

Sustainable and Equitable Post-2015 Development Goals



India's landless communities united to campaign for land rights in 2012. The movement was rooted in the experiences of poor Indian communities and organised by Christian Aid partner Ekta Parishad, who stressed the importance of global solidarity to this campaign.

Headline recommendations

- Inclusion of climate change and inequality in goal headlines.
- A stand-alone goal on gender equality and women's rights, with transformational targets.
- Support for the principles of 'leave no one behind' and 'close the gaps'.
- A clear goal or target to reduce economic inequality.
- Commitment to eradicate poverty in all its forms and not just measure \$1.25 a day income poverty.
- Strong integration of climate change in the new goals to ensure low-carbon and climate-resilient development.
- An emphasis on resilience, managing natural and man-made shocks, and target(s) on disaster risk reduction (DRR).
- Targets promoting policies to reduce inequality including social protection, decent work and progressive taxation.
- Targets to achieve greater global equity, including in relation to environmental commitments, and cooperation to halt illicit financial flows (IFFs) and tax abuses.
- Inclusion of measures to promote accountable and participatory governance, including fiscal transparency.

'Sustainable development cannot be achieved while ignoring extreme disparities. It is imperative that the post-MDG agenda has, as one of its central points, a focus on inequality'

Joseph Stiglitz

Introduction

2015 will see the foundations laid for future global cooperation on some of the most pressing issues facing people and planet – persistent poverty, inequality, sustainability and climate change. Key decisions will determine how governments structure their economies, where they prioritise investment and where they put their political energy.

The post-2015 goals, which will be agreed by world leaders in September 2015, are a central part of this package, and Christian Aid is calling for a step-change in the pursuit of sustainable and equitable development. These principles have the strong support of civil society and were clearly articulated themes in Christian Aid's 2013 report, *The World We Want to See: Perspectives on Post-2015*,¹ in which 17 global partners set out their priorities for this new development agenda.

In this paper we explain why environmental sustainability and equality are critical for poverty eradication and sustainable development, and building on recommendations from the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) we consider how both themes can

be embedded within the post-2015 goals and targets. We have sought to give clear headline recommendations on the goals and targets, with further detail on wording (including analysis of the OWG proposals) given in the endnotes.

We also work with the following expectations of the post-2015 agenda:

1. That the new goals will be universally applicable and geared towards the progressive realisation of human rights in all countries.
2. That global goals and targets will require different action from different countries, based on principles including equity, respective capabilities and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR).²
3. That national targets will also be set, with the participation of civil society, in order to take account of different baselines and circumstances.
4. That interim targets will be set to ensure even progress towards 2030.



Women in Keleguem village, north-eastern Burkina Faso, carry rocks with which to build rock belts – low walls that help to protect the soil from rain and wind erosion. Built with support from Christian Aid partner Réseau MARP, the walls help crops to grow and yield more food.

An equitable development agenda



1. Leave no one behind

It is widely acknowledged that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have not been focused on the most disadvantaged or the most marginalised communities. While certain MDG targets will be met by 2015, there are countries that remain way off-track; and, within countries, certain populations whose fundamental rights are denied and who remain stigmatised and/or unable to access services. For example, Christian Aid's work in Latin America has shown that the rate of malnutrition among indigenous children in Guatemala is 70%; almost double that of non-indigenous children.³ Our work in South Asia has also shown how discrimination against certain communities – for example on the basis of caste, ethnicity or religion – plays a significant role in preventing access to resources and services, and achieving development goals.

In this context, the concept of 'leaving no one behind', promoted in the report from the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda, remains very relevant. In particular, the recommendation that 'no target should be considered met unless achieved for

all relevant income and social groups', is crucial. To achieve this there needs to be a significant 'data revolution' to track progress. Decision-makers must also orient public policy towards meeting the needs of their most marginalised and poorest populations, and include them in decision-making. Women, older people, those with disabilities, rural communities, migrant workers, displaced communities, those from ethnic, religious and caste minorities and from poor households, cannot be neglected, either by donors or in domestic policy. Discrimination and exclusion will have to be addressed through measures that empower and meet the specific needs of these communities, as well as by getting rid of discriminatory laws, policies and practices, including identity-based violence.

'Leaving no one behind' requires policymakers to address vulnerability in all its forms and to reduce the likelihood that people will fall back into extreme poverty as a result of unforeseen shocks, conflict and disasters.⁴ We only have to consider the devastating impact of Typhoon Haiyan to see how natural disasters can set back

'The situation of South Asia's most vulnerable groups, including dalits and adivasis, remains deplorable and is underpinned by discrimination based on work and descent – an issue affecting an estimated 260 million people worldwide'

Paul Divakar,
National Campaign on Dalit
Human Rights and Lee Macqueen
Paul, National Dalit Watch, India

development, destroying lives and livelihoods, and it is well understood that many of the MDGs are unlikely to be met in fragile and conflict-affected states. An adequate response to potential impoverishment must therefore emphasise disaster risk reduction and resilience, an area often neglected and under-funded. Universal health coverage (UHC) and provision of universal social protection systems and floors are also

essential to ensure that there is a safety net for all at a time of crisis. As noted in the *Human Development Report 2014*, civic participation will be essential in delivering this agenda as an: ‘indispensable and central driver in activating formal and informal social institutions to respond to public needs and demands, making them equitable and efficient in their response to vulnerability.’

‘Leave no one behind’ recommendations:

- A ‘data revolution’ to ensure the collection of disaggregated data by income *decile*, gender, age and by all relevant social groups, including indigenous communities, ethnicity and caste.⁵
- Support for the principle that no target should be considered met unless met for every income and social group,⁶ including both women and men.
- Strong goals promoting the right to essential services such as universal health coverage (UHC).
- A target on universal social protection floors.⁷
- A strong emphasis on resilience and managing natural and man-made shocks, including target(s) for disaster risk reduction.⁸
- Inclusion of targets aimed at promoting peaceful, inclusive societies and accountable governance. Targets on participatory decision-making, including fiscal policy and natural resource management, and access to information.¹⁰

2. Close the gaps

‘Leaving no one behind’, while critical for a post-2015 agenda, will not automatically close the increasing gap between advantaged and disadvantaged communities, and deal with relative poverty. However it is measured, whether using income or wealth as a proxy, or through the lens of other opportunities and essential services such as health and education, an equitable post-2015 agenda should also seek to reduce disparities. An important idea to take forward is the proposal for ‘stepping stone’ equity targets,¹⁰ which can be set nationally to incentivise progress over a 3-5 year period – for example, to eliminate school-attendance gaps.

Increasing economic inequality within countries has also been identified as a common trend and cited by business leaders at Davos as ‘a top global risk’. It is a barrier

not only to absolute poverty eradication but also to social inclusion,¹¹ democratic decision-making and peaceful societies.¹² The growing gap between rich and poor, including wealth concentration at the top, should be tackled head on. Targets may need to be set at a national level, taking account of different baselines, but this is not an excuse for inaction. A number of proposals have been put forward, which include:

- **Joseph Stiglitz:** By 2030, to reduce extreme income inequalities in all countries, such that the post-tax income of the top 10% is no more than the post-transfer income of the bottom 40%.
- **Global Compact:** To reduce by 30% the Gini coefficient rating in each country.¹³

- **New Economics Foundation (NEF):**

To set targets through a deliberative process at national level using the 'Palma index' as the primary indicator¹⁴ NEF also recommends measuring the distributional gains to growth, such as the change in median income; and a measure of wealth concentration, such as the share of wealth going to the top 1%.¹⁵

- **Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN):**

Reduce by half the proportion of households with incomes less than half of the national median.

As well as including a target on economic inequality, closing the gaps will require targets to incentivise policies that reduce disparities. For example, Christian Aid's recent report with the Tax Justice Network-Africa reveals that many governments are actually going in the opposite direction in relation to fiscal policy.¹⁶ The post-2015 framework must therefore include targets in areas such as progressive taxation, access to essential services, decent work, and access to productive assets such as land, in order to combat this worrying and growing trend. It must also address those long-term discriminatory norms that perpetuate economic inequalities.

'Close the gaps' recommendations:

- A headline goal on reducing inequality.
- 'Stepping-stone' equity targets across the framework.
- Target/s to reduce relative poverty and economic inequality.
- A target to promote the use of progressive fiscal policy.¹⁷
- A goal and/or target to secure decent work for all.
- A target on land rights and access to other productive assets, with a focus on those who are currently excluded.

3. Gender justice

An equity agenda for post-2015 must, of course, deal with the stark inequalities that still persist between men and women around the world. Although concerns about quality, completion rates and other levels of education remain, the MDG target on gender equality has driven progress in primary education. By contrast, the target on maternal mortality is still a long way off, illustrating how complex issues require a multifaceted policy response – although the ratio was reduced by 45% between 1990 and 2013, sub-Saharan Africa still has a ratio of 510 deaths per 100,000 live births.¹⁸

Other statistics that should spur the international community to action:

- Globally, 35% of women and girls will experience physical and/or sexual

intimate-partner violence, or non-partner sexual violence, within their lifetime.

- Fourteen million girls under the age of 18 marry every year and at least 125 million women and girls continue to live with female genital cutting.¹⁹
- Only 22% of parliamentarians are women,²⁰ and women are often excluded from decision-making at a household level.
- Women continue to predominate in precarious, low-paid roles, and also shoulder the burden of unpaid caring responsibilities.
- At least 200 million women want to use safe and effective family planning methods, but are unable to do so.

'We know that when we empower girls, everybody benefits'

Graca Machel

'Any new goals should focus, without doubt, on the tangible inclusion of women in all aspects of social, economic and political life'

Leena Yaqoobi,
Afghan Women's Network

The post-2015 goals must build on the MDGs and not turn the clock back. Including a stand-alone goal, with new transformational targets and mainstreaming of gender throughout the new framework, will be the best outcome for women, girls and communities. Governments and donors must be incentivised to bring about legislation and policy change where it is still

needed, to put existing laws and policies into practice, and invest in long-term change to address damaging social norms. There must also be consideration of macro-economic policy and its impact on achieving the rights of women and girls – Christian Aid’s recent research on taxation and gender²¹ highlighted that fiscal policy has an important role to play in rebalancing gender inequalities.

‘Gender justice’ recommendations:

- A stand-alone goal: Achieve gender equality and women’s rights.
- A target to end violence against women and girls (VAWG).²²
- A target to promote the role of women and girls in leadership and decision-making.²³
- A target to ensure economic justice for women and girls, including equal pay for equal work and access to productive assets,²⁴ and recognition of unpaid care.²⁵
- A target on gender-responsive budgeting.
- Mainstreaming of gender into other areas including health, education, natural-resource management, energy access, peacebuilding, accountable governance and access to justice. This should include specific targets on maternal mortality and on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).



Children sing, dance and play at a kids club for families affected by HIV at Eziamu Uli school in southern Nigeria. The weekly club teaches children about HIV, healthcare and moral issues, helping them to cope with their situation.

4. Global equity

Christian Aid believes that the gaps need to be closed both domestically and globally, and that a revised 'global partnership for development' is therefore essential, perhaps reframed as 'A Fair Global Economic System'. Further debate will take place in 2015, leading up to the July Financing for Development conference, but we need to see the inclusion of key issues such as tax, trade and debt in a post-2015 goal.

Current estimates indicate that every year Africa loses nearly \$60bn more than it receives in loans, foreign investment and development aid.²⁶ Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) from developing countries have been increasing and reached nearly \$1tn in 2011.²⁷ Christian Aid's own analysis has shown that \$160bn is lost from developing countries every year as a result of tax evasion.²⁸ It follows that an equitable and sustainable approach to financing development must prioritise tax justice and must maximise the domestic revenues that are available.

Clearly, developed countries must act to put appropriate institutional architecture in place, whether by strengthening and upgrading the existing UN Committee of Experts on International Tax Cooperation or developing new and representative bodies at regional or global level.

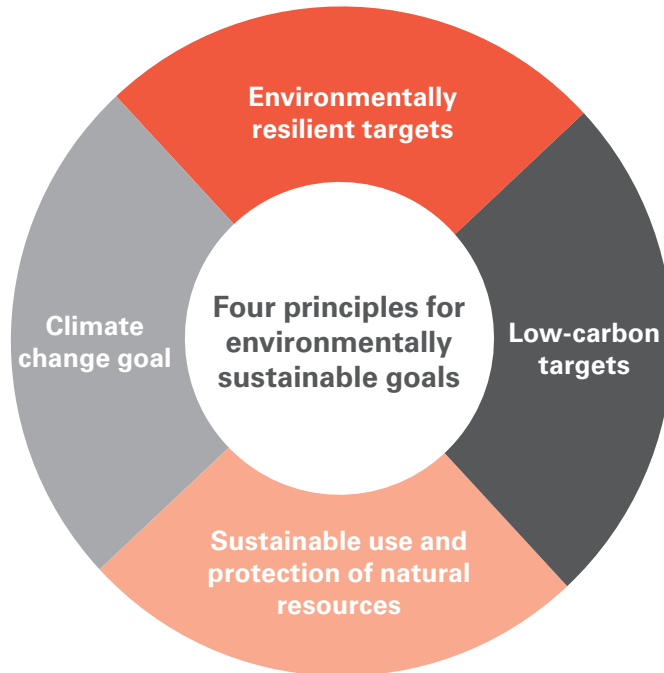
Targets relating to environmental sustainability will also require differentiation. Managing food waste or increasing renewable energy, for example, need appropriate domestic action by all member states guided the principle of CBDR. Least-developed countries will also need financial support to enable them to follow low-carbon pathways.

The 'whole package' will require in excess of a trillion dollars a year,²⁹ which is why Christian Aid is calling for consideration of 'beyond aid' measures, a 'fiscal revolution', and predictable financing to deliver the ambition required.

'Global equity' recommendations:

- A stand-alone goal: A fair global economic system.
- A target on illicit financial flows.³⁰
- A target on global tax justice.³¹
- Support for the principle of environmental equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).³²
- A target on the delivery of agreed climate finance.³³

A sustainable development agenda



1. Low-carbon and environmentally resilient targets

The scientific consensus presented in the most recent IPCC report asserts that there is more than 95% certainty that human-generated climate change is the main cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century. Each of the last three decades has been successively warmer than any preceding decade since 1850, and continued emissions of greenhouse gases would cause further warming.

Climate change adds to existing, underlying problems of poverty, increasing the risks faced by already vulnerable people, including women and girls. It would be very short sighted to continue with conventional approaches to development, whether agricultural investments or urban settlements, without factoring in the need for climate resilience both now and for coming decades. To fail to do so would lead to maladaptation and serious climate-risk to development investments.

Millions of farmers across Asia, Africa and Latin America can no longer rely on conventional farming practice and can no longer predict the rainfall pattern using

traditional means. Many now live in areas of recurring drought, where the severity of food shortages will continue to increase unless communities can effectively adapt. In many coastal areas, cities and towns have to prepare for stronger storm surges and extreme weather events, which have the greatest impact on the poorest and most vulnerable people. In 2030, up to 325 million extremely poor people will be living in the 49 most hazard-prone countries, the majority in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

The impact of climate change on development must therefore be acknowledged across the whole of the post-2015 sustainable development framework. Christian Aid is calling for all relevant goals to be climate-smart, with targets designed to deliver a triple win of ending poverty, shifting to low/zero-carbon development, and enabling adaptation, disaster risk management, and resilience to environmental shocks and stresses. Our view is that proposals from the Open Working Group must be strengthened with this in mind, especially in relation to sustainable energy.

'We need to reconsider the conceptual basis for development, leaving behind the idea of development as synonymous with economic growth, and adopting an approach that generates sustainability and equality through "green" investments'

Martin Vilela,
co-worker, Bolivian Climate
Change Platform

'Climate mainstreaming' recommendations:

- Targets on resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR).³⁴
- A target to promote sustainable and low-carbon food systems.³⁵
- A target to support climate-sensitive management of water resources.³⁶
- A target to triple the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.³⁷
- A target to increase energy efficiency.³⁸
- A target to eliminate fossil-fuel subsidies.³⁹
- A target on low-carbon cities.⁴⁰

2. A climate change goal

As well as mainstreaming, Christian Aid is calling for a stand-alone goal on climate change, in line with the Open Working Group (OWG) recommendation. This will give the issue the visibility and political prioritisation it needs. Careful consideration must of course be given to the interaction between post-2015 goals and the UNFCCC process,⁴¹ and how these two processes might reinforce one another, encouraging greater overall action on climate change.

Given the threat to sustainable development and poverty eradication, outlined above, we know that we need ambitious climate action before and after 2020. The post-2015 goals may not be legally binding but they can and must help establish sustainable development as a norm, driving investment into clean, low-carbon technologies, as well as into disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

'Climate change goal' recommendations:

- A stand-alone goal: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.⁴²
- Targets to reinforce the need for urgent emissions reduction, so that global greenhouse gas emissions peak before 2020.⁴³
- National targets to reduce the carbon-intensity of economies.⁴⁴
- A global target to rapidly reduce investment in fossil fuels and promote low-carbon investment.
- Targets to strengthen resilience and improve adaptive capacity, including through the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into national strategies and plans.⁴⁵

3. Sustainable use and protection of natural resources

As Christian Aid highlighted within its 2012 report *The Rich, the Poor and the Future of the Earth: Equity in a Constrained World*,⁴⁷ we are already at risk of exceeding a number of planetary boundaries, including the rate of biodiversity loss and changes to the global nitrogen cycle. Other resource crises include the decline of fish stocks, loss of fertile land through degradation, and the dwindling amount of fresh water available. If overall consumption increases without any significant changes to our consumption patterns, there is a risk that environmental damage could pass points of no return. If everyone in the world lived the

way people do in Britain, we would need 3.05 planets to support us. In the post-2015 goals, there is obviously a need not only to address poverty in all its forms but also to address the waste and high-consumption lifestyles of richer countries and ensure that global systems as a whole (the global food system, for example), are reimagined to put everyone on a more sustainable path. There is an urgent need to move beyond gross domestic product (GDP) as the key measure of economic development, and to look instead at alternative measures of social and environmental wellbeing.

Protecting natural resources – recommendations:

- A goal on inclusive and sustainable economies, rather than growth per se.
- A target to reduce food waste, as recommended by the OWG.
- A target to promote the use of integrated reporting, especially from large companies with 500 employees or more.
- A goal, or goals, on the protection of natural resources, incorporating oceans, forests, land and biodiversity.
- A commitment to move beyond GDP and use alternative measures of progress towards sustainable development.

Conclusion

Over the last two years, the UN has embarked on a wide-ranging consultative process to establish global priorities for the post-2015 development agenda. This is an opportunity to move beyond ‘business as usual’, beyond a limited understanding of poverty as defined by \$1.25 a day, and to decouple development from its relationship with environmental degradation and carbon emissions. The Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals has made strong recommendations in some areas but in others there is still more to do. World leaders negotiating the post-2015 agenda must now take this opportunity to **strengthen rather than weaken proposals**, and to pursue a genuinely equitable and sustainable agenda for the sake of current and future generations.

For Christian Aid, this will mean meeting the following five tests:

1. Will it ensure that no one is left behind and take economic inequality seriously?
2. Will it take radical steps to address climate change and environmental challenges?
3. Will the agenda address poverty in all its forms and support the progressive realisation of human rights?
4. Will it address conflict and disasters?
5. Will the ambition for universal goals be realised and backed up by finance, resources and global cooperation?

If the answer to all of these is yes, then this could truly be a transformational moment.

Endnotes

- 1 *The World We Want to See: Perspectives on Post-2015*, Christian Aid, 2013.
- 2 The concept of CBDR is enshrined as Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration and reads: 'In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, states have **common but differentiated responsibilities**. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.'
- 3 christianaid.org.uk/images/scandal-of-inequality-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean.pdf, p17.
- 4 See, for example, the *Chronic Poverty Report 2014*, Chapter 3: 'Stopping Impoverishment'.
- 5 The list set out in the High-Level Panel report, p16, is a useful starting point. We would argue for other groups – for example, those affected by caste and descent, religious minorities etc – to be identified at a national level.
- 6 As recommended by the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, 2013.
- 7 Such as: 'By 2030, implement universal social protection systems and floors', adapted from OWG Draft ahead of OWG 13. Coverage of the poorest and most vulnerable could be captured at an indicator level.
- 8 We suggest: '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', as proposed by the BOND DRR Advocacy coalition.
- 9 Such as: 'By 2030, increase inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, and ensure prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities in decision-making and natural resources management', adapted from OWG Draft ahead of OWG 13, and 'Ensure the right to information and participation of all people, without exclusion or discrimination, in the design, implementation, financing and monitoring of public policies', as proposed by CESR and Christian Aid in *A Post-2015 Fiscal Revolution*, 2014.
- 10 See K Watkins: odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8638.pdf, 2013.
- 11 See M Ravallion: developmentprogress.org/blog/2013/05/10/two-goals-fighting-poverty
- 12 See this example from J Stiglitz: policyinnovations.org/ideas/innovations/data/000256
- 13 A measure that expresses the amount of inequality within a society by combining income gaps into a single indicator – a Gini of 100, for example, indicates that all income goes to one person.
- 14 A measure of income inequality that compares the income share of the top 10% of households to the bottom 40%.
- 15 New Economics Foundation, *Reducing Economic Inequality as a Sustainable Development Goal*, 2014.
- 16 *Africa Rising: Inequalities and the Essential Role of Fair Taxation*, 2014: christianaid.org.uk/images/Africa-tax-and-inequality-report-Feb2014.pdf
- 17 Such as this target put forward in a joint paper from Christian Aid and the Center for Economic and Social Rights: 'Reduce economic inequality within countries through enhanced use of progressive taxation on income and wealth.'
- 18 *The Millennium Development Goals Report*, 2014.
- 19 *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change*, UNICEF, 2013.
- 20 Figures from the Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2014.
- 21 christianaid.org.uk/images/taxing-men-and-women-gender-analysis-report-july-2014.pdf
- 22 Such as: 'By 2030, end all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices such as FGM/C and early and forced marriage.'
- 23 Such as: 'By 2030, ensure full, equal and meaningful participation and influence of women in all decision-making bodies at international, regional, national, and community levels, and within the household.' Adapted from UK Gender & Development Network paper: *Women's Rights and Gender Equality in the Post-2015 Framework*, February 2014.



A team of adivasi honey collectors in Udaipur District, Rajasthan. A Christian Aid partner in India has supported forest producers by providing protective clothing, as well as identity cards to help protect them from being harrassed by forest officials.

Endnotes (continued)

- 24** Such as: 'By 2030, achieve women's equal access to, and control over, economic assets and paid employment by establishing the equal right of women to own and inherit assets and land, to access decent work with equal pay, and to equal and adequate provision of social protection.'
- 25** Such as: 'Redistribute unpaid care and domestic work through shared responsibility within households, communities and societies', adapted from the UK Gender & Development Network (GADN), June 2014.
- 26** *Honest Accounts? The true story of Africa's billion dollar losses*, Health Poverty Action et al, July 2014.
- 27** *Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries, 2002-2011*, Global Financial Integrity, December 2013.
- 28** *Death and Taxes*, Christian Aid, 2008. Also see more detailed explanation here: christianaid.org.uk/pressoffice/pressreleases/comment/the-price-of-tax-dodging-in-the-developing-Illicit-Financial-Flows-from-Developing-Countries:2002-2011world.aspx
- 29** cesr.org/downloads/fiscal.revolution.pdf
- 30** Such as: 'By 2030, halt illicit financial flows and return stolen assets', or the following formulation proposed by Global Financial Integrity (GFI): 'By 2030, reduce illicit financial flows related to trade mis-invoicing by 50%.'
- 31** Such as: 'Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation through enhanced global cooperation and effort to reduce tax evasion and progressively combat tax abuses.'
- 32** ACT Alliance members are engaged in the UNFCCC process and hope to see a legally binding deal agreed in 2015, built on the principle of equity.
- 33** Such as: 'By 2020, an additional US\$100bn a year is available through the Green Climate Fund to developing countries from developed countries for adaptation and mitigation purposes, of which at least 50% is available for adaptation purposes.'
- 34** In addition to the target recommended within the 'equity' section, key targets included in the OWG outcome document include commitments on social protection, land, incomes of small-scale food producers, food price volatility, preventable deaths of under fives, management of health risks, safe education facilities, safe housing, upgrading of slums, ecosystems management, desertification, violence, and the rule of law.
- 35** Such as: 'By 2030, develop food systems that are more productive, low-carbon and resilient, and increase funding for agro-ecological models of production.'
- 36** Such as: 'By 2030, adopt effective, sustainable, scientifically-based and climate-sensitive management of water resources that facilitate access to sustainable water and sanitation for everyone, everywhere.'
- 37** The target put forward in the Open Working Group report is not quantifiable and we would prefer this formulation adapted from a previous OWG draft.
- 38** Such as: 'Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030 and improve energy intensity (energy/unit GDP) by at least 4.5% year on year.'
- 39** This was severely watered down in the final OWG report. Our preferred wording, adapted from an earlier OWG draft is: 'By 2020, phase out inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies and promote solutions, including decentralised solutions, that aim to secure affordable energy for the poorest.'
- 40** Such as: 'By 2030, reduce the environmental and climate change impacts of cities and improve the quality of environment in cities.'
- 41** This has been explored further in the paper *Doubling Ambition in UNFCCC and Post-2015*, Ama Marston, April 2014.
- 42** As recommended by the Open Working Group.
- 43** Such as: 'Hold the increase in global average temperature below a 2/1.5°C rise, in accordance with international agreements and ensure that GHG emissions peak before 2020.' This and a number of recommendations are taken from the discussion paper, *Exploring options to integrate climate change into the goals and targets for post-2015 development*, 2014.
- 44** For example: 'By 2030, all countries have reduced the carbon intensity of their economies (CO₂/GDP [purchasing power parity]) by at least x% (against y baseline).'
- 45** Such as: 'Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-induced hazards and natural disasters in all countries; and integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into national strategies and plans.'
- 46** *The Rich, the Poor and the Future of the Earth: Equity in a Constrained World*, Christian Aid (2012)