



UNIVERSAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Understanding the Transformational Challenge for Developed Countries

REPORT OF A STUDY BY STAKEHOLDER FORUM
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are intended to be universal in the sense of embodying a universally shared common global vision of progress towards a safe, just and sustainable space for all human beings to thrive on the planet. They reflect the moral principles that no-one and no country should be left behind, and that everyone and every country should be regarded as having a common responsibility for playing their part in delivering the global vision. In general terms, all of the goals have therefore been conceived as applying both as ambitions and as challenges to all countries. All of the goals and targets contain important messages and challenges for developed and developing countries alike.

The different goals and targets will however represent different degrees of challenge and ambition for different countries depending on their present state of development and other national circumstances. So when it comes to implementation different countries will need to give different degrees of attention and effort to the different goals and targets, depending on where they stand in relation to them at present, their differentiated responsibilities and their different capabilities and resources. The balance between the social, economic and political effort needed to deliver the different objectives is also likely to be different in different countries.

Much of the international discussion in the formation of the SDGs has naturally and rightly concentrated on the pressing development needs of the developing countries and the support they will need from more developed countries and the international community in achieving the goals. Some of the individual goals and targets have been particularly shaped and calibrated to express the needs and aspirations of developing countries; and others express the responsibilities of the developed world to assist the development process in the developing world.

From the outset it has also been intended that the SDGs should also express the sustainability challenges facing the developed world in their own countries. But so far less attention has been paid to this aspect of the SDGs and the ways in which they represent a fundamental challenge to the more developed countries (and increasingly the middle income countries as well) to transform their own domestic economies in a more sustainable direction. This report offers a preliminary analysis of that radical challenge to the more developed world and some of the key elements in it.

This study proposes a new method of analysis of the goals and targets to assist in identifying those which will represent for developed countries the biggest transformational challenges, in the sense of requiring new economic paradigms and changes in patterns of behaviour as well as new policies and commitment of resources.

In our initial analysis, the methodology identifies the goals of sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12), sustainable energy (SDG 7) and combating climate change (SDG 13) as the three most transformational challenges facing developed countries - and as being the challenges on which the world at large needs to see the developed world place a strong emphasis for action so as to relieve the overall anthropogenic pressures on the planet and its natural systems. Other goals involving significant transformational change in developed countries include the need to achieve more sustainable economies and growth pathways, the goal of greater equality, and the goals to achieve better protection of the oceans and of terrestrial ecosystems.

Social problems of poverty, health, education and gender issues are, of course, still present in developed countries as well as in developing countries (though to differing degrees) as are all the other issues covered by the SDGs. And the universal applicability of the SDGs stresses to the need to continue to confront all of these issues comprehensively in all countries. But further progress on these issues in the developed world cannot be expected to have such a large, transformational effect either within those countries themselves or in its impact on the rest of the world.

Developed countries also need to continue to assist the development process in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and to deliver on their long-standing pledges to commit 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI) to official development assistance programmes. But the attention which the SDGs and the international development agenda rightly place on this responsibility of the developed world should not divert attention from the equally important responsibility of the developed world to reduce the footprint and impact they impose on the rest of the world through unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and lifestyles.

The report suggests that the method of analysis it employs should now be used more widely to explore more deeply the major transformational challenges which the SDGs present to developed countries, as they begin to plan their SDG implementation strategies. It could also be applied to help other countries or groups of countries to identify the major transformational challenges which the SDGs imply for them.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

One of the main outcomes from the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012 was international agreement to negotiate a new set of global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to guide the path of sustainable development in the world after 2015.

The Rio+20 Outcome Document¹ Indicates that the goals are intended to be “action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and **universally applicable to all countries**, while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.” They should be “focused on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development.”

The Secretary General’s synthesis report of December 2014 powerfully reinforces the message of universality, stating “universality implies that all countries will need to change, each with its own approach, but each with a sense of the global common good.”²

As the discussions to create these goals have taken place over the past two years, much of the international dialogue has however naturally focused on the problems of the developing and least developed countries and how a combination of their own efforts and renewed international co-operation and partnership can help them build on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to make progress more rapidly towards the goals and targets. These issues feature strongly in the set of SDGs and targets proposed by the UN’s Open Working Group in August 2014³ as the basis for further discussion and negotiation in the General Assembly.

The SDGs have however always been intended to go beyond the MDGs and to provide a comprehensive vision and framework for the evolution of **all** countries in the years ahead. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

therefore commissioned Stakeholder Forum to prepare this new report as a contribution to redressing the balance of the debate on these issues. It examines how the SDGs as universal goals include significant challenges to **developed** countries to transform their own societies and economies in a more sustainable direction as well as contributing strongly to the global effort to speed the achievement of sustainable development in the developing countries.

All of the SDGs are relevant and apply in general terms to all countries including developed countries. However, the nature and balance of the challenges they represent will be different in different national contexts. This report proposes a methodology for identifying which of the different goals and targets represent the biggest transformational challenges in any given implementation context. It then illustrates how this methodology can be applied to give a preliminary analysis of the particular challenges which the SDGs (if adopted in their current form) and their implementation will present to developed countries within their own societies and economies.

This methodology was designed to offer a non-biased, objective approach to understanding, country by country, where attention is most needed to advance sustainable development both locally and globally. This could help developed countries to create focused and effective implementation strategies and plans for achieving the SDGs within their own domestic context.

Developed countries also of course continue to have a major responsibility to help developing countries in their own transition to sustainability through Official Development Assistance (ODA), international development policies, global cooperation and other means. Nothing in this report is intended to diminish or divert attention from the central importance of that challenge to the developed world.

1 ‘The Future We Want.’ Outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development June 2012, Para 247. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/733FutureWeWant.pdf>

2 ‘The road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet.’ Synthesis Report of the Secretary-General on the Post-2015 Agenda, December 2014, Para 48. http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/reports/SG_Synthesis_Report_Road_to_Dignity_by_2030.pdf

3 Open Working Group Proposal for Sustainable Development Goals. August 2014. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

2. THE METHODOLOGY

Stakeholder Forum has created a transparent and replicable methodology or analytical tool to enable relative scores or marks to be assigned to each of the different targets and goals according to their different significance in different contexts.

The method uses a number of assessors to assign their own independent scores of the significance of each of the proposed targets in the implementation context in question, according to three separate criteria. **The three criteria proposed are applicability, implementability, and the transformational impact (both in the country concerned and for the world as a whole).** The assessors' scores are then aggregated and averaged to give an overall score for each target, and then combined to give an average score for each goal. The methodology is described in more detail in Annex 1.

The general effect is to give the highest scores to those targets and goals which are both clearly applicable and implementable in the country in question and which represent the biggest transformational challenge. Conversely, lower scores are given to targets and goals which are less applicable or implementable in a particular country, perhaps because they are already substantially achieved or are expressed in ways that are less relevant in that country, and to goals that will not require such a transformation of the domestic economy or behaviour patterns or will not have such a transformational effect on the impact or footprint which that country makes on the rest of the world.

In principle this kind of analysis could be used to help analyse the different challenges that will be involved in planning for implementation of the different SDGs in different circumstances. Thus in a national context it might be a useful tool to illuminate a national conversation or

consultation with stakeholders about the relative applicability of the different goals and targets in that country, so as to focus implementation strategies and action plans around the highest priority elements. Or similar exercises might be conducted at local or regional level to identify local and regional actions that might contribute significantly to the global objectives.

A critical methodological question for any exercise of this is to determine who should undertake the assessment and assign the scores. In principle, the scoring could be undertaken by anyone. At base level, it could be undertaken by a single individual decision-maker or commentator to clarify his or her own thinking about the relative importance of the different goals and targets.

Going more broadly it could be undertaken by any number of individuals or organisations with results averaged to produce a more broadly-based collective view of priorities. The significance of the result will depend partly on the calibre, standing and experience of the assessors, partly on the number of assessors and their representativeness and partly on ensuring that they start from a common knowledge base and policy briefing about the issues. Given the range of topics and challenges covered in the SDGs and targets, an ideal scenario would be to have a group of assessors with a breadth of expertise that could match that of the goals.

Going wider still it might be possible to use the methodology or a variant of it to consult a much wider public about their view of priorities amongst the SDGs and targets that should be prioritised in a particular developed country or amongst developed countries as a whole. Separate exercises might also apply the methodology to look at understanding the emphasis for the delivery of the SDG in developing countries, or in middle-income countries.

3. APPLYING THE METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the current report, the methodology described above was applied to analyse the significance and relevance of the SDGs and their associated targets for developed countries.

Given the limited time and resources available to carry out this work it was not possible to assemble a large team of assessors, spanning several countries. The task was therefore carried out by a small group of three assessors, all based in the UK. The assessors endeavoured to assign their markings in line with their knowledge and awareness of conditions and issues in developed countries generally. However, the conditions in the UK and Europe were used as a rough proxy for the assessment rather than the generality of developed countries, and readers should be aware of this possible bias.

The three assessors are all well versed in the UN discussions, and in the whole range of the sustainable development debate in the world. So they were able to make informed assessments on the basis of their own knowledge of the state of the debate and the current issues without any

additional policy briefing. They made their assessments independently and did not agree on every mark. There was however sufficient convergence of views on most of the markings to give some limited assurance about the robustness of the methodology.

Stakeholder Forum believes that these initial results represent a useful initial run at applying the methodology to the challenge of preparing for SDG implementation. Even these initial results suggest that there is likely to be some interesting differences in the challenges for SDG implementation from country to country.

To achieve more generally robust results it would be desirable to repeat the exercise with a very much larger group of assessors, themselves selected according to a robust methodology with a wider range of backgrounds and knowledge and spanning a range of countries (including developed countries, middle income countries and developing countries).

4. RESULTS

This section presents the scores assigned to each goal and provides an initial commentary on the broad balance of the transformational challenges which the SDGs represent for developed countries.

Table 1 below shows the scores assigned by the assessment for each goal for a typical developed country out of a maximum score of 8. The scores have been used to reorder the SDGs in a developed country context. The goals with the highest scores representing the biggest transformational challenge for developed countries appear at the top, while those with lower transformational challenge score appear lower down.

It should be noted that Goal 17 and the individual targets in the other goals that are specifically concerned with

international co-operation and development assistance have not been included in the scoring. These goals and targets are of course a crucial part of the responsibility of developed countries, and will no doubt feature strongly in developed country plans for implementing the SDGs. But they are outside the scope of the present exercise which is focused on the transformational challenges which the SDGs represent for the domestic agendas of developed countries.

The full numerical results of this initial assessment for developed countries are set out in the tables in Annex 2. We have provided a further more detailed narrative discussion of the significance of each goal and target in a developed country context in Annex 3.

TABLE 1: Ranking of SDGs by level of transformational challenge in developed countries

GOAL	Overall mark for goal (average of target scores)
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	7.1
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	6.4
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	6.3
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	4.4
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	3.6
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	2.7
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	2.7
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	2.7
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	2.6
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	2.5
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	2.5
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	2.3
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	2.2
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	2.1
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.8
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	1.5

It is important to note that none of the SDGs have been scored zero in this assessment (although some individual targets have been scored zero) - all the goals contain relevant and significant challenges even for the most developed countries. But the re-ordering of the goals according to their marks in the developed country assessment is interesting and revealing. It is also interesting that our analysis and the analysis of the Civil Society Reflection Group⁴ (which used a different method of analysis) have both identified sustainable consumption and production as a key transformational challenge for the developed countries.

The order of the SDGs in the Open Working Group's proposal puts poverty eradication and other development imperatives at the head of the list, which is clearly the right emphasis for **developing** countries and for the international development agenda. It also builds upon the SDGs' predecessor, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and carries forward the momentum and experience of that work.

But for **developed** countries the reordering of the goals and targets according to their marks in the assessment undertaken for this report suggests that for their domestic sustainability agenda developed countries might consider adopting a different focus and a different emphasis for action in creating their own domestic implementation strategies and action plans for implementation of the SDGs.

The table shows that highest marks are assigned to Goals 13, 7 and 12, indicating that the most important transformational domestic challenges for the developed world lie in the areas of climate change, sustainable energy and sustainable consumption and production.

The analysis suggests that these are areas to which developed countries will need to give particular attention as they develop their strategies and plans for implementing the SDGs within their own countries, and where business and policy-making as usual is most likely to fall short of what is needed. The elaboration of these goals and their targets and indicators and a strong implementation programme for them should be seen as a central challenge for the developed world embodied in the SDG framework.

One reason why these particular goals and targets for developed countries have scored highly in the analysis is that the achievement by developed countries of these goals will have a global significance going beyond the individual countries concerned. Developed countries have a particular responsibility to transform their own economies to a more sustainable pattern so as to reduce the pressure their demands make on limited or finite global resources and the load they impose on the world through waste production, pollution, greenhouse gas emissions as well as the

outsourcing of unsustainable activities such as traditional production methods to developing countries.

Many developing countries are particularly vulnerable to these global pressures, and developed countries can make an important contribution to developing countries by reducing the overall burden they place upon the planet and its resources. Increasingly, this kind of contribution is likely to become as important as the more traditional ways in which they provide development assistance. It is an increasingly important application of the principle of common but differentiated responsibility for humankind's sustainable stewardship of the planet.

It is also significant that action on these particular goals by developed countries eminently needs to be undertaken collaboratively by all or most of the developed countries advancing together. This is partly because many of the changes needed will involve changes in the production processes and consumption patterns of an increasingly global market that cannot be taken very far by one country acting alone. It is also because there will only be significant global impact in moderating the dangerous global pressures of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), pollution, waste, and depletion of resources if all developed and middle income countries make combined efforts to transform their economies in these priority goals. One or a few countries acting alone will not be sufficient to make enough difference globally. Collective action and partnerships with industry and other stakeholders to tackle these particular issues could therefore be a particularly useful focus for international action amongst developed countries for global monitoring and follow-up.

At the lower end of the table the challenges of poverty and health have been given lower marks in this assessment for developed countries. Of course, even in developed countries continuing problems of poverty and health persist. They are of great social, economic and political importance, and have high political priority. But there are well-developed policies on these subjects in all developed countries and widespread welfare safety nets and health care services already in place. This means that in a developed country context the resolution of these problems has more to do with reforming existing policies and structures whereas in developing countries these issues represent a more fundamental developmental challenge.

Tackling these continuing social problems in developed countries should clearly feature prominently in their SDG implementation strategies and reports. Nevertheless, for these issues the way in which the SDGs have been expressed seems less likely to generate new transformative pressures, ambitions and policy initiatives in a developed country context. And their achievement in a particular developed

4 'Goals for the Rich.' Indispensable for a Universal Post-2015 Agenda Discussion Paper. Civil Society Reflection Group on Global Development perspectives. March 2015 <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/11253.pdf>

country, while very welcome in itself, will not have so much significance or impact on the rest of the world.

It should be noted however that even within the lower scoring goals there are a number of individual targets that do hold significant challenges for developed countries, and should feature strongly within their implementation plans. For example Goal 1 (the eradication of poverty) is given a low overall assessment of 1.8 for developed countries because several of the targets within it are expressed in ways that hardly apply in a developed country context. Thus Target 1.1 which calls for the eradication of extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030 is scarcely relevant to developed countries since it is defined in the target as referring to people living on less than \$1.25 a day which would be insufficient for survival in most developed countries. Therefore this target is given a zero score for *applicability*.

Target 1.2 however calls for a reduction by 2030 of half in the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions **according to national definitions**. This is clearly much more relevant in developed

countries as well as in developing countries, and is assigned a higher marking of 3.3 in the assessment. This target will for example be relevant to the continuing challenge of tackling various specific types of poverty that persist even in developed countries (e.g. poverty among the unemployed, child poverty, homelessness, fuel poverty). These challenges clearly ought to feature in SDG implementation plans for developed countries.

Similarly Goal 2 on hunger, food security and agriculture was assessed at a comparatively low overall score of 2.3 for developed countries, because several of the targets within it are framed in ways that are more applicable in developing countries. But Target 2.4 on ensuring the sustainability of food production systems and resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, and progressively improve land and soil quality was given the higher score of 4.7 and identified as a priority for developed countries. We elaborate further on the implications and significance of the individual targets for developed countries in Annex 3 of this report.

5. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

THE NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

As noted above the analysis in this report has not dealt with the responsibilities of developed countries to assist sustainable development in other parts of the world through development assistance and international co-operation. And the analysis has not covered Goal 17 and the other targets specifically directed towards international co-operation.

As a further study it might be useful to apply a similar methodology to assess the comparative significance and transformational potential of the different tasks and targets identified in the SDGs for the post-2015 development agenda.

MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES

Similarly middle income countries are increasingly being identified as a new category with their own distinctive challenges and priorities. As developing countries most of them still have much to do to eradicate the poverty that remains and make further progress on many of the other challenges of the traditional development agenda. At the same time their rapid expansion means that they are also already having to face up to the challenges of dealing with their own contribution to climate change, pollution and depletion of global natural resources alongside their developed world partners. This report has not attempted to cover the special concerns and priorities of middle income countries in implementing the SDG agenda. Again it might be useful to undertake a further study to make a similar analysis of the relative significance and transformational potential of the different SDGs and targets in middle income countries.

FURTHER WORK

The report above has noted several areas in which it might be useful to extend the kind of analysis piloted in this report. Broadly speaking the options for taking this work forward may include (but are not limited to):

1. Expand the scope and coverage of the existing methodology to add more robustness through a larger statistical sample of assessors/scoring assessments.
2. Use the existing methodology to undertake a similar exercise on middle income and/or developing countries, which will then allow a comparative analysis of the results against different country types and different national circumstances.
3. Undertake a more quantitative analysis building on the existing methodology (e.g. using a combination of existing statistic/indicators and/or policies relating to sustainable development) of the implications of the SDGs in a group of developed countries, for example the European Union, building on the methodology developed under Stage 1 of the project, as well as identifying and delivering best practices. It might also be useful to consider a 'deep dive' analysis into a single SDG to explore in-depth the implications of that SDG and its related targets for domestic policy and action.
4. Examine in more detail the indicators and data that will be needed to support the international monitoring of progress on the goals and targets, and how to ensure that the measures chosen have significance in a developed country context as well as in developing countries.

Stakeholder Forum also plans to examine the methods of developing strategies for implementation, engaging stakeholders and monitoring progress in related but separate pieces of work.

ANNEX 1 - METHODOLOGY

To review the *Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals* and their associated targets as to whether they uphold the principle of universality we examined whether the targets are **applicable** to developed countries, if they are realistically **implementable** and whether they would have a **transformative** impact both at the domestic level in developed countries and in terms of the impact or footprint of developed countries on the rest of the world.

Each target was considered in turn and assessed as to whether it is applicable, implementable and transformative. Three independent assessors provided scores for each of the individual categories working to the methodology elaborated below. An overall score was then obtained for each target by multiplying the scores given to each of the three categories. Multiplication was used to emphasise that for a goal or target to score highly, it must meet all three criteria - a 'zero' on any one criteria would result in a zero overall.

As this report focuses on exploring the significance of the SDGs for the domestic agendas of developed countries, Goal 17 and the targets within the other goals that are specifically directed towards international co-operation and the development assistance responsibilities of developed countries (identified with letters rather than numerals, e.g. 1.a.) are excluded from this analysis.

All targets were assessed from a domestic perspective, rather than a global perspective. The three assessors are based in the UK and naturally had the UK and other European countries particularly in mind as typical developed countries. But they endeavoured to make their assessments relevant to all developed countries, and to avoid providing marks and comments that would be relevant only in the specific UK or European context.

SCORING METHODOLOGY

The following key questions (in **bold**) were used by the independent assessors to assess each target against each of the three categories. These key questions were supplemented by guiding questions and a scoring guide, which were intended to aid the assessor in formulating an assessment an answering the key question and ensure a consistency in the approach of the three assessors.

APPLICABILITY - In the opinion of the assessor is the target relevant, suitable and/or appropriate to developed countries, i.e. is it relevant?

- Does the goal/target have universal relevance and communicate common aspirations for developed, as well as developing, countries?
- Does the goal/target apply (i.e. is it relevant to domestic challenges and related public policy)?
- Is there already domestic action or policy relevant to the goal/target?

SCORING GUIDE:

- 0 The target is not relevant to developed countries. For example, this is not an issue in the country or the target

has already been achieved at the domestic level and is therefore no longer a challenge that requires action.

- 1 The target has some relevance for developed countries. Progress has already been made in this area but more could be done.
- 2 The target is very relevant to developed countries' challenges and is a priority for action.

IMPLEMENTABILITY - In the opinion of the assessor will a reasonable allocation of resources result in the achievement of the goal/target in developed countries, i.e. can it be done?

- Is the goal/target realistically achievable within the timeframe outlined?
- Can the goal/target be easily translated into action at the national level?
- Is the necessary data currently available? E.g. Are there robust measurements of/data for extreme poverty (as defined by the SDGs framework as living on less than \$1.25 a day) for developed countries?

SCORING GUIDE:

- 0 The target cannot be translated into action at the national level/cannot be achieved with the time/resources/data available.
- 1 The target can be achieved/implemented but it will be challenging.
- 2 The target is easily implementable/has been achieved.

TRANSFORMATIONALISM - In the opinion of the assessor will the achievement of the goal/target require significant new and additional policy action beyond what is currently in place and/or planned, i.e. will it matter and require a significant increase or change in the level of political and societal ambition and action?

- Is the framework more ambitious than the mere continuation of current trends?
- Will the achievement of the goal/target result in more sustainable outcomes both domestically and globally?
- Does the goal/target address the root causes and drivers of the identified challenges?

SCORING GUIDE:

- 0 The target is not ambitious or transformative/has already been achieved
- 1 The achievement of the target would result in some transformational impact at the domestic level
- 2 The target is highly ambitious and transformative and addresses modern sustainable development challenges for the developed world with results that would significantly affect the impact or footprint of the developed world on the globe as a whole.

SCORING EXAMPLES

Based on the above methodology, the following examples were also provided as a guide for the assessors.

Example 1

A target that is considered to be achieved in the context of a developed country would be scored as follows:

APPLICABILITY	IMPLEMENTABILITY	TRANSFORMATIONALISM	OVERALL SCORE
0	2	0	0

Example 2

A target that is considered highly relevant and transformative for developed countries, but potentially challenging to achieve would be scored as follows:

APPLICABILITY	IMPLEMENTABILITY	TRANSFORMATIONALISM	OVERALL SCORE
0	2	0	0

COLLATING AND COMBINING OF THE SCORES

Once the three independent assessments had been completed, the scores were collated in a spread sheet for comparison. Any significant discrepancies between the raw scores for each category were reviewed and discussed collectively amongst the assessors and scores were adjusted when it was considered appropriate. A two point discrepancy was considered significant i.e. where there were scores of 0 and 2 from different assessors in the same category for the same target. This method allowed assessors to voice justification for their scores and was intended to remove any significant variation in the scores that might have occurred due to a difference in the approaches of the assessors to the scoring.

Any discrepancies in the average scores were considered as natural variation in the scores from different assessors and were not reviewed.

Once any significant discrepancies were resolved, the scores of the assessors were used to obtain an average for each category and then these category averages were multiplied to obtain an overall average score for each target.

OBTAINING THE GOAL SCORES

Once all of the targets were assessed, an overall score for each goal was then obtained by taking an average of the combined scores for their associated targets.

ANNEX 2 - RESULTS OF THE SCORING ASSESSMENT

The tables below present the individual category scores and the overall scores for each goal and target. These were obtained by averaging the collective scores from the three assessors. The scores given below are out of a maximum of 2 for individual category scores and a maximum of 8 for overall scores.

GOAL/TARGET	Applicable?	Implementable?	Transformative?	Overall mark for goal target
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.8
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
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	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.3
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.7
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.7
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	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.3
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.3
2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.7
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	1.7	2.0	0.7	2.7
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	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.7

GOAL/TARGET	Applicable?	Implementable?	Transformative?	Overall mark for goal target
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	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.7
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.5
3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0
3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of new-borns and under-five children	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.7
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	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.7
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	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.3
3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.0
3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.7
3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0
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	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.0
3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.0
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.5
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	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.3
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	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.3
4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.0

GOAL/TARGET	Applicable?	Implementable?	Transformative?	Overall mark for goal target
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	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.3
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	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.7
4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	1.3	2.0	0.7	2.0
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	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.7
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	1.2	1.7	0.9	2.2
5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.7
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	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.7
5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7
5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.3
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	1.3	2.0	1.3	4.0
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	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.7
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	0.9	1.9	0.9	2.5
6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.3
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	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0

GOAL/TARGET	Applicable?	Implementable?	Transformative?	Overall mark for goal target
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	1.3	2.0	1.7	4.0
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	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.3
6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate	0.7	2.0	0.7	1.3
6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	1.7	2.0	1.7	6.0
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	1.9	2.0	1.7	6.4
7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.3
7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.7
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	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0
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	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3
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	1.7	1.7	1.3	3.3
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	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
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	1.7	1.7	1.3	3.3
8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	2.0	1.3	1.3	3.3

GOAL/TARGET	Applicable?	Implementable?	Transformative?	Overall mark for goal target
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	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.7
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	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.7
8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.3
8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.3
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	1.3	1.6	0.9	2.1
9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7
9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.7
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	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.7
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	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.0
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	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.3
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	1.4	1.8	1.3	3.6
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	1.7	2.0	1.3	4.7
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	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7

GOAL/TARGET	Applicable?	Implementable?	Transformative?	Overall mark for goal target
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	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7
10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.7
10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations	1.3	2.0	1.7	4.0
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	2.0	2.0	1.3	5.3
10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.6
11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7
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	1.3	1.7	1.3	3.7
11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	1.7	1.7	1.3	4.3
11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.7
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	1.3	1.7	0.7	2.0
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	2.0	2.0	1.3	5.3
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	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.7

GOAL/TARGET	Applicable?	Implementable?	Transformative?	Overall mark for goal target
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	2.0	1.9	1.7	6.3
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	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	2.0	1.7	2.0	6.7
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	2.0	1.7	1.7	5.3
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	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.3
12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse	2.0	1.7	2.0	6.7
12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities	2.0	2.0	1.3	5.3
12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.7
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	2.0	2.0	1.8	7.1
13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	2.0	2.0	1.3	5.3
13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	1.6	1.6	1.4	4.4
14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	1.7	1.3	1.7	4.3

GOAL/TARGET	Applicable?	Implementable?	Transformative?	Overall mark for goal target
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	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.7
14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.7
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	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.7
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	1.7	2.0	1.3	4.7
14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.7
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	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0
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	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.7
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	1.7	1.7	0.7	2.7
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	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.7
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	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3
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	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.0

GOAL/TARGET	Applicable?	Implementable?	Transformative?	Overall mark for goal target
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	2.0	1.7	1.3	4.7
15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources	1.3	2.0	1.3	4.0
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	1.3	1.7	1.3	3.7
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	1.3	1.7	0.7	2.0
15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.3
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	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.7
16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	1.3	1.7	1.7	4.0
16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children	1.3	1.7	1.3	3.7
16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.3
16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime	1.7	1.7	1.3	4.3
16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.7
16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.7
16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	1.7	1.7	1.3	4.3
16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.3
16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	1.3	2.0	0.3	1.3

ANNEX 3 - GOAL BY GOAL NARRATIVE DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

Building on the scoring assessment, this Annex provides a more in-depth discussion and analysis of the significance of each goal and target in a developed country context. As well as discussing each goal in turn, this section highlights targets which should be priorities for developed countries when implementing the SDGs. Importantly, it highlights that within goals that have been given a low score overall in terms of their significance in a developed country context, there are a number of targets that should be prioritised by the developed world.

The scores given below are out of a maximum of 2 for individual category scores and a maximum of 8 for overall scores.

This analysis indicates that there are a number of issues on which developed countries will need to consider new targets, policies, programmes and measures in order to meet the challenges for them that are implicit in the proposed SDGs.

GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

This goal and its targets rightly focus primarily on the eradication of the most extreme forms of poverty in the poorest countries, continuing the work of the Millennium Development Goals. The most extreme forms of poverty are however comparatively rare in most developed countries and consequently, this goal is only given awarded an overall goal score of 1.8 in our assessment of its significance in developed countries.

Even in developed countries there do however continue to be deprived areas or sectors of society and aspects of poverty that need attention. Dealing with these problems ought to form an important part of the sustainable development agenda in developed countries.

Target 1.2 was awarded the greatest score (3.3) for developed countries among the targets in this goal. It proposes a halving of numbers living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions by 2030. This clearly applies to developed countries as well as to developing countries. In a developed country context this target might be elaborated further to refer to the particular kinds of poverty still found in developed countries including child poverty, poverty amongst the elderly, and amongst minority and marginalised groups, and to particular aspects of poverty such as homelessness, food poverty and fuel poverty.

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

This goal is also focused primarily on developing countries and is awarded an overall score of 2.3 for developed countries.

Extreme hunger is uncommon in most developed countries. But the recurrence of food banks and various forms of malnutrition in some developed countries shows that the problem has not been totally eliminated, particularly for

some of the more marginalised groups in society. Furthermore, in addition to the forms of malnutrition associated with poverty, such as stunting and wasting, the developed world has its own challenge in dealing with the growing problem of obesity associated with patterns of overconsumption. Dealing with these problems should form a significant part of the sustainability agenda in developed countries as well as developing countries. Developed countries are encouraged to interpret Target 2.2 on ending all forms of malnutrition broadly and focus on the forms of malnutrition most relevant to the developed world.

Even in developed countries much also remains to be done to make agriculture more sustainable, to improve land and soil quality and to become more resilient to changing climate patterns. Recognising this, we have awarded Target 2.4 a score of 4.7, highlighting that these challenges should be a key part of the sustainable development agenda for developed countries. As indicated in Target 2.4, agriculture needs to be more efficient and environment-friendly in its use of water, energy, nutrients, herbicides, pesticides and drugs.

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

This goal and its targets focus primarily on the needs of developing countries and as a consequence Goal 3 has been awarded an overall score of 1.5 for developed countries in our assessment.

Health services are well developed in most developed countries. But even in developed countries much remains to be done to ensure that poorer and more marginal groups have adequate access to health care, to promote healthier lifestyles, to reduce major causes of ill health, and to ensure prompt and equitable access to health services. This should form part of their sustainable development agenda.

Target 3.5 calls for strengthening prevention and treatment of substance abuse and harmful use of alcohol and 3.6 for halving deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents, while 3.9 calls for reduction in deaths and injuries from hazardous chemicals and pollution and 3.4 for promoting mental health and wellbeing. All these objectives are still very relevant in most developed countries and consequently were awarded high applicability scores in our assessment. The overall scores awarded to these targets (4, 2.7, 3 and 2.7 respectively) highlight them as the greatest priorities for developed countries under Goal 3.

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

This goal and its targets focus primarily on the needs of the developing countries. It is only awarded a score of 2.5 for developed countries in our assessment.

Education at primary and secondary level is universal in most developed countries and consequently Target 4.1 was scored as being achieved in our assessment, with the

applicability and transformation categories obtaining average scores of 0.3. There are extensive opportunities at tertiary level. But maintaining the quality of education remains an on-going challenge in all countries.

Target 4.4 was awarded an overall score of 3.3 with an applicability score of 1.7 out of 2, recognising the importance of increasing relevant skills for employment among youth and adults in developed countries.

Target 4.7 was scored highest, with a mark of 6.7, highlighting the significant need to integrate a sustainable development approach both into the curriculum and into the management and life of educational institutions at all levels.

These objectives, in particular those outlined in Target 4.7, should form part of developed country sustainable development strategies.

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

This goal and its targets are well-expressed in a way that is applicable and relevant to both developing and developed countries. Considerable progress has already been made in most developed countries so the goal is only given an overall score of 2.2 for those countries.

But even in developed countries there remain many on-going challenges to secure full equality in employment situations, and in various social and domestic settings. Target 5.4, which calls for recognition of the value of unpaid care and domestic work and Target 5.5 on ensuring equal opportunities for participation and leadership are consequently awarded the highest overall scores among the targets in this goal (3.3 and 4 respectively). Making further progress on these issues must remain an important part of the sustainable development agenda in developed countries.

GOAL 6. ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

This goal and its targets are a well-balanced expression of the sustainability needs of both the developing and developed countries. It is awarded an overall score of 2.5 in our assessment.

In most developed countries almost everyone has access to fresh water and sanitation services, consequently Targets 6.1 and 6.2, which focus on achieving universal access to these services, were scored as being achieved with overall scores of 0.3 and 0 respectively as a result of their low scores in the applicability and transformation categories.

There are, however, a number of areas where the water cycle is not managed sustainably in developed countries—water extraction is depleting natural resources, the treatment of waste is not entirely satisfactory, water-use efficiency could be improved and management of the services use too much energy. The protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems is also still a serious challenge in some developed countries.

Target 6.3 on improving water quality, Target 6.4 on water-use efficiency and Target 6.6 on protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems were identified as the greatest priorities for developed countries within Goal 6, with Target 6.6 awarded the highest score of 6.

These objectives should be included in the sustainable development plans for water in developed countries as well as in those of developing countries.

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

The focus on access in Goal 7 and its first target - securing universal access to energy for all by 2030 - are clearly directed primarily to developing countries' energy needs.

In developed countries most people already have access to energy, but there is a major challenge to transform the energy systems of those countries to provide clean, modern and sustainable energy at affordable prices. Consequently, this goal is given a high score of 6.4 for developed countries.

The loss of the word 'sustainable' from Target 7.1 when compared to the goal heading is notable and reduces the transformational aspect of this target for developed countries when taken as face value. Developed countries are encouraged to keep in mind the sustainable aspirations articulated at the goal level when implementing all the targets within this goal.

The development of renewable energy (Target 7.2), the phasing out of fossil fuels, and the promotion of energy efficiency (Target 7.3) should be key features of developed countries' sustainable development strategies. Targets 7.2 and 7.3 and have both been awarded the highest score of 8 in our assessment highlighting them as vital priorities for developed countries within the SDGs framework.

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

This goal has been a central objective for all countries in the world both developing and developed, and is often regarded as being a necessary foundation for achieving many of the other goals. The developed countries have in general already achieved high levels of GDP per capita so in the assessment for those countries this goal is only given an overall score of 2.7.

But they still have much to do to achieve more sustainable patterns of production and consumption and in shifting their objective towards growing wellbeing in their societies rather than simply seeking to maximise GDP.

Target 8.4 on improving global resource efficiency in consumption and production and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation was identified as a key priority for developed countries, with a maximum score of 8. Targets that focused on job creation, employment, equality and rights (targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6 and 8.8) were also identified as areas of focus for developed countries.

These should be central features of developed country sustainable development strategies.

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

This goal is relevant for all countries. All countries need to foster innovation, and to make their industry and infrastructure more sustainable. But developed countries already have extensive industrialisation and infrastructure in place so this goal is only given a score of 2.1 in our assessment.

But Target 9.4 which calls on all countries to upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable by 2030, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes has a particular relevance to developed countries and the sustainable redevelopment of their industries and infrastructure that they will need to undertake over the next generation. Target 9.4 has been identified as the priority for developed countries under this goal, with a score of 4, and this objective should feature in their sustainable development strategies.

GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

This goal and the targets proposed under it are relevant to all countries. It is given a score of 3.6 for developed countries.

Several recent studies indicate that more equal countries tend to record higher levels of wellbeing and happiness amongst their populations. From this perspective the recent tendency for many developed countries to become more unequal is disturbing and needs to be addressed.

Target 10.1 urges that by 2030 all countries should progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average; and other targets propose specific policy areas for attention to help advance equality within and between countries. Target 10.4, which urges countries to adopt policies to progressively achieve greater equality, was identified as the priority for developed countries under Goal 10, with an overall score of 6.7.

Developed countries will need to introduce new ways of monitoring progress towards these targets, and introduce new policies to achieve them.

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

This goal is relevant to all countries. Some of the individual targets are relevant primarily to developing countries, but cities and settlements in developed countries also face significant challenges. The goal is given an overall score of 2.6 in our assessment.

Most developed countries have a wide range of cities and settlement patterns displaying considerable variety in

regard to sustainability, safety, resilience and inclusivity. Developed countries and the cities and settlements in them may need to establish more quantified targets in relation to the improvements needed in the sustainability of housing and other buildings, and transport and planning policies in order to give more substance to this goal in their situation.

Target 11.2 on transport, Target 11.3 on inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and Target 11.6, which calls for reducing the adverse environmental impact of cities with a focus on air pollution and waste management, were identified as the priorities for developed countries within this goal with scores of 3.7, 4.3 and 5.3 respectively.

GOAL 12. ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

This is one of the crucial challenges for developed countries (and middle income countries) and, as 12.1 indicates, developed countries are expected to take the lead in this area. The goal was given the overall high score of 6.3 out of 8 in our assessment.

In spite of some progress on energy efficiency and on waste management and recycling most developed countries are still consuming excessive amounts of non-renewable energy and other primary resources. Developed countries have so far failed to decouple economic growth from increased consumption of energy and other resources. Some businesses and sectors of industry have made some progress towards sustainability over the past 20 years. But much greater efforts will need to be made on these issues over the next 15 years.

All the targets under this goal scored highly in our assessment, highlighting sustainable consumption and production as a key priority for developed countries within the SDGs.

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

This is a crucial sustainable development objective for both developed and developing countries. It has been given the highest score of all the goals for developed countries, 7.1 out of a maximum of 8.

Although some progress has been made in limiting greenhouse gas emissions in some countries global emissions continue to rise and the prospects for damaging climate change are worsening. Tougher targets and more vigorous implementation will be needed, particularly from those developed and middle income countries that have been moving in the wrong direction. While acknowledging that this subject is being negotiated separately under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), it will be important to translate the results of those negotiations into the SDGs and to ensure that they represent a sufficiently ambitious set of targets for developed and middle income countries to build into their sustainable development strategies.

While all the targets under goal 13 are scored highly, Target 13.2 on integrating climate change measures into national policies and strategies and Target 13.3 on improving education, awareness and capacity on climate change are identified as the priorities for developed countries, both scoring a maximum of 8. While the objective of strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and disasters (Target 13.1) is a relevant area of focus for developed and developing countries alike, it is primarily, and rightly, focused on those countries that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

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

The oceans and seas are global commons, and it is important that all countries should contribute to managing them more sustainably. Goal 14 is given an overall score of 4.4 for developed countries.

Some developed countries have been amongst the worst offenders in terms of creating marine pollution and depleting fish stocks and other marine resources. The targets proposed in this goal urge that basic conservation measures should be put in place by 2020 and all but one were scored highly in terms of their relevance for developed countries. Target 14.7 was given an overall score of 0 due to its focus on Small Island Developing States and least developed countries and therefore low applicability for developed countries.

In particular, Targets 14.4 and 14.6 on the related issues of ending overfishing, illegal and destructive fishing practices and prohibiting damaging fisheries subsidies were identified as sustainable development priorities for developed countries scored 6.7 and 5.7 respectively. Target 14.2 on the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, Target 14.3 on addressing the impacts of ocean acidification and Target 14.5 on the conservation of coastal and marine areas follow closely behind, all with scores of 14.7.

GOAL 15. PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

This goal and the targets under it are relevant to both developed and developing countries. It is given a score of 2.7 for developed countries in our assessment.

Developed countries have a mixed record in terms of protecting land, soil, forests, biodiversity and ecosystems both within their own countries and in the impact of their trade and investment in other parts of the world. More effort will be needed to achieve a sustainable situation and the specific targets proposed in this goal. Target 15.5 which urges countries to take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of the natural habitat and halt biodiversity loss was identified as being particularly relevant and important for developed countries, with a score of 4.7. This was followed by Target 15.6 on fair and equitable sharing of benefits and Target 15.7 on ending poaching and trafficking of protected species, which scored 4 and 3.7 respectively.

GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

This goal and targets are relevant to all countries. It is given a score of 2.7 for developed countries.

All countries will need to review the adequacy of their institutional and judicial processes for the advancement of sustainable development, and the achievement of the specific targets set out under this goal.

Target 16.6 to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels was identified as the key priority for developed countries under this goal, scoring highly in all three categories and overall. Targets on reducing violence (16.1), reducing illicit financial and arms flows (16.4) and ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (16.7) also scored highly.

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