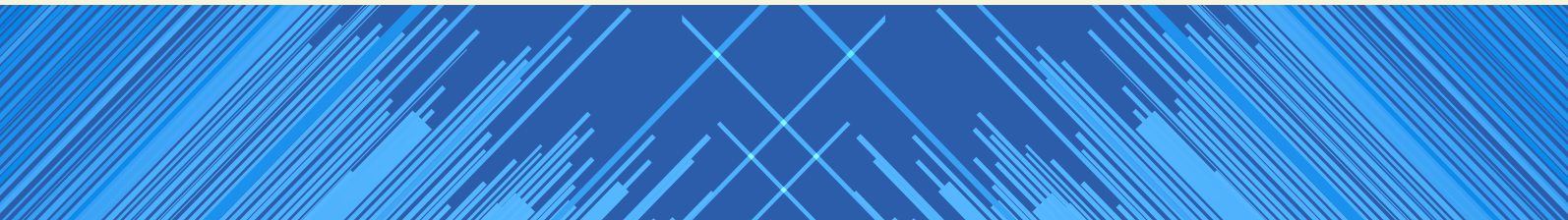




Southern Voice

2015 On Post-MDG International Development Goals



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ALTERNATIVES FOR DEVELOPMENT OR ALTERNATIVES TO DEVELOPMENT?

Southern Voice Occasional Paper 23

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Preface

The *Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals* works as an open platform, and is a network of 48 think tanks from Africa, Latin America and Asia that seeks to contribute to the global post-2015 dialogue. Motivated by the spirit of wide academic inquiry, the initiative is committed to provide quality data, empirical evidence and policy analyses, derived from research in the countries of global South. Through strategic engagements, *Southern Voice* aspires to address the existing ‘knowledge asymmetry’ and ‘participation deficit’ afflicting the global discourse on post-2015 agenda.

With these goals in mind, *Southern Voice* launched a call for papers among its members to inform the global debate based on promoting original research on new issues that have emerged from various reports, structured conversations concerning the post-2015 agenda as well as from the discussions around them and beyond. Eleven research grants were offered during this phase.

In response to the call, we received numerous proposals which were reviewed by *Southern Voice* members. The research papers were also peer reviewed, and the revised drafts were later validated by the reviewer.

The resulting collection of papers highlights some of the most pressing concerns for the countries of the global South. In doing so, they explore a variety of topics including social, governance, economic and environmental concerns. Each paper demonstrates the challenges of building an international agenda which responds to the specificities of each country, while also being internationally relevant. It is by acknowledging and analysing these challenges that the research from the global South supports the objective of a meaningful post-2015 agenda.

In connection with the ongoing debates on post-2015 international development goals, **Alternatives FOR Development or Alternatives TO Development?** by *Ms Mireya Anabell Villacís Taco*, Project Coordinator, Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental (CEDA), *Ms María Fernanda Mora Garces*, PhD candidate at the University of Saskatchewan (Canada) and *Mr Rodrigo López*, Professor at the Cultural Historic Tourism, Faculty of Communication, University Central del Ecuador, analyses the applicability of the current proposal of the High Level Panel Report in the Ecuadorian Amazon by generating findings and recommendations that are relevant to the region in the context of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Contributions of *Ms Andrea Ordóñez*, Research Coordinator of the initiative and *Ms Mahenaw Ummul Wara* (Research Associate, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and Focal Point at the *Southern Voice* Secretariat) in managing and organising the smooth implementation of the research programme are gratefully acknowledged.

I would also like to thank *Dr Saleemul Huq*, Senior Fellow, Climate Change Group, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), United Kingdom for peer reviewing, and *Mr Oliver Turner* for copy editing the paper. I would like to take this opportunity to recognise the support of Think Tank Initiative (TTI) towards *Southern Voice*, particularly that of *Dr Peter Taylor*, Programme Leader, TTI.

I hope the engaged readership will find the paper stimulating.

Dhaka, Bangladesh
February 2015

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Abstract

Although no one can deny the important role that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have played around the world, it is also recognised that there were many issues the MDGs did not address. In this context, the High-Level Panel suggests that the Post-2015 Agenda (also called as the Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs) should be supported by dynamic partnerships willing to act together and willing to **change the current paradigm**.

This paper offers a brief overview of how the MDGs and the proposals of the High-Level Panel for the SDGs, relate with the paradigm of Good Living (in Ecuador), which is part of a proposal of different ideas set up by various groups since the 1990s, called **alternatives to development** and which includes interculturality and national diversity as fundamental axioms for the development of the populations.

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Acronyms

ARA	Amazon Region Articulation
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
GDP	Gross Development Product
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HLP	High-Level Panel
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
PNBV	Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollar

Alternatives FOR Development or Alternatives TO Development?*

Mireya Anabell Villacís Taco

María Fernanda Mora Garces

Rodrigo López

1. Introduction

1.1 Context and Justification

As stated in the Report of the High-Level Panel (HLP) of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, no one can deny the important role that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had around the world. Among other positive indicators, data shows that “there are half a billion fewer people living below an international poverty line of USD 1.25 a day. Child death rates have fallen by more than 30 per cent, with about three million children’s lives saved each year compared to 2000, deaths from malaria have fallen by one quarter” (United Nations, 2013: 7). However, the Panel also recognises that there were many issues the MDGs did not address, such as: the devastating effects of conflict and violence on development; the importance to development of good governance and institutions that guarantee the rule of law; free speech; open and accountable government; the need for inclusive growth to provide jobs; and the integration of the economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable development, which includes the promotion of sustainable patterns of consumption and production. In other words, environment and development were not properly brought together and the effects have become clear in areas like deforestation, water scarcity, food waste, and high carbon emissions.

Accordingly, the HLP suggests that the Post-2015 Agenda should be supported by dynamic partnerships as a way of ensuring the compliance with the new goals which are, it suggests, bold yet practical, and like the MDGs will be non-binding. The panel describes certain efforts of partnerships like global cooperation forums, such as the G7+, G20, the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. It also cites the roles of regional forums which, although informal, can provide political leadership and practical suggestions to sustain the post-2015 agenda and to monitor its compliance.

One regional group working on this topic is the Amazon Region Articulation (Articulación Regional Amazónica) (ARA), which is a collective of organisations and people working in the nine countries of the Amazon Basin. In 2011, the ARA conducted research to reveal the status of the MDGs in different countries. The findings show that there has been progress as regards most of the indicators analysed, compared with the situation in the 1990s (ARA, 2011). However, in general this improvement is still unsatisfactory. Moreover, in all of the countries of the Amazon region is below the national average for most indicators. Poverty, inequality and some serious health problems such as malaria and tuberculosis still prevail. The population’s access to basic sanitation is inadequate. Maternal mortality and the incidence of HIV/AIDS have increased in recent years. In relation to gender equality, progress is still slow. Women have little involvement in politics and are disadvantaged in the labour market. A great challenge is the disparity in indicators between urban and rural areas and among indigenous people. On the other hand, access to education has increased. There is no gender gap in access to school and there is a decline in infant mortality. The creation of protected areas and the

*The paper was drafted in April 2014.

legal recognition of indigenous territories have advanced considerably. However, in practice this continues to be an issue. Among the conclusions, the report states that there is a big difference in results among the countries of the Amazon as well as significant variation within the countries. It is essential for countries to generate and record more basic information about the living conditions and the environment in the region. Furthermore, the construction of indicators and indices of quality of life need to be adapted to the reality, culture and needs of Amazonian people.

Given these findings, The HLP concludes that: “the destination is clear: a world in 2030 that is more equal, more prosperous, more peaceful, and more just. A world where development is sustainable.” However, it needs to be clear that although goals are universal and they help the world to have hope and to work together towards a sustainable future, it is crucial to consider different realities, and therefore different targets and indicators to achieve the same goals. More than that, it is important to consider that some goals, and even some targets, cannot be achieved by only one country. Nature has no political limits and nor do indigenous people who live in the Amazon, some of whom have decided to stay uncontacted. For these people regular policies such as land tenure, social protection systems and monetary measurements of poverty do not apply.

A simple framework with limited goals and measurable targets has to be maintained, but the agenda also needs to take into account certain particularities and the importance of the principle of differentiated responsibility in pursuing common goals. Additionally, it is important to keep in mind social variables that go beyond measurable indicators. An analysis that includes new perspectives such as ‘interculturality’ and ‘traditional knowledges’ will help to understand and build sustainable societies according to their culture and world view.

With this in mind, the current research will be based on an analysis of the applicability of the current proposal of the HLP Report in the Ecuadorian Amazon. The aim is to generate findings and recommendations that are relevant to the region in the context of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Why the Amazon Region?

The Amazon region covers more than 7.5 million km of South America spanning eight countries: Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, Venezuela, Guyana and Surinam (Gudynas, 2005). This region is of strategic importance not only for the countries to which it belongs, but also for the world. This territory accounts for the largest tropical rainforest and highest biodiversity in the planet. It provides vital ecosystem services for the welfare of humanity and protects one of the largest ethnic and cultural diversity of the world. The Amazonian population is estimated at 34.1 million people, who constitute 10 per cent of the population of South America. From this population, approximately 1.6 million people belong to 375 indigenous groups (RAISG, 2009, cited in ARA, 2011). The average population density (4.5 inhabitants per square kilometer) is almost five times lower than the South American average. The annual population growth between 1991 and 2007 was 2.3 per cent, with immigration the main cause of this increase (PNUMA and OTCA, 2008, cited in ARA, 2011).

Economic development in the Amazon region varies greatly between countries. According to data available, from 2005 to 2010, it was estimated that regional GDP (gross domestic product) reached an annual figure of 330 billion dollars, of which Brazil accounts for more than 70 per cent. The average per capita GDP in the region is USD 5,500 per year, but there is a large variation between countries. For instance, GDP per capita is lowest in Bolivia (USD 1,200), and highest in French Guiana (USD 18,800) and Venezuela (USD 9,300). The main productive activities are mining, oil production, forestry, agriculture and livestock. These activities are often associated with environmental degradation and social conflicts.

Although GDP is considered the main indicator of economic growth in a country or region, it does not reflect the quality of life of people and social inequality. Furthermore, GDP does not take into account the loss of natural wealth or assets of a country. Unfortunately, national accounts do not reflect the

rate of depletion and/or degradation of these resources. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt other variables for wider social, environmental and economic development discussion (ARA, 2011).

The Ecuadorian Amazon covers an area of approximately 116,000km. This represents almost half of the land area of the country (248,574 km²) and around 2.5 per cent of the Amazon basin. Twenty six per cent of the Ecuadorian Amazon territory is protected through the National System of Protected Areas. In this region live 10 of the 15 existing indigenous nationalities in Ecuador with their own languages and culture. In the provinces of Orellana and Pastaza live the Tagaeri and Taromenane, two indigenous groups who maintain voluntary isolation from the rest of society.

The discovery of large oil reserves in these areas in the 1960s brought great changes to the Amazon from rapid population growth, higher occupancy spaces, indiscriminate felling of forests, unplanned urbanisation without basic services, and a strong cultural impact on indigenous peoples. The construction of indicators and the definition of development therefore need to take into account the particular characteristics of the Amazon Region in Ecuador and in the whole basin.

1.2 Objective

The primary objective is to generate findings and recommendations about the applicability of the current proposal of the HLP Report in the Amazon region, considering its particular characteristics.

1.3 Research Questions

- How is development defined and measured? Is this applicable to all countries and regions alike?
- How is poverty defined? How is it measured (if indeed this is possible) in the Amazon region?
- How are the indicators of quality of life applicable to the Amazon region?
- Are only national targets possible, or is it necessary to establish regional, objectives and indicators? Which ones?
- Who should be involved in the definition and subsequent monitoring of the objectives and goals? How can the participation of most marginalised actors be ensured?

1.4 Framework for Action

In order to accomplish this research the framework for action was as follows:

1. Literature review
2. Analysis of the SDGs developed by the HLP in comparison with the MDGs and other possible proposals made in Ecuador
 - a. Analysis of the compliance with the MDGs at national and regional (Ecuadorian Amazon) level
 - b. Assessment of the applicability of the SDGs to the Amazon region based on structured interviews with key actors related to the achievement of the MDGs in the Ecuadorian Amazon. Also with actors who are following up the SDGs, using one province as a pilot
 - c. Identify the responsible actors for the achievement of the MDGs in the Amazon region
3. Development of conclusions and recommendations

2. Theoretical Framework¹

In order to analyse whether the proposal for a post-2015 agenda is applicable to different regions, it is important to understand first where the differences among regions are. The rationale for this

¹The quotations used in this document, were taken from texts in Spanish, so these have been translated by the authors.

analysis is that the way the concept of development is understood is the underlying cause of the differences. Thus, we now provide a brief overview of the definition of development and its variations throughout history.

2.1 Alternatives for Development

The concept of development conceived as economic prosperity, per capita income growth, production, mass consumption and modernity emerged after the World War II. Its main objective was that all countries follow the same path as the 'developed' countries, so that all might grow economically and overcome problems such as poverty, hunger, illiteracy and inequality. From the 1970s, critics of this model observed economic growth did not necessarily lead to the reduction of poverty. Debate then centered on the issue of redistribution as the goal for social development. The consensus was "to consider the satisfaction of the basic needs of people a priority of development" (Dubois, s/f: 5). In the 1980s economic growth again became the priority of development, using the market as the key instrument and the private sector as the main actor, reducing the state's role, and creating serious social and environmental costs.

These changes in the concept of development and the tools to achieve it were challenged by concepts such as *limits to growth* that emerged from the Club of Rome in 1972, as well as the *Our Common Future* report in 1989 which laid the foundation for the Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. From here the concept of *Sustainable Development* emerged, which emphasised "the need for solidarity among different populations [current and future] to use natural resources in a way that allows all to reach satisfactory levels of welfare" (Dubois, s/f: 6).

While this model also failed it laid the foundations for the promotion of the human development approach, launched in the late 1980s by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The UNDP changed "the vision of development focused on the production of goods for another focused on extending the capabilities of the people" (Dubois, s/f:10).

However despite various attempts to conceptualise, build upon and implement the different models of development, the contemporary development notion is understood:

as [a] linear, modernizing, base material progress essentially based on the appropriation of Nature, mediated by science and technology, and guided by economic growth as a key generator of welfare. From this perspective, welfare is achieved by monetary incomes and consumption (Gudynas, 2013a: 138). [A] political and cultural construction like the image of the industrialized countries (Gudynas, 2013b: 190)

The Millennium Development Goals and the current proposals for Sustainable Development Goals are part of a global effort to tackle social, economic and environmental problems such as poverty, hunger, inequality, and deforestation, among others.

2.2 Alternatives to Development

As noted above, the planet's ability to generate the resources needed to achieve 'development' are limited. Environmental degradation, social and even economic problems are leading to a *civilization crisis*, which threatens the survival of the human species. Biodiversity loss, natural resource scarcity and global warming challenge the bases of life. Nowadays, humans and their accumulation ambition had based standards of development basically in monetary and individualistic terms. This type of development is causing serious social, economic and environmental impacts, which exacerbate poverty, exclusion and violence problems (Gudynas, 2013b). This has forced a reconsideration of ways to better understand and improve human welfare, urging us to think and imagine *alternatives to development* that might lead to new types of social, cultural, economic, political and environmental systems.

Since the 1990s groups in the Andean Region (notably in Ecuador and Bolivia) started to challenge the global definition of development and argued the need for a new paradigm. Those groups (governments, civil society, indigenous groups, feminists and others) started talking about *alternatives to development* not necessarily linked to the traditional concept of development. Some authors note that these alternatives to development must focus on key concepts such as:

- Conviviality
- Strong sustainable development, biocentric, deep ecology
- Economy dematerialisation, degrowth
- Interculturality, pluralism, related ontologies, expanded citizenship
- “*Buen Vivir*” or Good Living (Gudynas, 2011: 47)

In South America the paradigm of *Buen Vivir* or Good Living is taking greater strength. For example, Ecuador and Bolivia enroll in their constitutions the decision to build states aligned to *Good Living*, recognising diversity, interculturality and national diversity as fundamental axioms for the development of their populations. Principles of Good Living arise from the interpretation of the worldview of ancient Andean groups where the human being is part of the cosmos. As such it is essential to maintain harmony with nature through new methods of production and social and cultural rights based on equality, cooperation and respect (Acosta *et al.* 2013: 310, 311).

The intrinsic characteristics of these nations, considering their histories of marginalisation, oppression and poverty, have led to the construction of an alternative paradigm based on the understanding of life and in the struggle for equal rights and opportunities for every inhabitant of this planet, as the main basis to confront the crisis mentioned above:

Any alternative to the current civilization crisis and the effects of the destruction of the conditions that make life possible, should be incorporated as a core dimension of the fight against [the] obscene inequality; otherwise, it is doomed to failure (Lander, 2013: 36).

In Ecuador, Good Living or *Sumak Kawsay* (in the Kichwa language) emerged as political discourse in the last decade of the 20th century. It is an epistemological paradigm that breaks with the occidental notion of development the base of which is the human being and its harmonious coexistence with the individual, communal and collective environment (Guandinango, 2013).

In order to bring the concept of Good Living to practice, the Ecuadorian government established the ‘National Plan for Good Living 2009-2013’, and later the ‘National Plan for Good Living and 2013-2017’. These became official instruments to guide the new policies that allows the implementation of Good Living in Ecuador. The Ecuadorian experience leads the country to realise new visions of development emphasising the need to promote structural changes on designing and articulating their own politics, according to their social and economic features to benefit the national population.

3. Description of the Instruments to Apply the Concepts of Development and Good Living

3.1 Context and Definition of the Millennium Development Goals and the Proposal for the Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2000 at the Millennium Summit, world leaders adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, through which they committed their nations to a new global partnership known as the MDGs. The main goal was to “reduce extreme poverty in its many dimensions: income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion – while promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability” (Millennium Project, 2006). The MDGs are the world’s eight time-bound (2015) and quantified targets:

- Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
- Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
- Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality
- Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

According to the 2013 UN report,

[the MDGs] have been the most successful global anti-poverty push in history (...). Significant and substantial progress has been made in meeting many of the targets including halving the number of people living in extreme poverty and the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sources of drinking water. Remarkable gains have been made in the fight against malaria and tuberculosis. There have been visible improvements in all health areas as well as primary education (United Nations Development Programme, 2014).

However, as stated in several reports, progress has not been uniform across the world or across the Goals. There are still disparities across and within countries.

Accordingly, the HLP suggests that the Post-2015 Agenda should be supported by dynamic partnerships to ensure compliance with the goals which, it asserts, are bold yet practical, and like the MDGs, will be non-binding. The members of the Panel held meetings and consultations all around the world, from which emerged a proposal for a Post-2015 Agenda which should first comply with five guiding principles:

- Leave no one behind
- Put sustainable development at the core
- Transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth
- Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all
- Forge a new global partnership

The Panel highlights that progress is possible and that there is an opportunity to solve current world problems if all actors, governments (at all levels), multilateral institutions, businesses and civil society organisations act together and are willing to change the current paradigm. It also highlights the different needs among different groups of people, for example they state how young people ask for life skills, jobs, good education, sexual and reproductive rights, access to information and technology, etc.; women and girls ask for protection of their property rights, access to land, are granted a voice and the right to participate in economic and political life, end violence and discrimination; and indigenous representatives “wanted recognition of their need to live more balanced lives in harmony with nature. It wants restitution, non-discrimination and respect for their ancestral ways”.

The Panel also emphasises that developed countries have to do more “to put their own house in order (...) and promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production.” In fact, it urges the need for the developed world to “re-imagine their growth models” and to invest in new technologies, “to reduce the footprint of unsustainable production and consumption patterns.” Finally, it agrees on the idea that “most of the money to finance sustainable development will come from domestic sources, and the Panel urges countries to continue efforts to invest in stronger tax systems, broaden their domestic tax base and build local financial markets” (United Nations, 2013: 1, 2, 3, 12).

The HLP sees a world by 2030, “more equal, more prosperous, more peaceful and more just.” In order to accomplish this the Panel makes some assumptions, including:

- Most developing countries should have experienced fast enough economic growth, averaging 5 per cent per year, to bring extreme poverty down below 5 per cent
- Finance from large mineral projects with great potential for raising domestic revenues
- More people and older people
- International migration
- Urbanisation
- Technology, energy efficiency

In order to comply with this agenda, the HLP proposes a set of 12 goals:

1. End poverty
2. Empower girls and women and achieve gender equality
3. Provide quality education and lifelong learning
4. Ensure healthy lives
5. Ensure food security and good nutrition
6. Achieve universal access to water and sanitation
7. Secure sustainable energy
8. Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth
9. Manage natural resource assets sustainably
10. Ensure good governance and effective institutions
11. Ensure stable and peaceful societies
12. Create a global enabling environment and catalyse long-term finance

3.2 Context and Definition of the National Plan for Good Living in Ecuador

In 2008, Ecuador made deep constitutional reforms, starting with the recognition of ethnic and cultural population diversity, as well as the Rights of Nature. Additionally, the country proposed to change the theoretical, political and philosophical foundations of its development model to a new paradigm known as *Buen Vivir* or *Sumak Kawsay* (Good Living). This proposal represents the ideological foundations for ensuring the welfare and quality of life of the population in harmony with nature.

In order to make the concept of Good Living a reality, the Ecuadorian Government established a national policy known as *Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir* (PNBV) or the National Plan for Good Living (2009-2013 and 2013-2017), which contains the official instruments that establish the goals, outcomes and outputs expected for the country.

The PNBV 2013-2017 establishes 12 objectives:

1. Consolidation of the democratic state and the construction of people’s power
2. Sponsor the equality, cohesion, inclusion and social equity and territorial diversity
3. Improve the quality of life of the population
4. Strengthen the capacities and potentialities of citizens
5. Build spaces for meeting and strengthening national identity, the diverse identities, the plurinationality and interculturality
6. Consolidate the transformation of justice and strengthen comprehensive security, in strict observance of human rights

7. Ensure the Rights of Nature, and promote environmental sustainability at the territorial and global levels
8. Consolidate the economic system and social solidarity, in a sustainable manner
9. Ensure decent work in all its forms
10. Promote the transformation of the productive matrix
11. Ensure the sovereignty and efficiency of the strategic sectors for industrial and technological change
12. Ensure sovereignty and peace, to deepen the strategic insertion in the world and the Latin American integration

4. Analysis

As stated before, there is relative consensus around the world about the importance of the MDGs. First, this is because they were internationally agreed without significant polemic or opposition, and second because they “have been the most successful global anti-poverty push in history” (United Nations, 2013). However, the problems of poverty, hunger, inequity, environmental degradation and others are still present. With their deadline approaching there have been several discussions about where to go next. One proposal comes from the HLP, which suggests 12 goals after 2015. As noted earlier, this one highlights the different needs among different groups of people.

The Panel also emphasises the fact that developed countries have to do more “to put their own house in order (...) and promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production” (United Nations, 2013: 3). They argue that the developed world should “re-imagine their growth models,” and invest in new technologies “to reduce the footprint of unsustainable production and consumption patterns” (United Nations, 2013: 5). They finally agree on the idea that “most of the money to finance sustainable development will come from domestic courses, and the Panel urges countries to continue efforts to invest in stronger tax systems, broaden their domestic tax base and build local financial markets” (United Nations, 2013: 12).

Among the goals stated in the PNBV are the consolidation of a democratic state; equality, cohesion, inclusion and social and territorial equity and diversity; improvement of the quality of life of the population; strengthening the capacities and potential of citizens; establishing common meeting spaces; building and strengthening national identity, plurinational and intercultural; respect for human rights; guaranteeing the rights of nature; the promotion of regional and global environmental sustainability; consolidation of social solidarity and economic systems; ensuring jobs in all its forms; promotion of the transformation of the productive matrix, and industrial and technological transformation; sovereignty and peace in the world; and Latin American integration.

Therefore, Ecuador absorbs the EIGHT MDGs proposed by the United Nations as a Convention signatory country, as well as the 12 goals proposed by the HLP after 2015. However, this country recognises that for its context, these goals are not enough to achieve *Buen Vivir*. The PNBV proposes ‘high social levels’ to improve human rights and universal values as well as the rights of nature. Poverty reduction is not the only main goal, but also the capability to reduce social, territorial, economic, environmental and cultural inequalities. This paper offers an initial comparison of the MDGs, SDGs and the PNBV to show how these three frameworks differ in various dimensions (see Annex 1).

From the analysis it can be said that the MDGs and the new proposal for post-2015 goals (SDGs) are *alternatives for development* because the improvement of quality of life is essentially linked with economic growth and progress. On the other hand, the proposal made in Ecuador for “Good Living”, intended as an *alternative to traditional development*, promotes a new paradigm which includes interculturality, solidarity, social inclusion, rights of nature, and explicitly addresses the decrease of inequities. However, there is no black and white answer; it is unrealistic to think that a country

alone can have its own unique system that will work aside from the global model. Therefore, although the contribution of these new alternatives is undeniable, it is still based on the traditional concept of development. Furthermore, there are still challenges to prove whether these policies are having a real impact on society, and whether they are applicable to different regions within and among countries.

The next section presents the results of the analysis of the compliance with the MDGs and with the PNBV in Ecuador and in the Amazon region, on the indicators where it was possible to get information. It also provides a brief summary of the information gathered from interviews, organised by the topics the people agreed were the most important for them.

4.1 From Theory to Practice

As explained at the beginning of the document, the analysis published by ARA regarding compliance with the MDGs in the Amazon region shows that poverty, inequality and some serious health problems such as malaria and tuberculosis, still prevail. People's access to basic sanitation is inadequate. Maternal mortality and the incidence of HIV/AIDS have increased in recent years. In relation to gender equality, progress is still slow. Women have little involvement in politics and are disadvantaged in the labour market. A great challenge is the disparity in indicators between urban and rural areas and among indigenous peoples. A Table showing compliance with the MDGs in the Amazon region can be found in Annex 2.

On the other hand, since the issuance of the 2008 Constitution, Ecuador has entered a new planning process and political organisation with the aim of ensuring a better quality of life for the population in harmony with nature and its resources. The introduction of the National Plan for Good Living (PNBV) 2009-2013, marks a before and after in the planning of political, economic and social development of the country. The PNBV is the main planning tool at national and local levels. Therefore, the parishes, municipalities and provincial governments have to base and align their local plans to the goals in the PNBV (MCAR02 Interview, 2014).

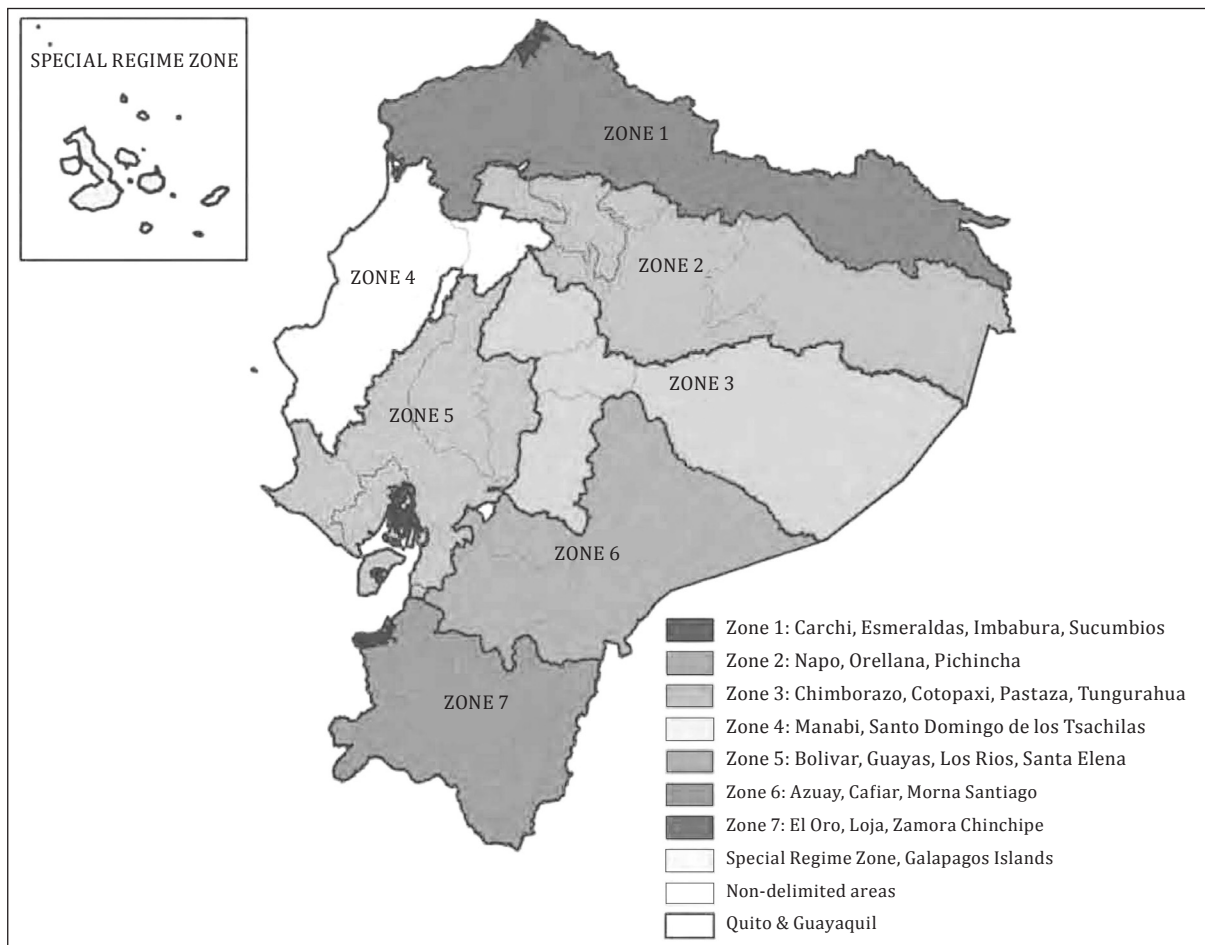
This new framework allows Ecuador to comply and even exceed the minimum targets set by the MDGs worldwide, marking a milestone in the region. However, the challenges at the local level, mainly in the Amazon region, fail to comply with the goals. The results of the Ecuadorian state planning under a theoretical and epistemological principle based on *Sumak Kawsay*, suggests a political environment that does not necessarily meet the needs and aspirations of the Amazon population.

The PNBV comprises 89 targets, which are part of the strategies that serve different areas of priority needs in the political, economic, social and environmental arenas. At present, these targets prioritised by the Ecuadorian State show varied levels of progress and compliance. Likewise, there are some targets whose fulfillment is delayed and/or suggested to be rethought from the central government, in its original approach.

These 89 targets are composed of 96 indicators. From those indicators, 42 have been accomplished; 21 have been fulfilled more delayed than is desirable; 19 are deficient; and 14 had not been changed at all. A Table with the compliance of the objectives from the PNBV can be seen in Annex 3.

Additionally, through interviews with the National Secretary of Planning and Development (SENPLADES), both in Quito and in the city of Tena, it can be said that the challenge persists. For this reason, the state has worked to develop zonal agendas, trying to localise the objectives of the PNBV to the particular characteristics of each area.

Map 1: Ecuadorian Planning Areas



Source: SENPLADES, Secretariat for Democratic Reform, 2009 <http://plan.senplades.gob.ec/estrategia-territorial-2>.

The construction of these local agendas, according to the government, was participatory and the results will be published at the end of June 2014. The objective of these agendas is to apply the PNBV to the local level:

we are establishing what we were lacking, which is territorial-local goals; once we have the local agendas we will see which will be the responsibilities of actors such as ministries and local governments, for the fulfillment of the goals that are outlined in the PNBV and some that are also articulated to the MDGs. The construction of the agendas started the previous year, we have done several workshops in all the provinces that correspond to zone 2 (Pichincha, Napo and Orellana) where we have been collecting input from the public, mostly in terms of defining local policies, that is what they expect from the state (Interview GCAP03, 2014).

With this information it can be inferred that from the second half of 2014 Ecuador will have a mandatory tool for ministries and local governments which are in charge of local activities in the territory. Thus, the Ecuadorian government proposes a tool to address the particular needs of areas with lower population density, such as the Amazon (Interview GCAP03, 2014). However, it will be necessary to evaluate whether these zonal agendas manage to beat one of the biggest obstacles that exist locally within the Amazon, the joint efforts of intra and inter-institutionally:

The problem has been that many of the activities we are doing are different, and are not related to the great goals we have nationally and internationally (MCAR02 Interview, 2014).

4.1.1 Poverty

One of the PNBV goals is: “To reduce the incidence of income poverty and eradicate extreme poverty.” It includes other goals such as “To generate conditions and capacities for economic inclusion, social promotion and progressive eradication of poverty”; and “To ensure Good Living in the rural areas and overcoming social and territorial inequalities, with harmony between rural and urban areas.” In addition, the state through SENPLADES built the *National Strategy for Equality and Eradication of Poverty in Ecuador*, which emerges from the idea that poverty is a political problem and is the result of unequal power relations. In this sense, poverty is seen as a multidimensional phenomenon (Interview GCAL13, 2014).

The State proposes four components that aim to address needs such as education, health, housing, water, etc., which are: i) work and employment; ii) popular and solidarity economy; iii) Good Living in rural areas, agrarian revolution with farmers; and iv) social protection for vulnerable people at any stage of their lives. Every component has its own strategies and policies, taking into account that they have to be applied at all territorial levels without disrespecting the autonomy of local governments, but giving them clear guidelines (Interview GCAL13, 2014).

The proposal of the State is aligned with the requirements of the population at the local level, who consider that they have not addressed their specific needs, there is not enough coordination between institutions and that the national policies do not necessarily take into account the ethnic and cultural characteristics of the Amazonian population and their worldviews:

For us poverty means not having a territory, without land there is no life. That is not the problem in our province, the problem here is that there are no opportunities, no access to credit, no participation (Interview with DGRE10, 2014).

Poverty means lack of involvement in decision making. There is a lot of racism still in the province. Only a few communities have running water, but no safe water. Perhaps in the city things are different, but not all is well in communities (Interview with GTAN12, 2014).

Poverty is lack of education, lack of ability to work, to make loans. What people earn in agriculture is not enough, the prices they receive for their products are insignificant. We entered a house during the campaign and saw a bunch of green rotting bananas, when we asked why bananas were there, a woman said she was told that a truck was coming but it has not arrived in a week, and when asked how much she sells bananas for, she said that a large cluster will cost USD 1.50. Therefore, why would farmers pay intermediaries, that is why people do not want to work on agriculture (Interview with CSHI09, 2014).

There are two main challenges to address this and other issues. First, to coordinate between institutions and to foster the active and informed participation of the population. Second, to implement local policies based on recognition and respect of diversity.

4.1.2 Education

The topic of education is mainly visible in Goal 1 of the PNBV: *To promote the equality, social and territorial cohesion and integration in diversity*, and Goal 2 *To improve the capabilities and potential of citizens*. The different policies in each of these objectives present education as a right for Good Living, which in turn will help to overcome inequalities, and respect particularities and diversity of the Plurinational State.

Similarly, education is part of the National Strategy for Equality and Eradication of Poverty, it is categorized as a 'Highest Good' which allows the satisfaction of human rights (Interview GCAL13, 2014)

In recent years the government has worked in a decentralisation process, where the Ministry of Education takes concrete actions at the local level establishing schools known as 'Schools of the Millennium' which respond to a particular student's demand. However, Amazon actors have not been satisfied in terms of quantity, but especially in terms of quality. It is important to take into account the difficulty in access in this region because of the demographic dispersion characteristic:

the problem is the coverage of services in rural areas because the Amazon has a high level of dispersed populations, the cost for the provision of services is quite high, the problem is with the communities within which access is by rivers, by air, or in border where the situation is critical (Interview GCAP03, 2014).

The conditions faced by Amazonian populations due to the dispersion of their communities in the territory have not been tested enough for school construction goals. Certain people and authorities are far from the communities sometimes causing children's long-term absence from school.

geographic dispersion is a critical point because children have to get up early to access the new 'Schools of the Millennium'. In order to have the right number of children (500) to establish the School of the Millennium in the parish Chontapunta, they had to close 17 schools, but there is the problem of mobility. I think the Ministry of Education should be more thorough in their analysis. There are also places that children have to cross eight times the same river which is a danger in times when rivers grow (Interview MCAB01, 2014).

In the parish of Aguano there is a School of the Millennium from 4-5 years ago, but not all children attend because they live far away and do not have access (GTAN12 Interview, 2014)

Additionally, it is relevant to analyse not only the number of students who are currently accessing a primary, secondary or higher education according to their level of knowledge. In the case of the Amazon region, ethnic diversity is an essential factor to be taken into account.

In this sense, another issue that has not been solved for the Amazon region is Bilingual Intercultural Education; efforts by the State to unify the Hispanic bilingual education hampers education in native languages of the different nationalities in the Amazon:

Children are not taught in Kichwa, only in Spanish. According to the Constitution is understood that the State respects plurinationality, multiculturalism, but in practice it does not happen (Interview MILL06, 2014).

The Kichwa in our region is not like that of the Andes, but the later is the one that prevails and is taught in schools, that is why in Napo we are losing our identity (Interview MTAN11, 2014).

The invisibility of the differences is a challenge that has not yet been overcome in Ecuador. Neither has there been effective, real and concrete actions to respond to the policies outlined in the PNBV regarding intercultural education.

Access to education according to people's worldviews and culture is still the demand of the Amazonian community leaders; they ask for education which can revitalise the identity, traditions and world views of indigenous peoples.

4.1.2 Health

As with education, health at the local level, especially in the Amazon which has dispersed populations and high cultural diversity, requires different treatment. While the population and local institutions recognise that there has been progress, they also state that many national policies do not apply at the local level. These include the issue of getting an appointment through a call centre, which does not apply to many communities that do not have this service. In fact, it works in detriment to the health of people who live in remote locations:

although there have been policies that are working on this, they are not being effective in the territory, I speak from the most remote communities, for example the women said that they walk two or three hours to the health centre and when they arrive they can not get appointments anymore because the phone system is not working or because they have no access to a telephone. These things we have been always making visible to the Health Ministry to realise that these issues are not being addressed properly (Interview MCAB01, 2014).

Similar is the issue of transfers between health units. Although they are aimed at improving the system, people say that not all health centre are able to meet people's demand, and there is no timely information about how transfers work.

We need a certificate to be treated at the Hospital; it is a critical issue because in the past we went directly to the hospital and had the attention; but now with this new management model implemented by the State the problem is that if you live in Chontapunta you must have a certificate to transfer to the hospital otherwise the hospital won't attend you unless it is an emergency. Mostly poor people do not have access to these services (Interview MILL06, 2014).

Finally, on the issue of multiculturalism and respect for traditional medicine, people state that there should be greater coordination and transfer of knowledge, a kind of nexus with western medicine so that indigenous communities do not lose their knowledge in health:

Midwives, shamans and other traditional medicine should work with health centres and hospitals. Like education, there must be transition of power, knowledge ... the yachaks, midwives, shamans must be in the classroom (Interview MTAN11, 2014).

4.1.3 Gender

Gender equality is another goal to be achieved both globally and within Ecuador. The PNBV specifically within the variable 'gender' is manifested mainly through policies within Objective 1: *Promote the equality, social and territorial cohesion and integration in diversity, which promotes inclusion, equity conditions and respect for diversity to eradicate all forms of gender discrimination.*

The gender dimension in the Amazon is conceptualised mainly from the defense of women's rights, a topic in which various civil society organisations have been working, due to the high rates of domestic violence in the territory. The influence of a macho culture in Ecuadorian society represents a permanent obstacle to a deconstruction of social paradigms rooted in the society. Within the Amazonian indigenous people and nationalities these difficulties are very evident, which has demanded continuous and gradual work for a few decades.

The Kichwa culture is too complex, if you want to go to talk about family planning is difficult. We had a fellow once by Morona Santiago province almost lynched when he spoke of family planning, worse if you are giving or promoting condoms, Copper T. We like

a Users Committee did workshops with the support of the Municipality in 2009 in three parishes, we had assistance, but is very difficult to involve women, the macho culture does not let you. Getting women to get into the topic of leadership training picture is quite difficult (Interview MILL06, 2014).

Specifically in the province of Napo, the issue of gender equality and women's rights has been in the public agenda for 20 years since the creation of the Women and the Family's House, a space endorsed by the Municipal Government of Tena. Also in the province since 2010, the Committee for Human Rights of Women has helped consolidate activities that make visible the role of women in society and in the family.

According to the officers and members of this committee, although the work was hard they could see results in the last Provincial Assembly on 18 May 2013, which was attended by 1,500 women from the urban sector, but mainly by indigenous women from the rural sector. During the Assembly the committee carried out a survey on the most important concerns that women have in the Napo province. The results were compiled into four main topics: i) actions against woman violence; ii) access to quality public services; iii) improvement in health services; and iv) access to employment places and opportunities for production activities for women (Interview MCAB01, 2014).

This, together with the support of councilors of the Municipal Government who were interested in the issue of gender equality, has enabled interesting activities that, although do not represent significant changes in the social dynamics that promote inclusion and respect of diversity, do show that it is possible to strengthen initiatives and make visible the rights of women.

We created a project that was called Seed, Flavors and Knowledge Fair, here in Tena to make visible the work of rural women and to see the advantages of taking care of their natural and cultural heritage. I remember the first time we invited them, for them it was an extraordinary thing, they thought they were not going to be in an exhibition, they only laughed. I told them at the fair you will be able to sell their products, and they reacted as: no way! how are we going to be able to sell products (MCAB01 Interview, 2014).

This fair allowed rural women to show the work they performed within their farms, their knowledge, and the leading role they play in providing food for their own consumption. Additionally, the promotion and sale of these products became a way of promoting economic income for their families, without neglecting community values such as solidarity and redistribution of work and income. Also, the committee was able to get a physical space donated by the Municipal Government, where women can work to improve the quality of life for their families. Another benefit was the organisation of the Mama Chacra Association, which has promoted the training of women leaders.

Efforts within the province of Napo encourage work towards a provincial women's agenda, but it has not yet materialised due to the lack of technical resources and support from local level institutions and regional governments who work on the topic (Interview MILL06, 2014). However, for some actors who have worked in the city of Tena participation and leadership of women is more noticeable than in other regions of the country. This is mainly for actions taken as described above, together with initiatives from international cooperation from the 1990s through the consolidation of productive projects in which gender was a transversal topic (BTOR08 Interview, 2014).

However, it is important to remember that gender includes not only the claim to the rights of women, but other genders which are not included and accepted in Ecuadorian Amazon provinces.

we have not worked with other genders, it is an issue that in our society is still taboo. The other day I was talking to some journalists and they told me "don't bring those ideas from Quito, you leave them there, here we are men and women, the bible does not recognise anything else." We also have to see that these people are suffering discrimination. Before

it was terrible, now they are accepted, but it is still difficult to talk about this topics locally (Interview MCAB01, 2014).

While there has been progress in terms of gender equality, the goal of inclusion and respect for diversity of gender is far from being achieved, understood and accepted by Ecuadorian society and less in the Amazon area.

4.1.4 Environmental Sustainability

The issue of the environment is represented in the area as a recurring problem whose solutions mostly have meant short range attentions with few results. There are several barriers to addressing environmental issues in Tena both in urban and rural areas.

The main problems are the processing of solid waste and liquid waste in urban areas. There are no suitable landfills, the discharge of liquid wastes end up on rivers, and there are constant cuts in the provision of potable water:

Tena has no adequate treatment of their waste water. The same about the treatment of their solid waste (UGUT07).

The Municipal Government of Tena in recent years was working on this issue by generating awareness spaces through the development of environmental education activities. However, there are administrative and political issues which have limited progress:

We do not have the resources to analyse the issue of contamination of such stationary sources is one of the biggest problems as a city (GCAP03).

Another problem in this area is the exploitation of natural resources such as timber extraction and sand mining. With international cooperation since the 1990s the actors of the area have established spaces of dialogues and coordination. It was possible with this support to encourage state cooperation and to promote good governance of natural resources. All the institutions responsible for monitoring the environmental and land management agree that the main purpose is to achieve the aim of Good Living. However, this is not necessarily perceived by the population:

We want to be able to use the resources we have in our communities in a sustainable manner, we want to be able to hunt and fish, but now we have restrictions (Interview MTAN11, 2014).

Generally speaking, the fulfillment of goals recognising the rights of nature still appears as a work in progress in the national and local level. The most significant progress seems to be the conservation and reforestation projects. However, much remains to be done.

5. Conclusions

Throughout history, the meaning of 'development' has evolved to meet humanity's political, social, economic and environmental needs. However, the promise of achieving a society more just and equitable still persists as an unfinished challenge. Paradigms of sustainability and good living, among others, have not materialised into tangible results yet, which demonstrate an advance of human life quality. The interest of achieving higher income and keeping the traditional concept of "Growth and Progress" exceeds the number of international proposals designed to tackle them, and which seek agreement at the economic, environmental and social levels.

However, global efforts remain. The civilisational crisis that mankind confronts requires states and civil society to rethink its way of development, in which economic and political objectives should not

prevail over social, cultural and environmental needs. Thus, the objectives proposed by the HPL for the Post-2015 Agenda should generate further discussion for their implementation at national and regional levels, but especially locally.

Ecuador, through its 'alternative' proposal of *Good Living*, offers new epistemological bases and structural policies for development. Through the 'National Plan for Good Living', innovative goals seek maximum social benefits, depending on the recognition of national diversity, human rights and rights of nature, poverty eradication and greater social inclusion.

However, so far according to the results obtained, only 44 per cent of these goals have been met nationally (SENPLADES, 2014). This represents a significant improvement, but national averages tend to hide local disparities, a situation that was found in this research in the city of Tena, in the Ecuadorian Amazonia.

In Ecuador, the lack of information about the Amazon in different aspects and levels represents a significant barrier for the effectiveness of local agendas that the State has built to fulfill the goals of the National Plan for Good Living. In this sense, it is urgent to formalise a database to be validated by civil society, to help build development indicators which reflect an authentic quality of life for the Amazonian population. This must also be adapted to its geographical, biological, ecosystem, social and cultural characteristics.

It is also important to emphasise the need to build qualitative indicators that demonstrate the diversity of this region. In the case of the SDGs the objectives proposed do not reveal this diversity, and in the case of the PNBV goals they have not yet materialised in the Amazon region, its provinces, cities and mainly rural parishes.

Additionally, the issue of public participation implies greater involvement of the population to allow the efficient implementation of any objective, whether from the PNBV or the SDGs. Therefore, it is important to continue working on socialisation and participatory processes in which the population is involved in meeting the goals of the PNBV, and implicitly the SDGs .

Finally, and as already noted, there are neither unique nor standardised solutions. Although theoretically Ecuador proposes an *alternative to development*, until now the fulfilment of its goals reflects more quantitative than qualitative changes. For this reason, the State must continually think about the epistemes of Good Living beyond a political speech, and as a representative example that exposes the bases of the new post-2015 agenda.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Comparison between the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the National Plan for Good Living (PNBV)

MDGs	SDGs	PNBV (2013-2017)
<p>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p> <p>Reduce proportion of underweight children</p> <p>Reduce proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</p>	<p>End poverty</p> <p>Ensure food security and good nutrition</p> <p>Secure rights to land</p> <p>Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters</p> <p>Increase agricultural production with focus on sustainability</p> <p>Adopt sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries</p> <p>Reduce food waste</p>	<p>End extreme poverty and reduce hunger</p> <p>Create conditions and capacities for economic inclusion</p> <p>Ensure the equitable distribution of wealth, social promotion and progressive eradication of poverty</p> <p>Reduce the Gini Coefficient</p> <p>Ensure access to social protection systems</p> <p>Promote healthy and nutritional habits among the population</p> <p>Reduce malnutrition and obesity</p>
<p>Achieve universal primary education</p>	<p>Access to complete pre-primary education</p> <p>Ensure complete primary education being able to read, write and count</p> <p>Access to secondary education</p>	<p>Ensure equal access to education</p> <p>Achieve universal education at all levels</p> <p>Reduce illiteracy in indigenous population</p> <p>Promote non-formal education and recognise traditional and intercultural knowledge</p> <p>Promote mutual interaction between education, the productive sector and scientific and technological research for the transformation of the productive matrix</p>
<p>Ensure productive employment and decent work</p>	<p>Increase the number of young and adult women and men with skills (technical and vocational) needed for work</p> <p>Increase the number of good and decent jobs</p> <p>Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training</p>	<p>Foster economic activities to attract and retain decent jobs, and contribute to the achievement of full employment prioritising historically excluded groups</p>
<p>Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education</p> <p>Increase share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (ILO)</p> <p>Increase the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</p>	<p>Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women</p> <p>End child marriage</p> <p>Ensure equal rights of women to own and inherit property</p> <p>Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic and public life</p> <p>Reduce violent deaths and eliminate all forms of violence against children</p>	<p>Prevent and eradicate gender violence in all its forms</p> <p>Reduce the rate of women murders</p> <p>Eradicate children and teenager violence and abuse</p>

(Annex 1 contd.)

(Annex 1 contd.)

MDGs	SDGs	PNBV (2013-2017)
Reduce child mortality Increase the proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	Ensure healthy lives End preventable infant and under-5 deaths Increase proportion of vaccinated children	Reduce infant mortality rate Eradicate chronic malnutrition in children Increase the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life
Reduce maternal mortality Increase the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Decrease maternal mortality	Reduce maternal mortality Ensure equal access to free, quality and cultural diverse health services Increase preventive health services Strengthen and consolidate the intercultural health, incorporating ancestral and alternative medicine
Access to reproductive health Use of contraceptives	Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights	Ensure effective access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health, as a component of the rights to sexual freedom of individuals
Halted and begin to reduce the spread of HIV, malaria and other diseases	Reduce the burden of disease from HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases	Eliminate HIV infection in infants Reduce mortality caused by dengue
Integrate principles of Sustainable Development in policy and programmes	Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies Increase consideration of sustainability of government procurements Implement reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long-term private foreign investment	Guarantee the Nature's Rights, and promote regional and global environmental sustainability
Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Provide universal access to safe drinking water at all levels End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at all levels Bring fresh waters with draws in line with supply and increase water efficiency at all levels Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial waste water prior to discharge	Ensure universal, permanent, sustainable and quality access to safe water and basic sanitation, with territorial, environmental, social and cultural relevance
Reverse loss of natural resources and biodiversity Increase the proportion of land area covered by forest to maintain biological diversity	Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity Reduce deforestation and increase reforestation Improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion and combat desertification	Ensure comprehensive protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage to threats and risks
Reduce carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs	Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels in line with international agreements	Implement measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change to reduce the economic and environmental vulnerability

(Annex 1 contd.)

(Annex 1 contd.)

MDGs	SDGs	PNBV (2013-2017)
Develop non-discriminatory trading and financial systems	Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure Improve business environment and foster entrepreneurship Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system	Consolidating the New Regional Financial Architecture Guarantee the sovereignty and peace, and foster Latin American integration
Address special needs of least developed countries	Make concrete efforts towards the target of development assistance to developing countries	Consolidate a sovereign management of international cooperation, consistent with the transformation of the productive matrix and strengthening the South-South cooperation
Access to benefits of technology (information and communication)	Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation and development data	Ensure the sovereignty and efficiency of the strategic sectors for industrial and technological transformation
	Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix Ensure universal access to modern energy services Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency at all levels Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption	Restructure the energy matrix under criteria of transformation of the productive matrix, inclusion, quality, sustainability and energy sovereignty, with increasing of renewable energy
	Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery	Increase the tax contribution
	Ensure good governance and effective institutions Provide free and universal legal identity Ensure freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information Increase public participation in political processes and civil engagement at all levels Guarantee the public's right information and access to government data Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable	Strengthen citizen participation in the processes of public policy and the state-society relationship Strengthening the decentralised and participatory National Planning System Build the plurinational and intercultural State for Good Living Strengthen the mechanisms of social control, and transparency of public administration and the prevention and fight against corruption
	Ensure stable and peaceful societies	Consolidate the transformation of justice and strengthen the comprehensive security, in strict respect for human rights
		Promote the use of free time and physical activity

(Annex 1 contd.)

(Annex 1 contd.)

MDGs	SDGs	PNBV (2013-2017)
		Guarantee the access to secure and adequate housing
		Build common meeting spaces and strengthen national identity, interculturality and plurinationality
		Consolidate the democratic state and the construction of popular power

Note: MDGs: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>; SDGs: <http://www.post2015hlp.org/the-report/>; PNBV (2013-2017): <http://www.buenvivir.gob.ec/versiones-plan-nacional;jsessionid=F87302220F2F0454FDEB4B770784355F>

This comparison was done in May 2014 with the latest available proposal from the HLP. In June 2014 a new proposal came up from the United Nations, and therefore was not included. The last document is available at: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>; and it is also presented as an Annex to this document (see Annex 5). Some of the additions this new proposal has compared to the HLP, are:

New objectives:

- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
- Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Additions and emphasis to the previous objectives:

- Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)
- Mental health and well-being
- Substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- Universal health coverage (UHC)
- Deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
- Equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
- 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
- Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work
- Integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- Improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production

- Prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers
- Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products

Annex 2: Compliance with the MDGs in the Amazon Region

MDGs	Compliance in Ecuador	Compliance in the Ecuadorian Amazon	Compliance in the Amazon Basin
<p>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty</p> <p>Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day</p> <p>Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>	<p>2009 Extreme poverty 15% Poverty 36%</p> <p>18% of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years (in one decade decreased by 8 percentage points) – 2006 data</p>	<p>2009 Extreme poverty 37% Poverty 59%</p> <p>25% of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years (a decade has declined only one percentage point) – 2006 data</p>	<p>Much of the population lives below the national poverty lines Most of the economically active population work in the informal market without their social rights and benefits secured Child malnutrition is still very high and only Brazil has reached the goal</p>
<p>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</p> <p>Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p>	<p>Net enrolment rate of basic education by 2010: 94%; secondary education: 65%; and higher education: 22%</p> <p>Illiteracy rate in 2010: 6.8%</p>	<p>Net enrolment rate of basic education by 2010: 94%; secondary education: 58%; and higher education: 12%</p> <p>Illiteracy rate in 2010: 6.5%</p>	<p>The illiteracy rate is higher than that proposed by UNESCO (5%) critical level The average years of schooling is insufficient for attaining the full cycle There is much disparity between urban and rural areas It is vital to improve the quality of education and to adapt the content and methods to different socio-cultural contexts</p>
<p>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</p> <p>Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education,</p>	<p>Illiteracy rates by sex in 2010: men 5.8%; women 7.7%</p>	<p>Illiteracy rates by sex in 2010: men 4.9%; women 8.2%</p>	<p>Despite progress in access to primary education, illiteracy is higher among women in the Amazon region. The participation of women in the economy is also uneven. The female wage is lower</p>

(Annex 2 contd.)

(Annex 2 contd.)

MDGs	Compliance in Ecuador	Compliance in the Ecuadorean Amazon	Compliance in the Amazon Basin
<p>preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015</p>	<p>Enrollment rate by sex for 2010: Basic 94% men-women 94%, men 65%, mean 65% women, 20% higher than men-women 24%</p> <p>In 2009 a woman in the same circumstances as an average man earned 35% less than this in the Amazon and 33% nationally</p>	<p>Enrollment rate by sex for 2010: Basic 78% men-women 79%, men 45%, mean 45% women, 12% higher than men-women 14%</p>	<p>and working conditions are generally informal. In the political arena, the presence of women has increased, but the increase is still not enough to ensure the equal participation of men and women in decision-making. Added to this, high rates of violence against women</p>
<p>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</p> <p>Target 5. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</p> <p>13. Under-five mortality rate (UNICEF-WHO)</p> <p>14. Infant mortality rate (UNICEF-WHO)</p> <p>15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (UNICEF-WHO)</p>	<p>Mortality rate per thousand live births in 2007:12</p>	<p>Amazon in the political participation of women is still very incipient. The number of candidates to various dignities men is much higher and the popular choice favours a high percentage of men candidates</p> <p>Mortality rate per thousand live births in 2007: 8</p>	<p>Mortality reflects socioeconomic, environmental conditions and access to a health system quality and sanitation. The child mortality fell in the Amazon region, in all countries. Venezuela is the only country where the Amazon has reached the target for 2015. Keeping current developments, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru and Colombia can achieve their goals through 2015, while Bolivia hardly make it</p>

(Annex 2 contd.)

(Annex 2 contd.)

MDGs	Compliance in Ecuador	Compliance in the Ecuadorean Amazon	Compliance in the Amazon Basin
<p>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health Target 6. Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</p>	<p>Maternal mortality rate per hundred thousand births in 2007: 51</p> <p>General fertility rate per thousand women of childbearing age in 2004: 108</p>	<p>Maternal mortality rate per hundred thousand births in 2007: 61 and in the province of Sucumbios reaches 147</p> <p>General fertility rate per thousand women of childbearing age in 2004: 140</p>	<p>Maternal mortality is preventable with family planning, care and adequate prenatal care during labour. Even so, mortality rate of mothers remains high in the Amazon region of all countries. In Bolivia, Brazil and Suriname mortality increased between 1990 and current year. In Venezuela, the rate remained constant. Only Colombia and Guyana rate decreased mortality. No country has achieved the goal proposed by the UN, and will hardly do so until 2015</p>
<p>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	<p>Incidence of HIV/AIDS by 2008 by 100 thousand inhabitants: 29</p> <p>Incidence of malaria by 2008, rate per 100 thousand inhabitants: 36.1</p> <p>Incidence of tuberculosis in 2008, rate per 100 thousand inhabitants: 27.8</p> <p>Incidence of dengue in 2008, rate per 100 thousand inhabitants: 20.7</p>	<p>Incidence of HIV/AIDS by 2008 by 100 thousand inhabitants: 8</p> <p>Incidence of malaria by 2008, rate per 100 thousand inhabitants: 330.4</p> <p>Incidence of tuberculosis in 2008, rate per 100 thousand inhabitants: 40.8</p> <p>Incidence of dengue in 2008, rate per 100 thousand inhabitants: 44</p>	<p>The goal will not be met because the rate of HIV/AIDS spread has increased in all countries of the Amazon region for which information is available. While the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis has decreased in most countries, still very high rates persist</p>
<p>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p>		<p>The deforestation rate continues to rise and continued threats endanger the integrity of these ecosystems</p>	<p>The last twenty years are marked by advances in public policy to promote environmental sustainability in the Amazon. The countries have signed international commitments and agreements. They have also established national policies and programmes for conservation and sustainable</p>

(Annex 2 contd.)

(Annex 2 contd.)

MDGs	Compliance in Ecuador	Compliance in the Ecuadorian Amazon	Compliance in the Amazon Basin
<p>Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p> <p>Target 11. Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>			<p>development. As result, many were legally protected areas and indigenous territories demarcated. In spite of this, in some countries, the right of indigenous peoples to their territories is not yet fully recognised. At the same time, pressure on the Amazonian natural resources is strong and rates of deforestation, degradation and pollution are high. Illegal practices in mining, extraction wood, deforestation and appropriation of public lands in the region persist. Finally, access to sanitation is inadequate</p>
<p>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development</p> <p>Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction both nationally and internationally)</p> <p>Target 13. Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for Least Developed Countries? exports, enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries [HIPC] and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction)</p>	<p>There is no comparable data</p>		

(Annex 2 contd.)

(Annex 2 contd.)

MDGs	Compliance in Ecuador	Compliance in the Ecuadorean Amazon	Compliance in the Amazon Basin
<p>Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions)</p> <p>Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long-term</p> <p>Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p> <p>Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies</p>			

Note: MDGs: <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals/gti.htm>; Compliance in Ecuador: <http://www.avina.net/esp/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/ODM-definitivo-31.05.2012.pdf>; Compliance in the Ecuadorean Amazon: <http://www.avina.net/esp/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/ODM-definitivo-31.05.2012.pdf>; Compliance in the Amazon Basin: <http://avina.net/por/wp-content/uploads/2012/amazonia.pdf>

Annex 3: Compliance with the National Plan for Good Living

National Plan for Good Living (2009-2013)	Compliance with the Targets	Comments
Objective 1: To consolidate the democratic State and the construction of people's power	7 complete goals (88%) 1 goal in review (12%)	Complete goal: Districts with some investment intersectoral (social security)
Objective 2: Support equality, cohesion, inclusion and equity social and territorial diversity	6 complete goals (60%) 2 goals with less advance of the awaited thing (20%) 1 goal with problems (10%) 1 goal without update (10%)	Complete goal: Extreme poverty for income Goal with problems: Universalisar the clear valuation (charge) of assistance to average basic education (9 to 11 years)
Objective 3: Improve the quality of life of the population	3 fulfilled goals (23%) 2 goals with smaller than expected advance (15%) 3 goals with problems (23%) 5 goals without update (39%)	Complete goal: Maternal mortality Problems with goal: Reduce the percentage of households living in overcrowded and quantitative deficit
Objective 4: Strengthen the capacities and potentialities of citizenship	2 complete goals (22%) 1 goal with less advance of the awaited thing (11%) 4 goals with problems (45%) 2 goals without update (22%)	Complete goal: School drop-outs in 8th of upper basic education Goal with problems: Enrolment in higher education
Objective 5: To build common spaces for meeting and strengthening the national identity, the diverse identities, the plurinationality and interculturality	3 goals with smaller than expected advance (75%) 1 goal with problems (25%)	Goal with lower than expected advance: Cinematographic works supported by the State Goal with problems: Indigenous population that speaks a native language
Objective 6: Consolidate the transformation of the justice and strengthen the comprehensive security, in strict respect for human rights	7 goals met (64%) 1 goal with problems (9%) 3 goals without update (27%)	Complete goal: To reduce the percentage of murders for firearm Goal with problems: To limit the murders valuation (charge) to women to 2 deaths for every 100,000 women
Objective 7: Ensure the rights of nature and promote regional and global environmental sustainability	4 goals with forward lower than expected (80%) 1 goal with problems (20%)	Complete goal: To reduce the percentage of murders for firearm Goal with problems: To limit the murders valuation (charge) to women to 2 deaths for every 100,000 women
Objective 8: To consolidate the social and united (joint) economic system, of sustainable form	4 fulfilled goals (80%) 1 goal with smaller than expected advance (20%)	Complete goal: Deficit (shortfall) of not petroleum checking account
Objective 9: To guarantee the worthy work in all its forms	4 complete goals (45%) 2 goals with less advance of the awaited thing (22%) 3 goals with problems (33%)	Complete goal: Valuation (charge) of informal occupation Goal with problems: Underemployment

(Annex 3 contd.)

(Annex 3 contd.)

National Plan for Good Living (2009-2013)	Compliance with the Targets	Comments
Objective 10: Promote the transformation of the productive matrix	4 complete goals (50%) 1 goal with less advance of the awaited thing (12.5%) 3 goals with problems (37.5%)	Complete goal: Income for tourism on exportation of services Goal with problems: Exports you would not occupy first place
Objective 11: To ensure the sovereignty and efficiency of the strategic sectors for the industrial and technological change	3 complete goals (37.5%) 2 puts with less advance of the awaited thing (25%) 1 goal with problems (12.5%) 2 goals without update (25%)	Complete goal: Access to the TIC and digital illiteracy Goal with problems: Sufficiency of secondary energy
Objective 12: To ensure the sovereignty and peace, to deepen the strategic insertion in the world and the Latin American integration	2 complete goals (33%) 3 goals with less advance of the awaited thing (50%) 1 goal with problems (17%)	Complete goal: Reduction of the rural poverty for NBI on north border Goal with problems: Increase of the participation of not traditional sector in not petroleum exports

Annex 4: Interviewees Codification

1. MCAB01 = Miembro del Comité por los Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres
2. MCAR02 = Técnico del Municipio del Tena
3. GCAP03 = Técnico de la Subsecretaría de SENPLADES Zona Centro Norte
4. WPAD04 = Técnico de la Dirección Zonal de Salud
5. LHUI05= Representante ECORAE
6. MILL06 = Miembro del Comité de Usuarías del Hospital del Tena
7. UGUT07 = Técnico del Gobierno Provincial del Napo
8. BTOR08 = Representante de Organización de Sociedad Civil y Cooperación Internacional
9. CSHI09 = Miembro de la Federación Amazónica de Organizaciones Independientes de Colonos e Indígenas del Napo
10. DGRE10 = Líder juvenil de la Nación Originaria Quijos Napo
11. MTAN11 = Miembro de la Nación Originaria Quijos Napo
12. GTAN12 = Miembro de la Federación Indígena de Centro Napo
13. GCAL13 = Técnica de la Secretaría para la Erradicación de la Pobreza-SENPLADES matriz
14. VART14 = Técnica de la Subsecretaría de Seguimiento y Evaluación SENPLADES matriz

Annex 5: UN Proposal for the Post-2015 Agenda²

Outcome Document – Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five 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 the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

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

²<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

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

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 to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries

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

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

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

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

3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children

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

3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing

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

3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

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 (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

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 implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate

3.b support 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 which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

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

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 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS

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

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

5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in 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 mutilations

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 ICPD 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 technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management

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

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

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

7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030

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

7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS

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 annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries

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

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

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

8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

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

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

8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs

8.b by 2020 develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact

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

9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs

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

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

9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending

9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

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 ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average

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 through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard

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

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

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

10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through 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 WTO agreements

10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

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

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

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

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

11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities 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 affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

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

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

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, increase by x% 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, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), 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 sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

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

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

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

12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national 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 capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, 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 minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts³

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

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

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

³Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilising jointly USD100 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 capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, 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, particularly 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, 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 (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

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

14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation⁴

14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities 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 SIDS and LDCs

14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties

⁴Taking into account ongoing WTO negotiations and WTO Doha Development Agenda and Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate.

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 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 increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally

15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world

15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development

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

15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic 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 ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts

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

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

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

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

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

16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against 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 recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organised crime

16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms

16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

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

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 capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime

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

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

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 ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% 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 (HIPC) to reduce debt distress

17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs

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, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed

17.7 promote 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 STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT

Capacity building

17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all 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 WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020

17.12 realise timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs 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

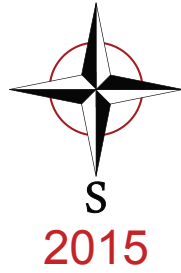
17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries

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 LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries



Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals (*Southern Voice*) is a network of 48 think tanks from Africa, Latin America and South Asia, that has identified a unique space and scope for itself to contribute to the post-MDG dialogue. By providing quality data, evidence and analyses that derive from research in the countries of the South, these institutions seek to inform the discussion on the post-2015 framework, goals and targets, and to help give shape to the debate itself. In the process, *Southern Voice* aims to enhance the quality of international development policy analysis, strengthen the global outreach capacity of Southern think tanks, and facilitate professional linkages between these institutions and their respective governments. *Southern Voice* operates as an open platform where concerned institutions and individuals from both South and North interact with the network members. *Southern Voice Occasional Papers* are based on research undertaken by the members of the network as well as inputs received at various platforms of the initiative. *Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)*, Dhaka works as the Secretariat of the *Southern Voice*.



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