitats should receive special protection and their own management plans. One of the recommendations of the Act was to identify 400 priority species. Today, there are only 13 priority species. For one of these, the black-tailed godwit, only the northern subspecies has been prioritised, while the southern subspecies does not receive the same protection, despite having a greater need for protection. A large number of species need stronger protection, and this work must therefore be intensified, in line with the Parliament's 2016 recommendations for the follow up of the Nature Diversity Report.

Norway should:

- Create an accelerated plan to increase the number of priority species and habitats in Norway;
- Further develop the scheme of selected cultural landscapes to ensure the threat to species in the traditional cultural landscape of agriculture, with the aim of covering hundred areas by 2025;
- Ensure that Norwegian foreign investment, trade and import policies, and public procurement do not contribute to the destruction of vulnerable ecosystems or natural areas or increase the pressure on natural diversity outside of Norway's borders.

Target 15.6

Norway should:

- Continue to work toward achieving the goals established by the International Plant Treaty. Norway should increase support for in-situ measures for the conservation and development of biodiversity. Norway should be a driving force at the international level for long-term and reliable funding for the Treaty's Benefit-Sharing Fund, and promote the Norwegian model for subsidies from the seed industry;

- Support the Global Crop Diversity Trust to strengthen local food production and to benefit small farmers, as well as strengthening the link between local seed systems and ex-situ conservation in national and international gene banks;
- Increase its financial support for public plant processing with a particular focus on participatory international plant breeding projects through the CGIAR system;
- Actively promote the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to protect biodiversity from threats arising from the use of GMOs.

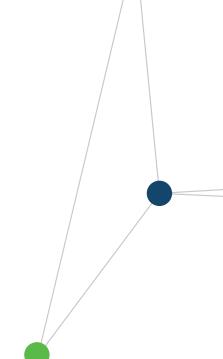
Target 15.7

Illegal hunting is an ongoing issue in Norway, and large predators are particularly vulnerable. For wolves, poaching is the biggest threat apart from inbreeding, and illegal hunting may account for up to half of the mortality rate for this species. In addition, both the lynx and the brown bear are exposed to illegal hunting, and birds may suffer from nest looting for collecting purposes, especially in the mountains. Norwegians travel a great deal, and may thus be exposed to objects that come wholly or partly from endangered species.

Norway should:

- Increase Økokrim's capacity to detect and combat serious environmental crime in Norway, especially in terms of endangered species;
- Strengthen international efforts to combat natural resources and environmental crime. These efforts must focus on preventing environmental crime through local management of natural resources, prioritising the fight against environmental crime by the authorities, and weakening demand for and halting illicit trafficking in endangered species;
- Strengthen efforts to educate Norwegians about the harm caused by trafficked species (CITES).





“Species are disappearing at a huge pace. Both land use and climate change are significant causes. Norwegian development policy must help to stop the loss of natural diversity, and support sustainable ecosystem management. Norway should utilise its experience from climate and forestry projects to launch similar programs for other habitats, Forum suggests.”

Target 15.8

Invasive species are an ongoing problem in Norway, and the numbers are continually increasing due to rising trafficking and cross-border trade. Despite the fact that regulations governing invasive organisms are now in force, authorities at all levels lack the tools and, not least, the financial means to remove invasive species.

Norway should:

- Increase appropriations to remove invasive, harmful species from protected areas, expand the list of progeny species and implement action plans for the removal of invasive species;
- Strengthen educational efforts related to the sale and import of foreign species, such as information about which species are particularly problematic, directed at the Norwegian population;
- Explore the consequences of trade in timber, garden products and other products across national borders.

Target 15.9

In order to strengthen the management of biodiversity, more knowledge about biodiversity is needed, in line with the targets under SDG Goal 15. To start with, a nationwide map of natural habitats needs to be created. In addition, the current state of the main ecosystems should be described, together with a description of the condition they should be in and the measures that are needed to achieve this. Internationally, Norway should contribute to raising awareness about natural environments and species in cooperation with the UN Nature Panel (IPBES) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) – the international open data infrastructure for sharing information about biodiversity.

Norway should:

- Complete a map of biodiversity for Norway that includes natural habitats, species and landscapes by the end of 2025;
- Set up a public committee to investigate how a public biodiversity and environmental complaints committee can be organised, in accordance with the Aarhus Convention;
- Ensure that the consideration of the sustainable management of land-based ecosystems is integrated into relevant development cooperation policies and development assistance strategies.

Target 15.a

Norway should:

- Create a development assistance program for raising awareness about nature. The program must help developing countries to achieve the SDGs and the Aichi Biodiversity targets, and must be coordinated with the work of the International Nature Panel (IPBES) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF);
- Increase assistance for measures to maintain ecosystem services and for the sustainable management of forests, soil and freshwater;
- Support programs and initiatives that promote the small-scale production and capacity development of small-scale producers, as well as the development of local and regional markets for saltwater and freshwater fish and seafood, while preserving and protecting biodiversity;
- Make the Voluntary Guidelines for Land, Fisheries and Forests, and Principles for Responsible Investment





in Agriculture, developed by the UN Committee on Food Security, the guiding principles for Norwegian investments in fisheries and aquaculture;

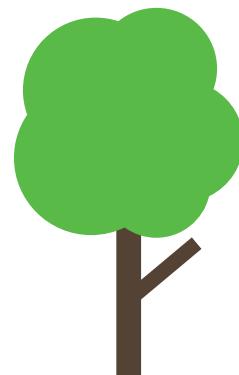
- Prioritise research funding that focuses on fish feed and on genetic properties that contribute to food security and nutrition, develop more sustainable aquaculture, and develop the entire value chain in developing countries;
- Ensure that guidelines, procedures and regulations for Norway's international trade and production in fisheries and aquaculture ensure local people's right to food and nutrition.



Target 15.b

Norway should:

- Strengthen the Norwegian climate and forest initiative, thereby strengthening the conservation of rain forests and contributing to sustainable forest management in developing countries;
- Strengthen mechanisms for safeguarding the human rights of local and indigenous peoples in all agreements under the Norwegian climate and forest initiative.



Target 15.c

Norway should:

- Increase funding for international organisations to combat biodiversity crime, build up expertise and strengthen Norway's voice in combating illicit trade in plants and animals.



How civil society is contributing

“Ambassador” for Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 (WWF-Norway)

WWF International is collaborating with the CBD Secretariat, and has accepted the role of Ambassador for Aichi Biodiversity Target 1: “By 2020, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably”. The agreement was signed on 14 December 2016 at the UN High-Level Ministerial Segment of the UN Biodiversity Conference in Cancun, through a formal unification (Memorandum of understanding). The parties will develop a communication strategy to help achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 by 2020. WWF will make use of both existing and new initiatives, such as Earth Hour and the collaboration with Netflix on the new series *Our Planet*^[55].

Stopping deforestation in DR Congo (Rainforest Foundation Norway)

Rainforest Foundation Norway advocates for businesses in rainforest areas to halt deforestation and support communities so that they can play a key role in managing forest areas in a sustainable manner. Despite the fact that forest societies have unique expertise in managing forest resources in a sustainable way, their opportunities to live in and use the forests continue to be challenged. Authorities and the private sector often want access to these natural resources, and protective interests can sometimes challenge forest people’s rights to live in and use the forest. In Itombwe in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rainforest Foundation Norway has helped forest communities participate in defining the management of a nature reserve that the authorities and conservation organisations originally proposed as a protected area. This project has the potential to become a model for future management projects. Read more at <http://www.regnskog.no/en/long-reads-about-life-in-the-rainforest/the-future-of-forest-conservation>.

[55] <http://wwf.panda.org/?287850/Biodiversity-Convention-and-WWF-champion-biodiversity-awareness>





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

Contributors:

Amnesty Norway, Changemaker, FORUT, International Peace Bureau, Norwegian Peace Association, Norwegian People's Aid, Save the Children Norway, The Christian Council of Norway, The Norwegian Children and Youth Council, The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (IKFF)

Targets

16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2

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

16.3

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

16.4

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

16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7

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

16.8

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

16.9

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

16.10

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

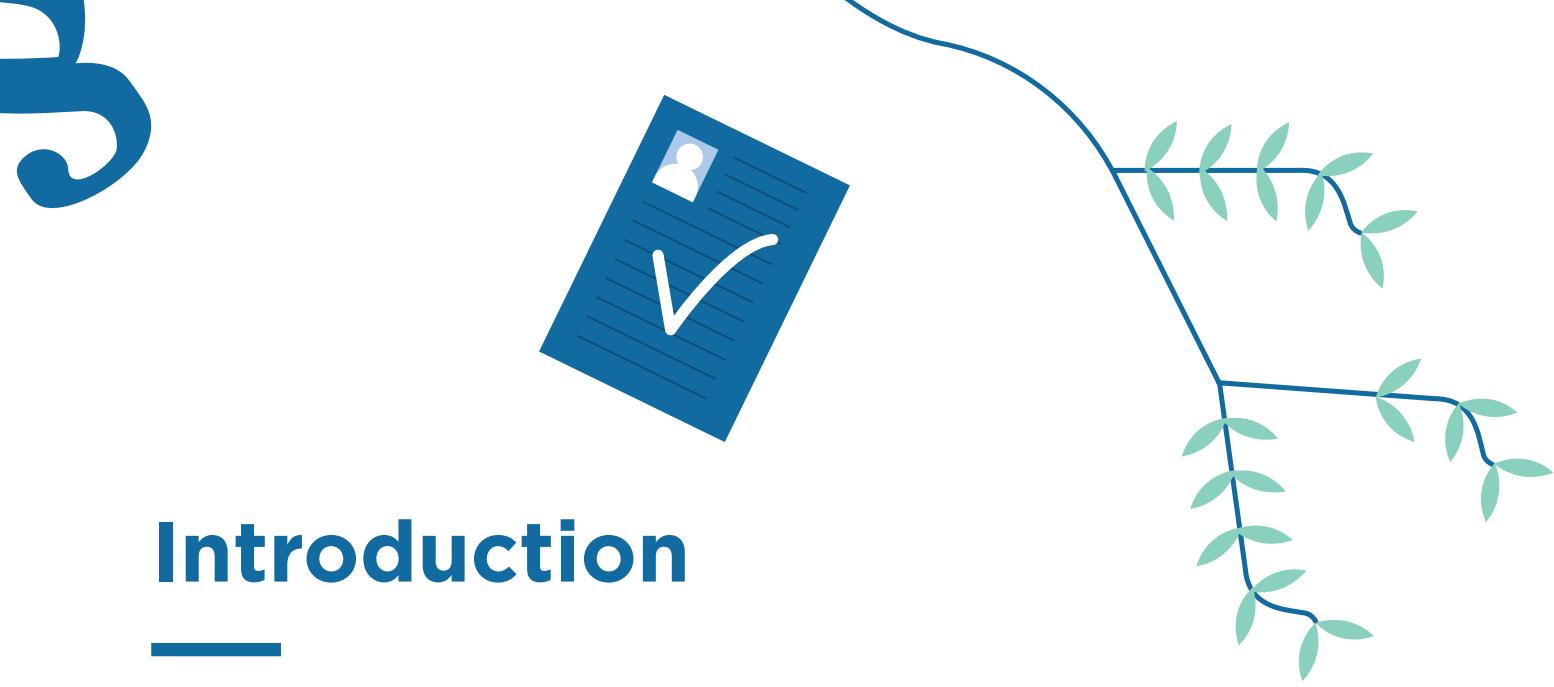
16.a

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

16.b

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development





Introduction

Violence, war, terror, injustice, marginalisation, humiliation and the abuse of power destroy communities, hinder sustainable development, and force millions of people to abandon their homes. Record numbers of people have had to flee from their homes, and the number of refugees in the world is currently the highest since the Second World War. Amnesty's annual report for 2016-17 documents how 36 countries have violated international law by illegally sending refugees back to countries where they risk facing human rights abuses^[56].



Some countries, such as Jordan, Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran and several African countries, have taken on a substantial share of the responsibilities. The tightening of the Norwegian Immigration Act and the government's stated goal of having "Europe's strictest refugee policy" is a concern for Norwegian non-governmental organisations. This shift in strategy represents a clear decline in Norway's approach to international protection. The new Immigration Act requires proof of 12 months of self-sufficiency before granting a permanent residence permit. It also appears that in certain cases, refugees can be rejected at Norway's borders at major arrival points. Up to 84 children in families whose asylum applications had been rejected were arrested at the Trandum reception centre. In December, 40 young Afghans were returned to Afghanistan as a part of the government's instructions to return asylum seekers to Afghanistan, despite the fact that several organisations expressed concern that the boys were younger than 18 years old. Several experts pointed to uncertainty surrounding the age test.

Women and men have different experiences and needs during and after conflicts. This must be taken into account in humanitarian work, peace negotiations and peace processes, especially where Norway is directly involved. Women's participation in peace and reconciliation delegations and in civil society is an important component of the implementation of UN resolutions on women, peace and security. Research shows that peace agreements that have addressed women's needs and included affected women are the most sustainable.

The prevention and combating of gender-based violence and sexual violence must be part of peace processes. Victims of such violence must have their human rights met, including by combating impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence.

[56] Amnesty International Annual Report 2016-2017.
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/research/2017/02/amnesty-international-annual-report-201617/>



Scare propaganda has become a dangerous force in international politics, and is particularly harmful to vulnerable people who have had to flee from war and terror. Globally, politicians' rhetoric is contributing to divisions, hate and fear. Protection of human dignity and enhancement of international cooperation is needed.

The Colombian peace agreement was a highlight of 2016, after half a century's bloody civil war. Norway's role in peace building, peacekeeping, conflict resolution, reconciliation and the inclusion of women and minorities in peace work should be prioritised in the future. It should also be a priority for Norway as a member of the UN Peacebuilding Commission in 2017-18.

Across the world, people are being detained and sentenced after unfair trials by politically-controlled courts. A fair legal system based on justice, power balance and the rule of law protects inhabitants from arbitrary treatment by the authorities and provides protection for individuals against abuse and violence. A fair legal system is also a prerequisite for realising human rights.

Weak institutions and a lack of financial transparency by multinational corporations, governments and tax havens makes it difficult for many countries to combat the crime, corruption and tax evasion that are sapping rich and poor countries alike for billions that could otherwise fund welfare services such as health, education, water and infrastructure. Illicit capital flows, corruption and mismanagement hit the poorest hardest and when political, economic, military and criminal elites merge, it leads to increased disparity and the concentration of power in the hands of the few.

Similarly, trust, security and sustainable development thrive in peaceful, fair, open and inclusive societies with well-functioning institutions, respect for human rights, space for critical voices and access to information.

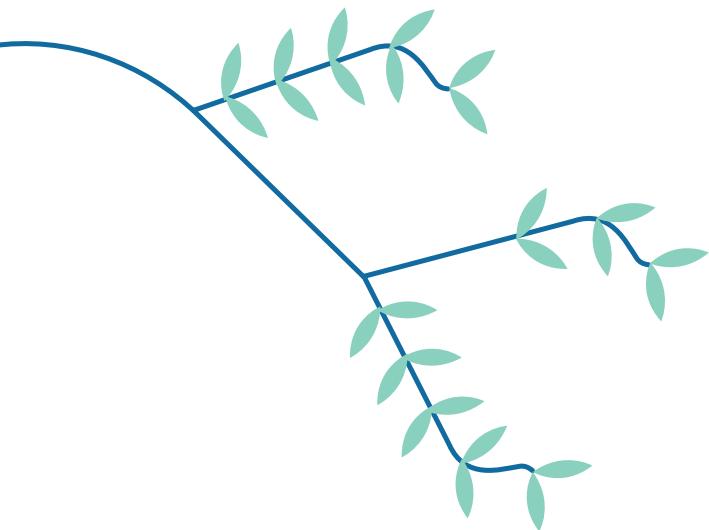
Over the past decade, democracies have been exposed to major challenges worldwide, and we are seeing an ever-widening restriction of civil society space in many countries, including democracies. The struggle to ensure civil society's right and opportunity to act as a corrective to the ruling elites will therefore be one of the most important struggles for democracy by 2030.

In recent years, we have seen the right and opportunity to organise threatened in many countries. Without active participation from the population, a peaceful, inclusive and democratic society cannot exist.

In 2015, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security. With this resolution, the Security Council sent a clear signal that young people must be included in peace development and peace building work. Young people are both particularly vulnerable in war and conflict and possess great potential for creating and securing peace. Young people are working for the future and often look at old conflict lines from different angles. Youth's ownership of the peace process can help establish a sustainable peace. Participation by young people is a key principle of the resolution, recognising the role of young people on the front line of peace building and conflict resolution.

National action plans have been central to the work of implementing the Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. By 2016, 63 countries had adopted a national action plan with SR 1325 as a starting point. Resolution 2250 could play an equivalent role for the recognition of young people as core agents for peace.

Armed violence, overproduction of weapons, irresponsible arms trading and excessive military spending undermine efforts to achieve the SDGs. Many countries spend huge sums on military armaments, while at the



same time failing to meet the population's basic needs. The weapons that are produced do not disappear, but travel from conflict to conflict and sometimes end up in criminal environments. The new Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, is emphasising the urgent need for disarmament and war prevention and is urging member states to work closely with civil society organisations in this area.

Atomic weapons threaten life on earth. Countries in possession of nuclear weapons have begun to modernise their weapons and weapon transport systems. At the same time, in March 2017 the UN initiated negotiations for a ban on nuclear weapons, in which approximately 130 countries are participating so far.

With new technologies such as drones and autonomous killer robots, new threats are arising, and with them the emergence of new international law dilemmas. Still, small arms are the main weapons of mass destruction of the poor. Efforts to integrate peace building with genuine participation by women, human rights, prevention and better gun control are crucial for development. Achieving Goal 16 is important for reaching the other goals – and is also important for our ability to assess whether these goals have been achieved.

Robust social protection structures, both for supporting families and for ensuring care for all children, including child welfare and child-friendly justice systems, are essential for the realisation of the right of all children to protection. In order to strengthen children's rights, a child protection system with educated caregiver expertise is needed. It is every country's duty to keep track of the number of children in the country, and especially those children who do not have caregivers. All countries must implement the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children. Institutions and arrangements for children without parents or other similar caregivers can become a breeding ground for corruption, misuse of power and abuse. This is crucial knowledge if UN member states are to improve their services for vulnerable children. Institutions and social structures that protect children must meet the same requirements for good governance and zero tolerance for corruption as other institutions in society.



Recommendations



Target 16.1

The world is in a frightening phase, with increasing investments in armaments and rising polarisation. Many countries are striving to combat conflict, terror and violent extremism while maintaining legal certainty, freedom and human rights. In many cases, military efforts are contributing to further radicalisation. In other places, control and surveillance are increasing at the expense of citizens' rights and freedoms. A number of extremist environments are nurtured by each other – and often also by mutual hatred towards each other.

Creating jobs and opportunities for young people in fragile states, as well as ensuring the fair and effective distribution and management of natural resources, are effective means for combating poverty and conflict. Economic and military support to parties in a conflict, including non-state armed actors, can contribute to bloodier and more prolonged conflicts, which become increasingly difficult to resolve through political means. Managing violence, abuse and terrorism must, as far as possible, be sought by peaceful means.

Norway should:

- Strengthen efforts to combat violence, abuse and exploitation, especially gender-based violence and violence aimed at children and women. No groups in society should be left behind;
- Increase knowledge about, and strengthen efforts against, harassment, abuse and violence against people with disabilities;
- Prohibit exports of military equipment to countries that severely violate human rights or violate international humanitarian law;

- Be at the forefront of promoting dialogue and peaceful relations between countries, and helping to strengthen the UN's ability to resolve conflicts without the use of military force;
- Actively participate in establishing a ban on the development, storage and use of nuclear weapons;
- Ensure that the fight against violent extremism and terror does not come at the expense of human rights.

Target 16.2

The Child Rights Convention is the starting point for all work on protecting children against exploitation and abuse. Modern slavery predominantly affects children, especially girls. Sexual exploitation and the use of child soldiers are two of the worst forms of exploitation.

Norway should:

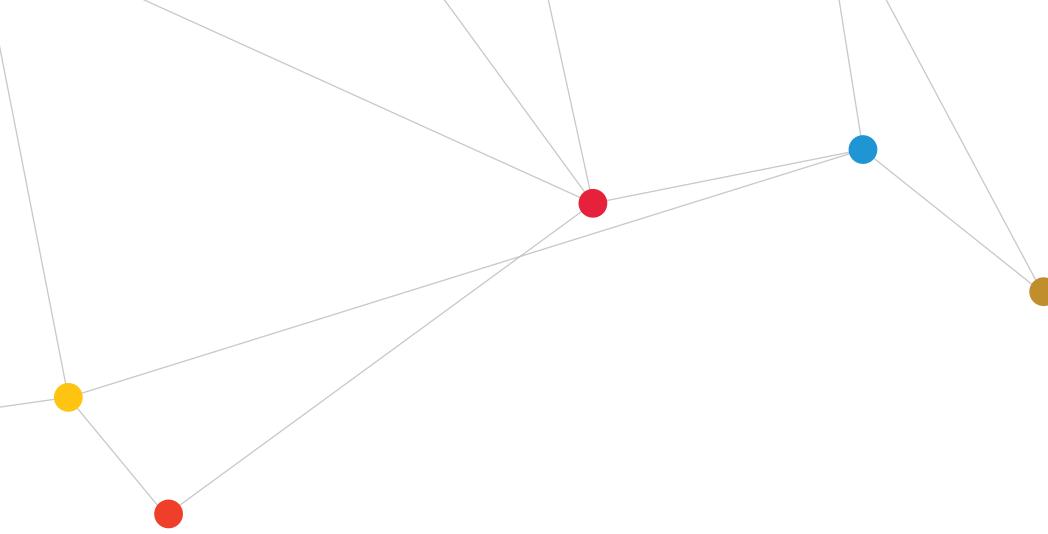
- Work for children's rights in general, and against child slavery in particular. This must be given a high priority in Norwegian development policy.

Target 16.4

Illegal arms trade

The global arms trade is characterised by corruption and secrecy, and contributes to suffering and poverty. Norway has been criticised for a series of controversial sales of Norwegian military equipment, including to Saudi Arabia. Better and stricter controls – and transparency – for arms trading at both the national and the international level will contribute to increased security.





Norway should:

- Stop all exports of military equipment to authoritarian regimes and countries that violate humanitarian law, and prohibit such exports through changes in Norwegian guidelines;
- Introduce end-user certification for the sale of military equipment to all countries;
- Include the UN Arms Trade Treaty Prohibition Rules (Articles 6 and 7) in laws and regulations.

Illegal capital flight

Corruption, tax evasion and other forms of illegal capital flight are major obstacles to funding sustainable development. Calculations show that amounts equal to at least ten times the total amount of global development assistance disappears from developing countries as a result of illegal capital flight each year. About two-thirds of this occurs through tax evasion by multinational companies, a little less than a third through criminal activities such as trade in weapons, drugs and people, and three to five percent through traditional corruption. Lack of transparency in the financial activities of multinational companies and tax havens facilitates this.

Norway should:

- Ensure financial transparency at home through:
 1. Adopting expanded, publicly available, country-by-country reporting for multinational corporations in all sectors, including in tax havens;
 2. Establish a publicly available ownership register that shows the actual owners of companies and funds;
 3. Ensure that Norwegian businesses, including investments by Norfund and the Government Pension Fund Global, contribute to financial transparency and do not support tax havens;

- Work for better, more inclusive, democratic cooperation on tax issues at the international level, including, for example, increasing political and economic support for an intergovernmental tax agency in the UN.

Target 16.5

Corruption and misrule are both key barriers to development and cause of political and social unrest. Many government leaders have had to step down the last few years due to corruption charges, and in other countries large popular movements have strengthened the demand for good governance and for corrupt leaders to be held responsible for their actions. The media and civil society have vital roles to play in anti-corruption efforts, and transparency and popular participation is therefore the most important social vaccine against corruption.

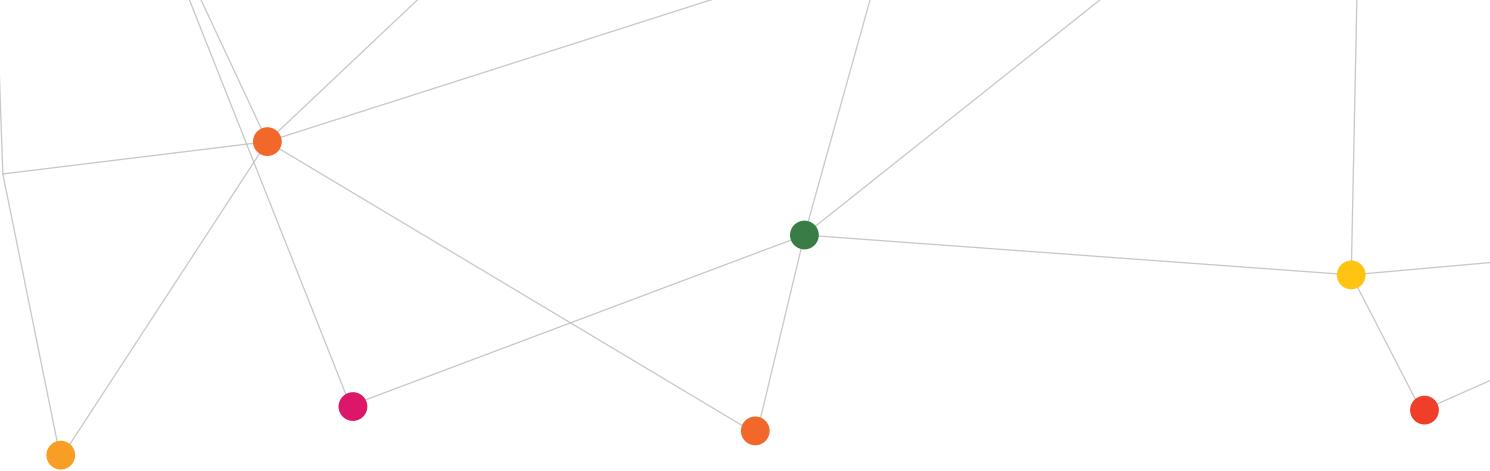
Norway should:

- Emphasise the fight against corruption through political dialogue with countries where corruption is a problem;
- Provide increased support for anti-corruption efforts by civil society movements and to strengthen the independent media.

Targets 16.3, 16.7, 16.10 and 16.a

Free elections, power sharing and a free and viable civil society are important for democracy and for implementing the SDGs. Support for independent organisations and institutions in partner countries helps to ensure more democratic decision-making and to improve the allocation of resources. Civil society must be heard and included in a meaningful way, including in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.





Norway should:

- Continue to support and protect civil society both nationally and internationally, including through working with independent organisations and watchdogs that promote human rights, humanitarian issues, peace, financial transparency and sustainable development;
- Report on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' guidance to embassies regarding how they can support and protect defenders of human rights;
- Promote Right to Information legislation in countries that do not have it and support efforts to strengthen and implement such legislation in countries where it is weak;
- Develop an action plan for implementing Resolution 2250 that includes civil society and other relevant actors;
- Work at the international level to give Resolution 2250 weight and legitimacy by promoting youth participation as a fundamental principle in peace-building and conflict resolution, as well as in working to combat radicalisation and extremism;
- Ratify the UN's Additional Protocols to the Human Rights Conventions, which help give individuals access to justice (conventions for children and people with disabilities, as well as economic, social and cultural rights in general);
- Ensure that the rights of all communities in society are met, including people living in poverty, people with disabilities, refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants.

"Corruption, tax evasion and other forms of illegal capital flight are major obstacles to funding sustainable development. Calculations show that amounts equal to at least ten times the total amount of global development assistance disappear from developing countries as a result of illegal capital flight each year. About two-thirds of this occurs through tax evasion by multinational companies."



How civil society is contributing

Mobilisation for peace and justice in Colombia (Norwegian People's Aid)

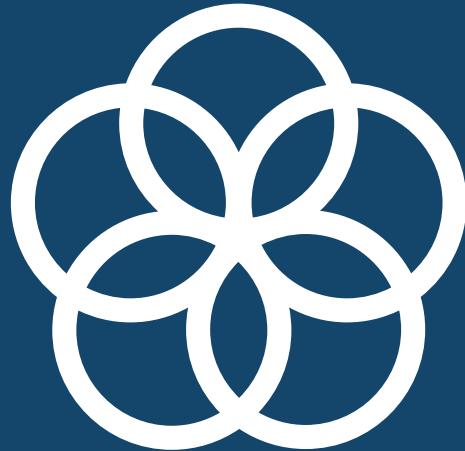
Norwegian People's Aid's partners in Colombia, together with other popular organisations, have formed a joint political platform: Cumbre Agraria (Agrarian, Ethnic and Popular Summit). Their political agenda focuses on land distribution, the territorial rights of indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombians and peasants, food sovereignty, natural resource management, political rights, victim's rights, social and economic justice, and peace and transitional justice. Through national strikes and protests, they have pushed the authorities to the negotiating table.

A number of other Norwegian organisations have also been working for peace and justice in Colombia for several years, including Caritas, the Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS), the Norwegian Solidarity Committee for Latin America (LAG), the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (IKFF), the International Peace Bureau, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Red Cross.

Improved control of the arms trade

Concrete proposals for increased security through the improved control of the Norwegian and international arms trade have long been put forward by organisations such as Changemaker, the Norwegian Ecumenical Peace Platform (NEPP), Save the Children Norway, the Norwegian Red Cross, Norwegian Church Aid, Amnesty Norway and Forum. Forum is a member of the Global Civil Society Alliance *Control Arms*, which was nominated for a Nobel Prize for advocating a strong Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to save lives and reduce the suffering associated with irresponsible arms trafficking. When *Control Arms* proposed a binding treaty in 2003, most people rejected it as unrealistic. Ten years later, the agreement was passed. Forum has contributed through, among other things, publications, input, mobilisation, and support for capacity building and information work both at home and abroad since the UN negotiations began in 2009.

Through *Control Arms*, Forum has supported civil society's contributions to the implementation of the ATT in Africa in 2016, and in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017. The latter includes support for English and Spanish reporting on armed violence in Latin America and the Caribbean, which also demonstrates how robust implementation of the ATT will contribute to achieving SDG 16.4. The report will be released during the third ATT State Party meeting in the United Nations, together with partners from Latin America, to showcase perspectives from affected communities. Forum is also supporting a 2017 social media campaign with international partners to address the arms trade.

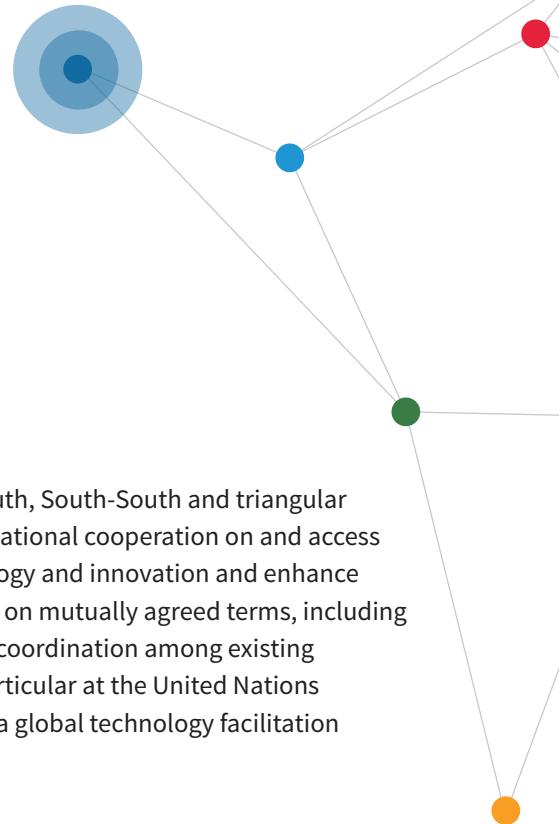


Goal 17:
**Strengthen the means
of implementation and
revitalise the global partnership
for sustainable development**

Contributors:

**Changemaker, Norwegian Council for Africa,
Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment,
Save the Children Norway, SLUG – Debt justice network Norway
and The Norwegian Children and Youth Council**

Targets



Finance

17.1

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

17.2

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

17.3

Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4

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

17.5

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6

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

17.7

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

17.8

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

Capacity-building

17.9

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



Trade

17.10

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

17.11

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

17.12

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

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13

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

17.14

Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15

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

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16

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

17.17

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

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18

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

17.19

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

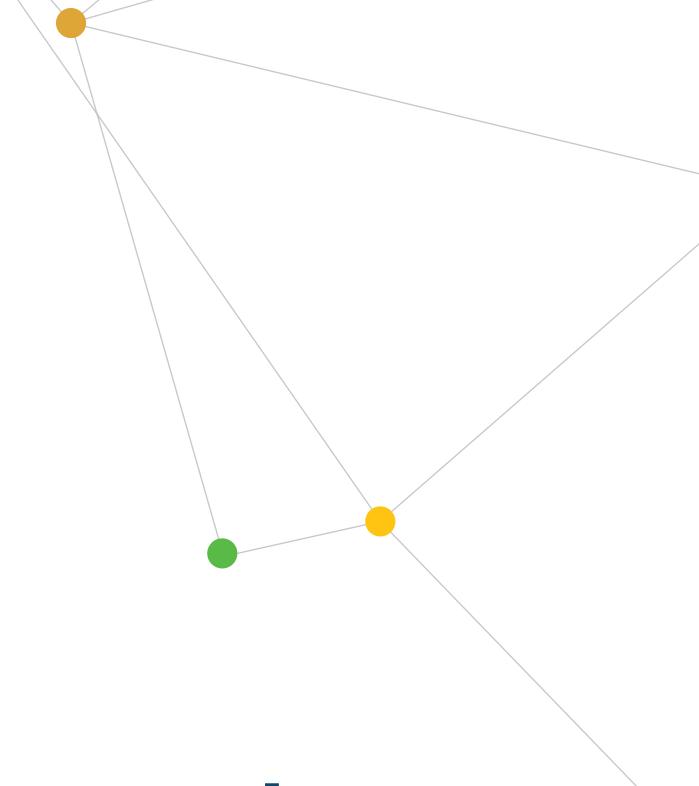


Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals will provide a common global direction and shared priorities for the efforts to be made between now and 2030. To achieve the ambitious SDGs, strong and effective forces must unite across themes and sectors. No one can achieve the goals on their own.

Goal 17 is to “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development”. Norway has an outstanding opportunity to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals worldwide. By ensuring that Norwegian foreign policy is sustainable and coherent, the Norwegian government can lead the way by example. At the same time, the Norwegian government can use its position internationally to contribute to fair global standards and agreements, to make sure that the goals are funded through development assistance and responsible companies, and to support and develop new strategic partnerships to ensure sustainable development.

A well-functioning democratic society is dependent on a diverse and active civil society. NGOs play important roles by acting as both complementary and corrective agents in relation to governments, and as independent agents in fostering social development. In many countries, independent organisations are under increasing pressure from governments, which want to control their activities and statements, particularly with respect to equality and minority rights. Norwegian NGOs have a great deal of experience in providing civil society assistance in many countries, and are important channels for development assistance for strengthening democracy and human rights in Norway’s partner countries.



Norway's Report on Goal 17



In reporting to the 2016 UN High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF), Norway pointed out that increased national resource mobilisation, debt cancellation, increased tax revenues and transparency will make developing countries less dependent on development assistance. Norway therefore supports a number of multinational initiatives and organisations with the aim of achieving this, including the Paris Club, the Addis Tax Initiative, country-by-country reporting and the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development. In addition, The Norwegian government should promote measures and initiatives that discuss, process and implement trade, debt cancellation and taxes in a way that safeguards the interests of developing countries, particularly in independent and open forums such as the UN. If the SDGs are to be reached, and developing countries themselves will bear the majority of the financial burden, the international financing agenda cannot be discussed in forums where developing countries have little or no say.



Recommendations

Target 17.1–17.5 Finance

The SDGs cannot be realised unless all countries have stable and sustainable economies. This can be achieved through fair international financial systems, and through sustainable investment and development assistance to the countries that need it most.

Norway should:

- Spend at least one percent of GDP on development assistance, excluding refugee costs in Norway, and a further one percent of GDP on climate funding that is “new and additional” to development assistance (see more on climate financing under Goal 13);
- Increase and secure long-term development assistance for civil society, which is often closer to the issues and to vulnerable groups;
- Secure financial transparency at the national level through:
 1. Expanded and publicly available country-by-country reporting for multinational corporations in all sectors, including tax havens;
 2. Establishing a publicly available ownership register that shows the actual owners of corporations and funds;
 3. Ensuring that Norwegian corporations, including Norfund and the companies in which the Government Pension Fund Global invests, contribute to financial transparency and do not support tax havens;
- Work toward better, more inclusive and more democratic international cooperation on tax issues by, for example, increased political and financial development assistance for an intergovernmental tax body in the UN;
- Work toward an independent debt management mechanism in the United Nations, which makes both lenders and borrowers accountable;
- Ensure that all Norwegian lending, including lending through the Government Pension Fund Global, is carried out under the guidelines for responsible lending.

Target 17.6–17.8 Technology

Suitable technology is crucial for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals. Developing countries and middle-income countries must be guaranteed fair access to technology that is environmentally beneficial.

Norway should:

- Actively engage in the newly established *Multi-stakeholder Technology Facilitation Mechanism* (TFM), and help ensure that the precautionary principle is effectively enforced;
- Work to ensure that traditional knowledge is recognised, preserved and used;
- Continue to support efforts to maintain the moratorium against large-scale geoengineering.

Target 17.9 Capacity building

It is important to ensure good governance and contribute to the fight against corruption by building up the capacity of tax authorities, investing in and supporting research, supporting civil society in its role as a watchdog on behalf of good governance, and as a partner in capacity building.

Norway should:

- Increase development assistance for tax cooperation to ensure a doubling of the aid by 2020 in accordance with its obligations under the Addis Tax Initiative, including strengthening the Tax for Development program (*Skatt for Utvikling*);
- Increase and secure long-term development assistance for civil society.

Target 17.10–17.12 Trade

Trade will be a key factor in reaching the SDGs. It is critical that the least-developed countries (LDCs) have the opportunity to export to and easily access markets without their transition to becoming middle-income countries causing painful and abrupt restrictions. Without robust multinational systems supported by commitments from the richest countries, there is a risk that trade could undermine the SDGs.





Photo: Julie Lunde Lillesæter / Differ Media for the Development Fund

Farmers clear a field in Tigray, Ethiopia. Most people's livelihoods here are based on agriculture, which has generated significant income for the country and improved food security. In the country's capital, the world's leaders, spearheaded by Norway, agreed in 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for development financing. A sustainable approach to abolishing extreme poverty demands sound development assistance, investments, responsible business and financial transparency.

Norway should:

- Work to further develop the existing multilateral trading system under the WTO so that poor countries can actively participate in decision-making, and to ensure that the Doha Development Agenda is concluded;
 - Work to ensure that impact assessments for human rights, development and the environment are developed, and that they become guiding for all trade and investment agreements.

Target 17.13–17.15

Political and institutional cohesion

The SDGs have identified a number of challenges to be resolved by 2020. These global challenges are inter-linked, and for the goals to be achieved, our approach must be integrated, comprehensive, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral. In order to reach the SDGs and for development policies to be effective, we cannot give with one hand and take with the other.

In its political platform (the Sundvollen Declaration), the government made it clear that it intends to “pursue a coherent development policy, where measures within different sectors, to the greatest extent possible, are pulling in the same direction”. However, not even in the Government’s Report to the Storting on a coherent

policy for development in 2016, included in the state budget for 2017 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prop. 1, Chapter 13), are the conflicts of interest clearly spelled out. These conflicts of interest are those between Norwegian businesses on the one side (such as investments in oil, armaments and tax havens), and considerations regarding sustainable development and human rights, peace and financial transparency on the other. In the government's report on coherent policies, only the parts of SDG 16 that relate to peaceful, fair and inclusive societies are mentioned.

The government announced in the Report to the Storting on the *Sustainable Development Goals and Development* in spring 2017 that it will establish a forum for coherent policy, emphasising civil society and the role of business. This is in line with the Storting's requirement for regular reports on the impacts and consequences of Norwegian policies in other areas that are relevant to developing countries.

Norway should:

- Have a coherent sustainable development policy where measures in different sectors are pulling in the same direction, so that the country is not giving with one hand and taking with the other, thereby running the risk of undermining the impact of Norway's policies;

"In order to reach the SDGs, a coherent policy is crucial. This was a focus point in the government's political platform, yet it still continues to conceal important conflicts of interest between Norwegian business interests on the one hand (such as investments in oil, armaments, tax havens, etc.) and sustainable development, human rights, peace and financial transparency on the other. Disappointing, says Forum."

- Strengthen government reporting regarding policy coherence in the state budget and support independent reporting on the coherence of policies in which civil society is involved;
- Consider giving the Prime Minister's office overall responsibility for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, and involve all relevant ministries and agencies.

Target 17.16–17.17 Partnership

To realise the Sustainable Development Goals, cross-sectoral cooperation is needed, including the public and private sectors, civil society, academia, the UN and others. Today, civil society, a free and independent media and critical voices are under pressure internationally. In 2014, serious attacks against the right to assembly and organise, and against the right to freedom of expression were documented in as many as 109 countries, and that number is increasing. It is therefore necessary that the strengthening of civil society, including vulnerable groups' own organisations, continues to be an important priority in Norwegian development work. Norway can and should work with like-minded actors to actively counterbalance the gagging of civil society. Norway was a driving force behind a vital UN resolution on human rights defenders that was adopted in 2016. It includes economic, social and cultural rights. The resolution applies to individuals, groups and organisations when they use fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of speech and freedom of association, to promote economic, social and cultural rights. The right to social development and the protection of female human rights defenders are important components of this resolution.

Norway should:

- Facilitate open and inclusive cooperation, and address this internationally;
- Ensure the implementation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' guidelines on the ways in which embassies and delegations can support and protect human rights defenders internationally. In addition, it should ensure that these guidelines are updated in line with the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, adopted in 2016, for which Norway was an active advocate and which covers economic, social and cultural rights;
- Secure funding for projects involving Norwegian youth organisations and cooperative work with partners in the Global South with the aim of reaching the SDGs, and further promote these types of schemes as a way for other countries to involve the vast younger generation in the campaign for the 2030 Agenda.

Target 17.18–17.19 Data, monitoring and accountability

Many countries lack good data, especially with respect to marginalised groups. Several countries also hesitate to make data and statistics available or to provide space for critical voices to be heard that might correct and supplement public information. Without this, it will be difficult or impossible to know if and when the SDGs have been reached.

Norway should:

- Work to ensure that high-quality disaggregated data is made available for all countries, and that stigmatisation and inappropriate mapping is prevented;
- Ensure that statistical capacity is built, especially in developing countries.



How civil society is contributing

Prevention of debt crises

Debt crises and non-sustainable debt burdens hamper development and economic growth, and there is a need for holistic and fair solutions that can prevent countries from falling into debt crises. Several Norwegian civil society organisations, including Debt Justice Norway, Norwegian Church Aid and Changemaker, have influenced Norwegian politicians to make positive contributions in this field through years of campaigns. Norway was the first country to cancel illegitimate debt, to take responsibility for irresponsible loans and to conduct a debt audit. The Norwegian authorities also sponsored the preparation of UNCTAD's Principles to Promote Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing, and there is now an ongoing process to ensure that the Government Pension Fund Global's investments in government bonds are governed by guidelines for responsible lending. Since the new millennium, the Norwegian government has been a leading player in international debt issues, and through the influence of civil society at home, the Norwegian government has contributed to great progress on debt issues internationally.

Right to Participate

– an exchange program focusing on youth and radicalisation (LNU)

The radicalisation of young people is a major challenge in a number of countries. Although the causes of youth radicalisation vary between different countries and cultures and from person to person, lack of opportunities is a common factor. Young people are excluded economically, socially and politically in many countries. Working to ensure that young people have real and meaningful involvement in local, regional, national and global decision-making will help to create communities that are free from the drivers that fuel violent extremism. Together with its Kenyan partner organisation, Youth Alive! Kenya (YAK), LNU operates the Right to Participate exchange program. The theme of the program is how to fight extremism and radicalisation through inclusive youth organisation. During the exchange period, participants learn about the mechanisms for youth participation and the factors that contribute to radicalisation. The overall goal of the program is to strengthen the role of young people in society.

Throughout the four months of the exchange program in Norway and Kenya, participants become familiar with civil society organisations and institutions in both countries, and share their experiences across cultures. After they return home, participants train other young people in their local communities on these issues. The exchange program is funded by the Fredskorpset (FK Norway).

Indicators

Revised list of global Sustainable Development Goal indicators

The following global indicator framework was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, including refinements on several indicators, at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017.

The global indicator list is contained in the **Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2), Annex III** and provided below.

The list includes 232 indicators on which general agreement has been reached.

Please note that the total number of indicators listed in the revised global list of SDG indicators is 244. However, since nine indicators repeat under two or three different targets (see below), the actual total number of individual indicators in the list is 232.

Indicators in the revised global list of SDG indicators that repeat are the following:

- 1) 8.4.1/12.2.1
- 2) 8.4.2/12.2.2
- 3) 10.3.1/16.b.1
- 4) 10.6.1/16.8.1
- 5) 15.7.1/15.c.1
- 6) 15.a.1/15.b.1
- 7) 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1
- 8) 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2
- 9) 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3

Annex III

Revised list of global Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Note: The present annex contains the revised list of global Sustainable Development Goal indicators, including refinements, modifications to several indicators to reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and editorial changes. These changes are based on the final list of proposed Sustainable Development Goal indicators contained in annex IV to E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1, agreed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session, in March 2016.

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP
	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

**Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)**

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
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	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

**Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)**

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
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	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

**Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)**

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

**Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)**

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

**Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)**

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

**Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)**

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀) in cities (population weighted)
	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

**Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)**

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.3.1 Global food loss index
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts^a	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

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

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

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

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

13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

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

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

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

13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

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

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

14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

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

14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation^b
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

- 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
- 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
- 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
- 14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
- 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
- 14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

^b Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

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

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

15.5.1 Red List Index

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

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

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

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

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

15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

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

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

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

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

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

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

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

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

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

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

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

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

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

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

16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

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

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

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

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

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

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

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

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

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

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

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

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

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

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

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

Capacity-building

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

Trade

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

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

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

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

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

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

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

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

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

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

Data, monitoring and accountability

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

17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

**Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)**

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

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration





In 2015, the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda — an ambitious plan of action with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development (ForUM), a network of 50 Norwegian organisations, has coordinated the drafting of these interdisciplinary recommendations for the Norwegian government on how the 17 SDGs can be reached in and by Norway before 2030.

To end poverty (Goal 1), every man, woman and child needs have food security and improved nutrition (Goal 2), clean water and safe sanitation (Goal 6), a safe and healthy living environment (Goal 11), good health (Goal 3) and quality education (Goal 4). Access to clean energy (Goal 7) and infrastructure, industrialisation and innovation (Goal 9), and decent work (Goal 8) are necessary to reduce inequality (Goal 10)—including gender inequality (Goal 5)—to create inclusive green growth (Goal 8), and to ensure that well-being for all humans is in harmony with nature. To protect life both on land (Goal 15) and in the water (Goal 14), and to combat dangerous levels of climate change (Goal 13), we must produce and consume sustainably (Goal 12). Furthermore, to achieve these goals in a peaceful and just society (Goal 16), broad cooperation, coherence and good financing are needed (Goal 17). We have no planet B.



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for Development
and Environment